

PARLIAMENTARY OVERSIGHT: KEY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

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Annotation

This article discusses issues related to government oversight by world parliaments, including the United States, France, Germany and the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as improving the institution of parliamentary oversight to transform our national parliament into a true school of democracy. The issues of establishing effective cooperation mechanisms, improving information technology and state youth policy in parliamentary activities will be studied.

Keywords: bicameral parliament, parliamentary oversight, political institution, political system, impeachment, parliamentary inquiry, parliamentary inquiry, deputy hearing, local council, session, interpellation, democracy, no confidence vote, parliamentary inquiry.

INTRODCUTION

Oversight of the executive is an important function of parliamentary power. As in all democracies, regardless of the form of government, parliament must oversee the activities of the executive branch, as the executive branch has great powers and rights, as well as various abuses of power, to prevent all kinds of violations of the law.

The state of Uzbekistan is also making great strides in the history of parliamentarism. In recent years, significant changes have taken place in the life of our country in strengthening the national parliamentary system and democratizing parliamentary life. Such examples can be seen, in particular, in the Addresses of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which lasted from 2016 to the present. [1] To this end, constitutional reforms are being carried out to transform our national parliament into a true school of democracy.

It is important to democratize the life of the country in the form of a parliament. was a step. Such traditions are effectively established in the practice of democracies such as the United States, France, Germany.

The Chinese philosopher Confucius stated, "If a concept does not correspond to the truth and the truth of the word, if the word does not correspond to the truth of the concept, we will not understand each other." In this sense, it would be appropriate to clarify the oversight powers of the parliament as a political institution. Control (actually the French controle is a stem word, a counter-letter). It is known that in the early days, after the documents were written on papyrus trees, they were divided into two, and each half-page document was kept by the interested parties. If confirmation of the authenticity of a document is required, the authenticity of the document is thus proved if the documents inscribed on the split papyrus trees are consistent with each other as a result of comparison. In this context, control is understood as a true

indicator of the status of a case or document. [3] From a political point of view, no single definition has been developed for this concept, and the same meaning has not been given to this concept by different politicians.

German scientist V. Orlando stressed that the oversight function is aimed at ensuring that parliament is consistently and actively exercised over all administrative areas, expressing any suggestions, doubts and dissatisfaction with members of the government. [4]

Russian scientist G. Ellinek refers to the control that the actions of bodies and officials that are important to the state are checked for compliance with the norms of the law. [5] In turn, G. Ellinek acknowledged that control was applied in a political and legal sense. Legal control: Includes administrative, financial and parliamentary control. In other words, parliamentary control is exercised through the critical means of parliament, through the appointment of representative bodies by constitutional means: interpellation, vote of no confidence, parliamentary scrutiny. G. Ellinek's approach emphasized that from the point of view of that period, the above constitutional instruments would serve both political and legal control. In parliamentary states, for example, a vote of no confidence in the government is used only for political purposes.

At present, in the study and research of parliamentary control as a political institution, Uzbek politicians Sh. Paxrutdinov, N. Qosimov, M. Qirg'izboev, Sh. Qudratxo'jaev, X. Xidirov, M. Musaeva, O. The significant contributions of Hasanov and others can be acknowledged. [6]

In modern foreign literature, a number of concepts related to parliamentary control are used. In particular, according to French researchers, parliamentary oversight is an activity aimed at dissolving the government or giving an opinion on the activities of the government by deeply protesting the policies pursued by the government to the parliamentary chambers. [7]

The political definition of parliamentary control is defined by German researchers as: parliamentary control over the executive branch is the possibility of imposing sanctions by parliament to control the activities of the government through direct and indirect means. More specifically, parliamentary oversight in the Federal Republic of Germany is a permanent process of parliamentary activity.

