

**POINTS TO INCREASE THE INFLUENCE OF PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL ON
SOCIETY AND STATE RELATIONS***K.M. Yusupov**Jizzakh State University of Pedagogy senior teacher*

Abstract: In this article, the influence factors of parliamentary control on society and state relations are analyzed from a political and legal point of view, and a number of proposals and recommendations have been developed by the author to increase the effectiveness of parliamentary control.

Key words: Democracy, society, state, parliament, parliamentary control, lobbying, parliamentary scrutiny

In countries moving along the path of democratic development and progress, the tendency to establish effective parliamentary control has been increasing in recent years. It should be emphasized that the parliament occupies a special place in the sphere of state control, and its multifaceted manifestations and influence cannot always be considered effective. This is due to factors such as the socio-political and historical turning points of the states, the form of government, the political regime, public opinion and control, and the participation of political parties. The study of the sphere of influence of parliamentary control and its relationship to the state and society from a political point of view is becoming one of the urgent tasks of today.

If we approach the issue from a political point of view, it is appropriate to view parliamentary oversight not as a tool of parliament, but primarily as a criterion for the formation of public trust and a legal state. In most countries, parliamentary oversight is aimed at the formation of the executive branch of government, including from the perspective of the study of state relations, and a mechanism for monitoring its activities. It is precisely through this oversight that the phenomenon of a legal state and civil society emerges.

Based on political views and the typology of the state and the essence of the principle of separation of powers, it can be said that the parliament has the power of control only if there is an executive branch. Otherwise, the essence of parliamentary control loses its force and meaning. It is clear that the parliament is entrusted with not only the role of a law-making body in state governance, but also a very complex task of controlling the activities of the executive government. In recent years, analyses of the sphere of influence of parliamentary control on state and society relations show that, on the one hand, the parliament, as a school of democracy, forms an organizational activity in state governance by forming the will of the people within the single state bodies (referendum, election).

The factors influencing parliamentary oversight on state and public relations are provided for in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan (1992), the Constitutional Law “ On the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan ” (2002) , the Law “On the Status of a Deputy of the Legislative Chamber and a Member of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan” (2004), the Law “On Parliamentary Oversight” (2016), as well as in the Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4947 “On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan” dated February 7, 2017, and No. PF-5953 “On the Strategy of Actions for the Five Priority Areas of Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021” dated March 2, 2020.

In the field of parliamentary oversight, unique experience has been accumulated not only in the parliaments of foreign countries, but also in the history of Uzbek national parliamentarism. This institution was further improved after the parliament of our country began to operate in a bicameral format. Parliamentary oversight is also an important tool for increasing the responsibility of officials and forming a spirit of respect for the law in the minds of citizens. Undoubtedly, parliamentary oversight is the most effective form of the legislative body today. Parliamentary oversight is considered an effective means of increasing the effectiveness of legislative acts and, at the same time, promptly identifying the legal needs of society . One or another aspect of the factors influencing parliamentary oversight on state and society relations was studied by our political scientists Sh. Kudratkhodjaev, A. Khasanov, B. Yakubov. In particular, Sh. Kudratkhodjaev specifically addresses the issue of forming an institution of lobbying in professional parliamentary activities in Uzbekistan and puts forward a proposal to create its legal basis [1]. We also support this proposal, taking into account that today's era of globalization is dramatically increasing the demand for information, and that open and pragmatic principles are increasingly becoming a priority under parliamentary control. We consider it expedient to adopt the Law on Lobbying, and first of all, to adopt it through a nationwide vote on electronic platforms (mening fikir.uz, regulation uz).

B. Yakubov in his research suggests granting the right of legislative initiative to the factions of political parties in the legislative chamber to increase the effectiveness of parliamentary oversight [2]. Today, factions of political parties in the legislative chamber have extensive experience in adopting laws, expressing their party positions based on the interests of their electorate. In the practice of factions, the number of conflicts and disputes is also increasing significantly. Today, factions are not only participating in the adoption of laws, but also in the appointment of officials of state authorities (prime minister, ministers). In addition, factions are an expression of the interests of social strata in parliamentary life. Based on the principle of the primacy of the interests of society and the people in the new edition of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it can be said that the provision of this right to political party factions in the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis will lead to the elimination of imperative norms in laws, situations that serve corruption, and, in turn, the emergence of democratic and fair laws. Since the formation of the bicameral parliament to the present time, the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis has not effectively used the right of legislative initiative granted to it. Today, 65 percent of the right of legislative initiative falls on the Cabinet of Ministers. This situation undermines the position of the legislative power in state governance.

