

THE PROCESS OF ENSURING THE TRANSPARENCY OF STATE POWER INSTITUTIONS AND ITS SPECIFIC FEATURES

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ABSTRACT

In democratic societies, the openness and transparency of state institutions is important. Developed and developing countries are increasingly recognizing that free access to information is a cornerstone of democracy. Whether we're talking about the government or private companies that run public services, access to the data of these organizations means increased accountability and allows citizens to know what these organizations are doing and what they're using public money for. The use of information on the activities of state power institutions increases citizens' confidence in state institutions, allows citizens to understand state policy decisions and control their implementation. The openness and transparency of the activities of the institutions of state power is an important indicator of the effective implementation of the powers assigned to them, an indispensable condition for the establishment of a socio-legal state model, which cannot be implemented without the constant cooperation of citizens and authorities. The fact that the principle of openness is strengthened in many regulatory legal documents at the federal and regional levels increases its effectiveness. In a democratic state, it is a priority to increase the openness of state power institutions. Openness and transparency of the activities of state power institutions serve to increase citizens' trust in state bodies, reduce administrative obstacles and cases of corruption. The activity of state authorities is closed to citizens, it limits public control over their activities, it is characterized by the underdevelopment and low effectiveness of the procedures for ensuring the openness of state institutions. These problems lead to the strengthening of administrative barriers, the lack of transparency of the activities of executive authorities, and the low assessment of the effectiveness of the entire state management system by citizens.[2] In the process of ensuring the openness and transparency of the activities of the institutions of state power, it is important to strengthen the rights of citizens regarding freedom of information, to increase the responsibility of state bodies to the general public, and to establish a system of regularly informing citizens about the main directions of state policy. . Speaking about ensuring the open and transparent activities of state power institutions, it is appropriate to refer to the norms established in our current legislation. Article 5 of the Law "On Openness of the Activities of State Power and Management Bodies" defines what types of information are included in the sentence of information on the activities of state power and management bodies. According to him:

- regulatory legal documents defining the legal status of state authorities and administrative bodies, their structural and territorial divisions;
- normative legal documents, normative and other documents adopted by state authorities and management bodies, as well as information on the progress of their execution;
- information on amendments and additions to normative legal documents, normative and other documents adopted by state authorities and management bodies, as well as information on declaring these documents invalid;

information about drafts of normative legal documents, normative and other documents being developed by state authorities and management bodies;

information on the implementation of state programs and other programs by state authorities and management bodies;

on the use of funds allocated from the budget, the funds of extra-budgetary funds of budget organizations, the held competitions (tenders) and the delivery of received goods, ministries, agencies, state special funds and other budget funds relevant information posted by distributors on their official websites;

information on public events (meetings, councils, meetings, press conferences, briefings, seminars, roundtable discussions, etc.) held by state authorities and management bodies;

information on the cooperation of state power and management bodies with other bodies of state power and management, individuals and legal entities, as well as foreign and international organizations;

information about the international agreements of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in the implementation of which the state authorities and management bodies participate;

information about the main indicators describing the state of the sector (region) and its rate of development, including indicators of socio-economic development;

information on open competitions (tenders) and auctions held (organized) by state authorities and management bodies;

plans for holding public board meetings of state power and management bodies, including draft agendas of meetings, date, place and time of their holding, information on the procedure for being present at meetings, activities of state power and management bodies includes information about. Also, the law clearly defines the types of information, the use of which is limited, on the activities of state authorities, according to which the use of information on the activities of state authorities and management bodies, if this information is provided to the state in accordance with the law shall be restricted if it is included in the sentence of information constituting secrets or other secret protected by law. Citizens have the right to receive and distribute reliable information about the activities of state power institutions, to apply for information specified by law directly or through their representatives, as well as to refuse to receive information about the activities of state power and management bodies. According to Article 9 of this law, sources of information on the activities of state authorities and administrative bodies include official publications of state authorities and administrative bodies, speeches and statements of heads of state authorities and administrative bodies, as well as officials authorized by these bodies, messages from information services of state authorities and administrative bodies, Access to the materials of the official websites of the state authorities and management bodies and the materials of mass media is specified.[3] In today's developed era, it is necessary to effectively implement the process of modernization of public administration, to increase the trust of citizens in public institutions, as well as to provide citizens with information about the activities of public authorities and administrative bodies through official websites and electronic media in order to understand the decisions of public authorities and monitor their implementation. It is the most effective way to deliver to citizens. By increasing the information openness of the state authorities and management bodies, we increase the level of trust of citizens in the state and in the decisions taken by the

authorities. An effective information policy of state bodies can serve to develop civil society institutions, to legitimize ongoing political changes and changes. Currently, comprehensive measures aimed at increasing information openness are being implemented in our country. Representatives of public organizations, state authorities and management bodies, citizens, and business circles were involved in this process. In particular, large-scale projects aimed at introducing a number of new procedures for the provision of public services, including principles related to information technologies, and ensuring the openness of public services are being implemented.

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