In this context, we can define parliamentary control as a political institution: Parliamentary control is an activity aimed at determining the political system of society, parliamentary oversight, inspection and evaluation of the activities of executive bodies. (K. Yusupov). The emergence of parliamentary control as a political institution, in turn, is associated with the establishment of a legal status in the constitution of each state. In particular, the formation and development of civil society is directly reflected in the laws adopted by parliament as a political authority on this or that issue. The adopted laws reflect the policy of the state. It is this policy that will shape the political will of parliament and ultimately lead to popular, sound and thorough laws.

Today, the high level of parliamentary control as a political institution cannot be justified. This institution of parliamentary control is somewhat discredited not only because of the untimely response to parliamentary inquiries sent by some deputies, but also due to the negligent attitude of public officials. In order to strengthen the scope of the parliamentary and deputy inquiry, which is an important institution of parliamentary control in the future, it is advisable to introduce a fine, which is the basis of administrative liability, against certain officials who do not respond to parliamentary inquiries. It is also advisable to establish parliamentary corners

in order to ensure that the results of parliamentary and parliamentary polls are open and transparent. It is this criterion that allows our people to evaluate the activities of parliamentarians. This will serve to further democratize parliamentary control in the political life of society.

Today, the cooperation of deputies of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis with local councils in the field of control is not effective. There are gaps in the legislation regarding effective oversight and cooperation with the lower house of parliament and local councils. In order to supplement these sections, the Constitutional Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan", the Rules of Procedure of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis and a number of laws regulating the activities of local Kengashes We consider it expedient to introduce changes and additions to the procedure and principles, which provide for the mandatory participation of deputies of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis in the sessions of the Oliy Majlis. We consider it necessary to introduce the practice of covering the issues raised by the factions of political parties in parliament in cooperation with local councils, written and oral appeals on the official websites of political parties no later than one month. Such an effective cooperation mechanism can serve to turn our national parliament into a real school of democracy. Such an order leads to an increase in the role of political parties in public life.

In recent years, there has been an increase in the use of information technology in strengthening the national parliamentary system, democratizing parliamentary life, as well as in parliamentary practice. In particular, the Strategy of Actions on the five priorities of Uzbekistan's development, which was initiated by the head of our state and approved by the general public, was an important step in this direction. [8]

First of all, the rapid development of science and technology from year to year and the development of any government in the context of complex globalization can not be imagined without information technology. Today, the implementation of certain activities on the basis of information technology, ensuring the exchange of information, communication culture is manifested through information technology. The activities, powers and functions of local executive authorities, from the highest state authorities of the country, are covered through official websites and social networks. Of course, it is clear that laws serve as a decisive basis for the development and decision-making of a strong civil society. In this regard, the issues related to ensuring the popularity and transparency of the laws adopted by our parliament, taking into account public opinion on the adopted laws have created a new innovative turn in the activities of the parliament. An example of this is the portal of my opinion, established under the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis. [9] After the introduction of quarantine measures in the country in 2020 as a result of the outbreak of the crown virus pandemic, on March 23, 2020, the plenary session of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis was held in the form of the first online videoconference. [10] In the renewed Uzbekistan, in order to ensure the closeness of government officials to the people, the vital principle that our people should serve the people, not government agencies, is becoming the highest criterion of leadership. [11] Our deputies have a deep understanding of this vital purpose, linking their independent thinking and worldview and interests with the concerns of the people, and informing our people about certain issues and problems through social networks on the basis of information technology. For example, the pages and channels of Rasul Kusherboev, a deputy of the Legislative

Chamber, a blogger, a journalist, operating in a number of social networks open to voters, are proof of our opinion. Ensuring the spirit of openness and transparency in the activities of the Parliament, events dedicated to the essence of the laws, the number of Internet conference materials is growing from year to year. Of course, this is a happy situation. In order to inform and discuss the content of the adopted laws in electronic form in the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis in the online test mode, a new Oliy Majlis.gov.uz, kanun.gov.uz, deputat.gov.uz. sites were launched. This can also be assessed by the fact that the parliament is moving to an electronic parliamentary form from year to year. From 2020, the official website of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan regularly publishes information on senator's inquiries to government officials and the response to these inquiries. [12]

