

**Scientific-Theoretical Analysis And Solutions For Increasing The Effectiveness Of Public Control Over
The Activities Of Local Executive Authorities In The Republic Of Uzbekistan**

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Abstract: In this article, we can see that in the process of comprehensive reforms being carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the fact that Uzbekistan will gain its place on the world scale is explained by scientific-theoretical and comparative analyzes in the implementation of “Uzbek” effectiveness, efficiency, and positive conclusions for the practical implementation of public control.

Keywords: democracy, society, citizen, state, freedom, state, non-state

INTRODUCTION

It is not wrong to say that the concept of a “democratic society” and its main content and explanation to citizens are demands of the times. Words such as “democracy,” society,” citizen,” “state,” and “freedom” have their own logic and meaning. Regardless of the context in which these words are used, they do not lose their power. However, if the limits and exact meanings of these words are not explained to people, it is unlikely that they will be included in the list of negative expressions. Every norm determined by the law cannot be adequately expressed without the use of the aforementioned words.

The phrases that hold significance in the minds of our citizens encompass various concepts such as democracy, political freedom, government accountability to voters, equality, a society that provides equal opportunities, the populace's capacity to influence government activities, the autonomy of legislative, executive, and judicial bodies, the material welfare of the population, democratic elections, the right to choose, political competition, state care for its citizens, a social protection system, and the advancement of society. Individuals seek to explore and select one of these expressions through their imagination, or encounter these expressions within society and their personal lives.

It is quite apparent that certain freedoms hold significant importance to individuals. In foreign countries, particularly developed ones, the boundaries of these freedoms are often not well-defined, as they prioritize the ongoing struggle for renewal and improvement over adherence to tradition. Regrettably, this emphasis on progress may result in the gradual disappearance of certain mindsets or mentalities.

However, conducting a comprehensive comparison and analysis of all foreign countries with Eastern countries in terms of freedom is a highly complex endeavor. The importance placed on tradition within each country plays a significant role in shaping their respective approaches.

In our republic, various needs for social protection, unemployment assistance, adequate state support in case of illness, access to essential goods, equal opportunities in both work and personal life, freedom to choose a profession, the ability to select a place of residence, freedom of expression, protection against injustice, access to the courts, the ability to raise children according to personal preferences, unrestricted travel, freedom of religion, and more are commonly recognized rights and aspirations.

In the USA, Great Britain, and Germany, the level of citizen influence in the political process tends to be higher. This is due to the presence of a fourth estate, which possesses the ability to exert its influence through various means of mass media. While the complete and transparent transmission of objective opinions and information may not always be achieved, these countries prioritize the prompt dissemination of such information. Moreover, the quality of media coverage plays a crucial role in this process. For instance, even the press officer of the President in the USA may be unable to answer questions posed by journalists if the information they have gathered is deemed unreliable.

The increasing interest in the issues faced by civil society today is not a mere coincidence. Rather, it is a clear indication of humanity's transition to a new stage of development. Fundamentally, civil society originates from the expansion of self-governance across all areas of public life and the heightened involvement of individuals in political matters.

Civil society is a product of long-term historical development, which began to form with the beginning of the division of society into state and non-state spheres depending on human activity. Civil society is a collection of non-state social ideological, religious, moral, family, national and other similar relations, free individuals, voluntarily formed citizen organizations and associations protected by law from direct intervention by state authorities and arbitrary regulation of their activities. The front of self-expression is understood. Civil society is realized in the form of non-governmental institutions and self-organized intermediary groups that promote well-organized and responsible collective character in the protection of interests of public importance within the framework of pre-defined rules of a civil or legal nature.

We conducted an analysis of the responses received from our citizens regarding the government's efforts over the past two years in our republic. This survey was conducted by the "Taraqqiyot" regional research center, which focuses on studying and analyzing the factors that hinder the implementation of state reforms, identifying challenges, and developing scientifically-based proposals to address them. In the past two years, it has become increasingly important for citizens to have the ability to influence political processes, to develop an interest in political matters within their region, and to stay informed even if they are unable to directly participate. The fact that the concept of "justice" is considered when discussing the factors that have gained prominence in society indicates a positive evaluation of the government's actions. We can observe that Articles 38-39-40 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan encompass and acknowledge this particular process.

