

FEATURES AND PRINCIPLES OF TRANSPARENCY OF ACTIVITY OF STATE BODIES

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ABSTRACT:

This scientific article analyzes the level of transparency in the activities of state bodies, the mechanisms and key factors for ensuring it. It is emphasized that the establishment of a dialogue between the people and the state is important in the formation of a democratic legal state and an open civil society. The tendencies of participation of non-governmental non-profit organizations in these processes have been scientifically studied.

Keywords: transparency, civil society, NGOs, political activity, Uzbekistan, reforms.

INTRODUCTION:

In political science, there are many approaches to ensuring the openness of the activities of government bodies. The French philosopher Henry Bergson in his book "The Two Sources of Morality and Religion" introduced the concept of an open and a closed society. Open Society A. Bergson interpreted it as an international humanitarian society that avoids the ideals of social structure and antagonism. "The openness of public administration implies the existence of conditions (legal, procedural, technological, and others) that improve the mechanism and channels for the penetration of civil initiatives into the sphere of power. The use of information and communication technologies contributes to a significant expansion of the channels of interaction between the state and its citizens" [1].

Karl Raymond Popper's (1945) *The Open Society and Its Enemies* interprets the

notion of an open society somewhat differently. KR Popper's terms of closed and open society are based on rationalistic differentiation. A closed society is characterized by the belief in the existence of magical taboos, while an open society is a society in which people learn to criticize the prohibition, discuss their decisions together and rely on the possibilities of their minds [2].

K. Popper argues that people in this society must actively participate in planning and design in order to adapt to the "changing needs" of an open society using improved institutions and social change. Only the idea of open political power presupposes the existence of institutions and mechanisms that ensure the participation of "public specialists" in formulating the interests of civil society using political technologies and the development of technologies, laws, etc.

At present, in order to ensure the openness of the activities of government bodies, it is required to reject some provisions and provisions on the cooperation of NGOs, to revise some, and some of them within the framework of new concepts require each researcher to work based on the principles of scientific character and objectivity. Today, the attitude towards the issue of cooperation between the state and NGOs is radically changing, which is objectively, objectively analyzed on the basis of various paradigms.

The attitude of the state and NGOs must be recognized that the views on these two phenomena are inherent in each period. Accordingly, now we can say that "each period has its own vision of cooperation between the state and NGOs". In this regard, one cannot

deny the presence of a subjective element in a certain sense in any definition that is given to the state and NGOs. It is worth recalling the opinion of L. Gumplovich that “there were as many scientists and philosophers in the world as there were definitions of the state” [3].

The concept of openness in the activities of government bodies can also be used in a sociological sense. At the same time, the state can be considered as an integral "sociological unit", "social reality", which exists independently of the political, social, legal order and legal reality. A characteristic aspect of the state, viewed from a sociological point of view, is that its authority to manage society was transferred to several NGOs, which were collected in the hands of a number of social institutions. Therefore, it is quite natural that in society there are structures that have several gubernatorial powers. Thus, cooperation between the state and NGOs, as a complex phenomenon, determines the diversity of its typical interpretation and understanding. Therefore, there is a different understanding of the cooperation between the state and NGOs in different periods. The direct participation of NGOs in ensuring the openness of the activities of government bodies entails ensuring:

In particular, monitoring and strengthening law enforcement; exercising the right of citizens to receive information and freely express their opinions; organization of a constructive public discussion of the implementation of state policy; increasing the level of satisfaction of citizens with the work of public authorities; public control over the spending of public funds.

In improving the efficiency of public administration - ensuring the legality of the decisions made and the policy pursued; improving the efficiency, quality and efficiency of the provision of public services.

Public control in public administration - allows public administration to manage public policy

as a result of public use of information and regulations; identify problems in the activities of government bodies; ensure equal access of citizens to information and information; systematic collection and processing of information; opinions necessary for the implementation of effective policies; reduction of administrative barriers.

Direct participation of NGOs in public affairs - further development of the activities of civil society institutions and NGOs; solves a range of priority problems facing the state; increases the confidence of the population in the state and state authorities; strengthens bilateral relations between the state and society, based on the principles of openness, transparency, openness and mutual respect; increases the effectiveness of interaction between civil society institutions, business and government agencies.

The President of our country, Sh. Mirziyoyev, also considers this as the main mechanism for reforms. According to our compatriot, “Public control is not only control over the activities of state bodies, but also a way of self-regulation of society, that is, one of the important factors in the development of civil society. Therefore, the Advisory Council for the Development of Civil Society, the Center for the Development of Civil Society, the National Association of Non-Governmental Non-Profit Organizations should initiate and initiate the creation of an effective system for exercising public control in every area and industry next year. Public control should be introduced, first of all, in law enforcement and regulatory agencies, finance, banks, education, healthcare, utilities, energy and transport. Issues such as the quality of products and services in markets and malls should also be under constant public scrutiny” [4].

Thus, the management system should have structures, that is, institutions of civil society, which together constitute the

mechanism of interaction between the state and society. Public relations services play an important role in the development of social partnership between government bodies and civil society institutions, on the one hand, they are part of the management system, on the other hand, one of the components of the system of relations between government and society.

In the course of a study on enhancing the role of non-governmental non-profit organizations in ensuring the openness of the activities of state bodies of Uzbekistan, the following conclusions were drawn in this scientific work:

- The development of an open dialogue and effective mechanisms for direct relations between representatives of government at all levels of government and citizens dictates the period itself;
- Representatives of civil society institutions need a reliable guarantee of the possibility of unhindered access to information about the activities of state bodies. The obtained reliable data serve to ensure the legitimacy of the activities of state bodies;
- Strengthening the activities of democratic institutions, that is, NGOs, is an effective component of the anti-corruption strategy;
- Corruption violates the principle of meritocracy in the ongoing State personnel policy, the selection of administrative personnel, and as a result of personal contacts, raises individuals to a career level;
- As a result of relations between public administration bodies and the public, the state helps to resolve the objective contradictions between the pluralism of the political sphere of society and the integrity of state power;
- The main features of the non-governmental non-profit organization: the implementation of vertical and horizontal links and assistance

in the implementation of state social policy in the regions on the basis of social partnership.

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