In order to inform the committees and commissions on the basis of the necessary information, to acquaint them with the information-analytical data, the activities of the departments have been established in both parliamentary apparatuses. An example of this is the Legislative Board of the Oliy Majlis and the budget department established in the Senate. Such departments are the Bureau of Information Research and the Budget Office, which provide relevant information to congressional committees and commissions established abroad in the United States Congress Library in 1800, particularly in the United States. [13]

In my opinion, the web portal, which launched in 2018 alone, has received applications and suggestions from 4,200 citizens over the past two years, and 2,700 citizens have commented on laws and government programs that are being brought to the public's attention. Measures have been developed for the implementation of more than 40 normative documents with the most proposals in the life of society, the parliament, the government, local authorities. [14]

However, any issue between MPs and senators and voters, the use of feedback technology to effectively address the issues raised, remains weak. In this regard, it is time to create an electronic communication platform based on the mahalla system in order to address pressing issues for the life of the community and ensure effective communication between supporters and voters of parliamentarians and senators using an alternative method.

Regardless of the analysis of youth policy in any period of parliamentary activity, the issue of strengthening the role of youth in state and public life, youth employment has always been a priority in the activities of parliament and government. In the parliamentary practice of some countries, this work is carried out by parliamentary committees and commissions. For example, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and the State Duma of the Russian Federation have a Committee on Youth Policy, which actively participates in the development of state youth policy, coordinating proposals and recommendations to improve the legislative framework of state youth policy. [15] The role of our young, active deputies in the implementation of parliamentary oversight mechanisms is also growing. The role and importance of both chambers is growing in improving the legal framework of state youth policy, ensuring the active participation of young people in state and public life, their involvement in entrepreneurial activities and increasing employment through professional development, skills and abilities. For example, since 2016, the Senate of the Republic of Uzbekistan has the authority to approve state programs to create new jobs in youth-related areas. The Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, under the chairmanship of the Speaker, was empowered to study the activities of the Councils in each province and to evaluate the activities of the Councils.

He also became the chairman of the Republican Coordinating Commission of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis for the prevention of delinquency and crime among young people. Of course, the transfer of such tasks to the Senate will serve to prevent youth crime in the regions, to strengthen the examples of devotion and devotion of young people to the motherland. Most importantly, the number of tragic and socially dangerous offenses and crimes among young people has decreased by 49% as a result of the direct presidency of the Senate commission.

A commission on youth issues and a "Youth Club" have been set up in the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis. In particular, our parliament has adopted a total of 40 laws and regulations directly related to the lives of young people, and at meetings of the Legislative Chamber and factions of political parties, about 30 proposals were made by young people. [16]

However, any issue between parliamentarians and senators and young people, the use of feedback technologies to effectively address the issues raised, remains weak. In this regard, it is time to create an electronic platform for youth communication on the basis of the mahalla system in order to address pressing issues for the life of society and ensure effective communication between young supporters and voters of parliamentarians and senators using alternative methods.

There is also a need to establish advisory centers in the parliamentary structures, which will ensure the close cooperation of young deputies and senators in local councils, aimed at the scientific study of youth issues. Such consultative centers are established in the Dumas of different regions of the Russian Federation, which make independent decisions on improving the legal framework of state youth policy and make proposals and recommendations to the permanent Russian State Duma.

In order for our national parliament to achieve a real school of democracy, the inclusion of work plans by deputies and senators in cooperation with schools in their constituencies in the most controlled and analytical activities will also help young people to demonstrate their politically active positions in society.

Conclusions and scientific analysis show that the reforms in the system of state political power on the modernization and democratization of parliamentary activity and the content and essence of the adopted laws, as well as a new worldview in the public opinion of deputies and senators through social networks and the media. New radical changes and institutional reforms are taking place in the process of informing our people about the changes taking place in their lives, the state of renewal, and the understanding of their responsibility and accountability to the electorate.

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