Public control can be categorized into two types based on its scope: public and private. General control involves monitoring deviations from established plans using predefined rules and knowledge. In private supervision, detailed inspections are conducted on all actions performed by the executor carrying out the work [1].

"Even the most democratic decisions may not be effectively implemented without a strong executive branch. Therefore, it is crucial to strengthen and develop the presidential power, which ensures the enforcement of legal decisions, protects the rights and freedoms of citizens, and facilitates political and economic reforms" [2]. Furthermore, "Governors should be attentive to the concerns and tasks of the people, foster unity among themselves, uplift spirits, and create the necessary conditions and moral climate to mobilize efforts towards achieving our goals" [3]. Currently, the role of representative bodies of local state power in regulating socio-economic development in the region is minimal, with the executive power being the primary driving force.

As President Sh.M. Mirziyoev noted, "We consult with our people and take every decision on the life of the country on the basis of direct dialogue". The idea that "the people should serve the people, not the state agencies, but the state agencies should serve our people" is becoming the criterion of our activities in this regard.

The effectiveness of public receptions is evident in the fact that citizens are frequently advised to address their issues by "approaching the authorities with requests and proposals." Renowned theorist G. Hegel defines relativity as a complex system of interactions among individuals, classes, groups, institutions, and civil law. He highlights that civil society emerges as a result of the historical transformation of the entire society, involving the gradual transition from the family sphere to the broader societal context. Civil society encompasses private property relations, a market economy, social groups, and institutions that ensure the functioning of society and the realization of citizens' rights. Hegel acknowledges the state's role in governing the family, generalizing representative bodies, corporations, and associations within civil society. According to him, the state, as an integral and organic entity, acts as a protector of the legal freedom of civil society and represents society in its unity. In conclusion, citizen engagement in governance becomes evident during the stage of monitoring state activities. It is important to recognize that respect for authority in our country has significantly increased. However, the observation that respect for laws has slightly diminished is attributed to the perception that "many government officials do not adhere to the laws in practice today." It is evident that there is a focus on addressing these issues by emphasizing the importance of regulating laws to ensure discipline and legality.

T. Dostjanov and S. Hasanov mentioned that public control is a key institution in the establishment and effective functioning of civil society. They provide a broader definition, stating that "public control entails the

engagement of citizens and their associations in overseeing the activities of state authorities, administrative bodies, non-governmental organizations, self-governing entities, and other structures or institutions within civil society. It also includes public bodies established within the legal framework of both state and non-state entities” [4].

Such a form of public control should not be equated with activities carried out by state control bodies and in which certain legal “authority” powers are used (punishment, annulment, prohibition, etc.). It is worth noting that methods such as inspection, analysis, inspection, and reporting determine the content of state control. Although there are rights to request (information, communication, report) and influence in the form of control that we are studying, they cannot be implemented through mandatory legal mechanisms.

According to Article 1 of the Law “On Public Control,” the purpose of this law is to regulate the relationships concerning the organization and implementation of public control over the activities of state bodies and institutions (referred to as state bodies hereafter) [5]. A primary objective in the future will be making a significant contribution to enhancing various methods of active citizen participation in the affairs of the state and society. Furthermore, the beginning of the second paragraph of Article 36 of the Constitution emphasizes that “the procedure for public control over the activities of state bodies shall be determined by law” [6].

The experience of foreign countries with regard to the practical application of public control procedures is distinguished by its own characteristics:

Firstly, these experiences are interpreted differently in Western and Eastern countries. In Eastern countries, significance is placed on traditionalism, cultural heritage, customs, and values [7].

Secondly, the experience of foreign countries reveals that public control is an essential component of a democratic political and legal system. For instance, the First Amendment to the US Constitution prohibits laws that impede freedom of speech or the press, serving as a robust foundation for preventing defamation and supporting investigative journalism.