In order to further democratize parliamentary control, researcher O. Khasanov proposes the introduction of a new form of parliamentary control - parliamentary audit [3]. However, the researcher did not dwell on the basis and conditions under which this institution was established, its structural structure, and the mechanism for exercising its powers. We agree with this opinion and would like to express our point of view based on the purpose and essence of the Law on Parliamentary Control: The fundamental control of parliamentary activities is control over the activities of the executive branch. This control is carried out in several forms and methods. For example, parliamentary audit is carried out by special and temporary commissions in both chambers of the French parliament, while in the Russian Federation it is carried out separately by deputies at the federal and local levels [4]. In our opinion, it is expedient to introduce a new norm on parliamentary scrutiny into Article 5 of the Law "On Parliamentary Control" and strengthen the norm on its application in the event of violations of the law, corruption and suspicious situations during the consideration and implementation of the State Budget, hearing reports of members of the Cabinet of Ministers, on the initiative of one fifth of the deputies of both chambers, as well as on the basis of a written appeal of deputy groups and political party factions to the Speaker of the Legislative Chamber, and senators to the Chairman of the Senate. It should not be forgotten that the object and purpose of parliamentary control is not to punish officials of state bodies, but, on the contrary, to serve public control and increase the responsibility of officials.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Parliamentary Control", adopted on April 11, 2016, was adopted. Indeed, the adoption of this law directly contributes to the more effective organization of parliamentary activities, the further expansion of their powers and functional tasks, as well as the sufficient disclosure of the mechanisms for the Legislative Chamber and deputies to exercise the right of parliamentary and deputy requests. It should be noted separately that previously, in our laws related to parliamentary activities, only the concept of "parliamentary requests" existed.

From this point of view, the use of this right was very slow, and in many cases it was criticized by the general public. This is because the mechanism for using this right was provided for in my laws in a complicated way. In order to eliminate these problematic issues, this law was adopted, and the concept of requests by a deputy of the parliament and a member of the Legislative Chamber, a member of the Senate, and the mechanisms for its implementation were established in our relevant laws.

In our opinion, it would be useful to include the form "Study of the activities of local state authorities" as a form of parliamentary control in Article 5 of the Law "On Parliamentary Control". It should be noted that it is time to introduce a special organizational and legal mechanism for the supervision of the deputies of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis and members of the Senate over the activities of local state authorities.

The Action Strategy adopted for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 stipulates that studying and analyzing the activities of local government bodies and taking appropriate measures based on their results are an important form of parliamentary oversight, which directly contributes to the solution of promising tasks in this area .

We believe that defining this type of control separately in the law " On Parliamentary Control" serves as an important basis for launching targeted control in this direction.

The following conclusions were drawn up regarding the analysis of the influence factors of parliamentary control on state and society relations from a political point of view:

First , the influence factors of parliamentary control differ depending on the form of state administration, political regime, political parties' position in the parliament. In countries with presidential and semi-presidential governments, the power of parliament to influence the government is much weaker than in countries with parliamentary republics.

Secondly, if the President, the members of the government, and the majority in the parliament belong to the same party, the effect of parliamentary control will not be effective.

Thirdly , parliamentary control exercised by the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan in observing laws, implementing them, and identifying social relations in society that need to be regulated by legal norms, and in systematically harmonizing existing legislation with the requirements of social life. is of great practical importance. Parliamentary control is also considered a necessary tool in increasing the responsibility of officials and forming a spirit of respect for the law in the minds of citizens.

List of used literature:

1. Sh. Kudrathojaev. Prospects for the formation and development of the professional parliamentary system as a political institution in Uzbekistan. T.: "Sharq" NMFL, 2007, p. 119
2. B. Yakubov The role of political parties in the modernization processes underway in Uzbekistan. Abstract of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Political Sciences (DSc). Tashkent, 2021, page 31
3. O. A. Khasanov The process of democratization of parliamentary control in Uzbekistan. Abstract of the dissertation for the degree of candidate of political sciences Ph.D. T.; 2018, p. 23.
4. E. Kovryakova. Parliamentary control: Zarubezhnyy opyt i Rossiyskaya praktika Myu: OAO "Izdatelsky dom" Gorodets, 2005, page 77