In the United States of America, there are several prominent organizations dedicated to supporting investigative journalists. These organizations have various responsibilities, including promoting the work of investigative journalists, organizing training programs, providing grants for aspiring journalists, financing major projects, establishing databases and information sources obtained through investigative reporting, and disseminating reports and information. Notably, the Association of Reporters and Investigative Editors and the Center for Public Integrity are among the largest organizations involved in these efforts [8].

Thirdly, public control in the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States is characterized by certain features, although the implementation mechanism is not very active [9].

Fourthly, in countries dominated by Islam, public control is closely intertwined with the concept of faith. Through public discussions, opinions are shared, general conclusions and recommendations are made based on life experiences and circumstances, and a final opinion of a recommendatory nature is formed based on the collective opinions of the people.

When studying the activities of such bodies, we can observe variations in their organization across different countries. For instance, in Turkmenistan, local state administration is carried out by regional and etrap governors who act as representatives of the President and are appointed and dismissed by the President. In the Russian Federation, local government is part of the system of local self-government, and its leaders are known as local heads or mayors. In France, the local government bodies in the regions are represented by the prefects of the republic, who are appointed by the government. Another administrative division in France is the department, which is headed by a department prefect. Additionally, there is the commune, which is managed by a mayor. In the activities of these bodies, public control is often realized through mass media [10].

There are specific criteria that ascertain the degree of decentralization within a particular country's functioning. The primary indicators of decentralized governance consist of the political, administrative, and financial independence accorded to local authorities.

Public control is not structured in an adaptive manner and possesses the characteristics of an open system. Within the realms of society and the state, public control plays a highly significant role and wields substantial influence as an event. It is not merely confined to words, but is shaped by concrete actions of social importance. In contrast to public authorities, subjects of public control are not typically elected. The establishment of a public reputation generally involves a complex and lengthy process. Any subjective public control that abuses

its social power ultimately forfeits that power unless there is formal regulation in place. This phenomenon prevents the usurpation of power without legal basis, ensuring that the elements of public control, supported by the authority of the public, also apply to the system of public control itself.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, local state authorities play an important role in ensuring the harmonious and effective life of society, which is determined by several reasons:

Firstly, Primarily, these entities serve as regional branches entrusted with the task of executing the state's economic policies as formulated by the government of the nation. Local authority institutions are responsible for the operationalization of the ideas, concepts, and programs devised at the central level [11].

Secondly, these institutions play a crucial role in the development and implementation of regional policies aimed at enhancing the standard of living and welfare of the population. Their primary objective is to ensure the sustainable development of the region across social, economic, political, and ecological domains.

Thirdly, local government offices serve as intermediaries between the state, business, and civil society institutions. They play a crucial coordinating role in facilitating social cooperation among these entities.

In Uzbekistan, addressing these matters is appropriately handled through local bodies, which include citizens' self-government bodies and local state authorities. Through the examination of historical sources, the theory is presented that the efficacy of laws worldwide is contingent upon their adaptation to the specific climate, soil, land, water, and customs prevailing in a given area [12]. It is indeed valid to consider aspects such as mentality, production enterprises, extensive infrastructure, population distribution, and neighboring country borders, as these are essential requirements in the present era. As previously mentioned, each nation constructs its society based on its historical heritage, traditions, customs, and national values. Consequently, it is not feasible to merely replicate and implement models from other countries in the Republic of Uzbekistan [13].

The reforms, which have a pervasive impact on all facets of our lives and exert considerable influence on critical areas of state development, are manifested through modifications implemented in the organizational structures of governing entities. As we transition towards a market economy, a primary objective of our society is the comprehensive reform of representative bodies of local state authority, encompassing the establishment of their organizational, legal, and financial frameworks. For instance, our country's decision-making process involves soliciting input from our citizens, underscoring the significance of direct dialogue. Upholding the principle of "serving our people" is of paramount importance, with public agencies being devoted to fulfilling the needs of our populace, serving as a fundamental criterion guiding our endeavors in this regard.

The supremacy of state power is evident through the following aspects: the general and universal nature of state power, which encompasses its governing authority and influence over the entire territory of the country, all residents, organizations and institutions, as well as all political parties and public organizations. The uniqueness of state power is another characteristic, signifying its exclusive nature. Consequently, state authorities have the authority to nullify the actions of any other social power if they are contrary to the law, deeming them invalid. For instance, a violation of legislation pertaining to public organizations can result in the suspension of their activities by a court, based on legally established grounds. It is also important to acknowledge the significance of the means of influence possessed by state power, which are not available to other holders of power [14].

During the course of political transformations, reforms, and the swift advancement of civil society in the contemporary global world, it is imperative to give due regard to public scrutiny and its overarching determinations, incorporating them through focused proposals and recommendations. In the age of information, if these matters are not subject to public discourse, they will invariably elicit diverse perspectives and ideas on a daily basis. History does not regress; rather, it evolves through the inscription of new ideas [15].

Based on a scientific-theoretical analysis and general opinions, it can be concluded that the effectiveness of civil society institutions in combatting violations and corruption within the activities of state bodies and their officials cannot be deemed satisfactory. Therefore, appropriate measures need to be implemented. The discussion of contemporary issues pertaining to the conditions and causes of crime and corruption, as well as the oversight of executive activities of authorities, legislation, and the establishment of an efficient system rooted in principles of legal enlightenment, are essential for raising awareness among citizens about crime and corruption as detrimental manifestations of social behavior within society. By fostering moral, organizational, and personal attributes, it becomes possible to combat these harmful phenomena and work towards their eradication. Decree No. PQ-3837, dated July 4, 2018, titled "On measures to organize the activities of public councils under state

bodies,” has established legal mechanisms to facilitate social partnership between state bodies and non-governmental non-profit organizations, as well as other institutions of civil society. These mechanisms have also fostered transparency in the operations of state foundations, implemented fundamental reforms in the system for addressing appeals from individuals and legal entities, established the legal framework for anti-corruption mechanisms, and initiated the gradual introduction and implementation of the “Electronic Government” system. Theoretical and conceptual aspects related to the establishment of the “Electronic Government” system, the utilization of modern technologies in the activities of state bodies, and the development of the legal foundation of the system in the Republic of Uzbekistan have been explored in research conducted by experts such as S.A. Sadikov, in his study titled “Formation and development of the legal basis of the 'Electronic Government' system in the Republic of Uzbekistan” [16]. The primary objective of this system is to simplify relations between the state, individuals, and society, while advancing the development of all three components. Simultaneously, the examination of the inquiries received through the Virtual Reception and Public Receptions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, alongside the outcomes of the conducted citizen meetings, reveal the existence of various challenges in establishing efficacious communication channels between the state and society.

CONCLUSION

In general, public oversight is carried out by civil institutions through various means, such as submitting applications to local executive bodies for the adoption of specific decisions, conducting inquiries on matters falling within the jurisdiction of state authorities, and receiving reports from the heads of enterprises, institutions, and organizations within the territories of state authorities and neighborhoods (provided that these activities are conducted within the bounds of legal authority). These endeavors have proven fruitful. However, in order to ensure compliance with the requirements of state programs within the framework of citizen assemblies, the establishment of a public group and the review of reports from the relevant local state authorities based on the findings of investigations, as well as the implementation of measures to address identified shortcomings, are presently being effectively employed. Additionally, efforts to assist the activities of local state authorities are being carried out.

Ultimately, public oversight stands as the primary catalyst for fostering social justice within society, promoting equilibrium, equality, mutual obligations, and accountability in the interactions between individuals, society, and the state. The findings of the survey carried out by the “Social Opinion” public opinion research center regarding the performance of citizen self-governing bodies substantiate our viewpoint. A significant majority of participants, approximately 90 percent, highlighted the crucial role played by their neighborhood in their own lives as well as the lives of their families. Furthermore, over half of the respondents, signifying a substantial portion, emphasized that their neighborhood plays a important role.

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