

TRANSPARENCY (OPENNESS) OF STATE YOUTH POLICY: CONCEPT AND LEGAL NATURE

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, the topic of openness of state authorities is discussed a lot in legal structures and scientific circles. The priority principles of the activity of state power institutions at all levels of management (vertical, horizontal, and others): it is a priority to inform citizens about the activities of state power institutions by increasing the transparency of the state apparatus, its efficiency, the quality of state services and their accessibility, control and accountability to institutions is considered. Ensuring the guarantees of citizens' right to receive information about the activities of state power institutions, improving the professional skills and qualifications of civil servants working in state power bodies plays an important role in ensuring the openness of state power institutions.

The most important component of the openness of state power institutions is the openness and transparency of information about the activities of state power institutions (other information on the structure, functions and activities of state power bodies). There are various means of providing citizens with information about the activities of state institutions. These are mass media, the Internet, official magazines and newspapers of agencies, public meetings, events, meetings, conferences, social networks, and official websites of agencies. In addition, state authorities can provide information about their activities through archival funds and libraries, as well as orally and in writing based on citizens' requests.

In the opinion of legal scholar Kleymyonov, the issue of openness and transparency of power is the first priority for a legal democratic state. Openness and transparency of the activities of state power institutions is a necessary element for the implementation of constant and high-quality communication between the authorities.

The policy of information openness of state power institutions allows citizens to have an appropriate idea about the activities of state power bodies and to form critical opinions, increases the effectiveness of public control over the activities of state bodies. The information openness of the activities of the authorities at all levels is aimed at providing the citizens with the possibility of real access to the information about the decisions they make and their current activities. Openness has a social and communicative nature, and transparency has a functional nature, helping to optimize the processes of regulating the activities of state power institutions.

The implementation of the principles of openness and transparency of the activities of state power institutions is directly related to the direction of the fight against corruption. The introduction of mechanisms of openness and transparency in the system of executive authorities and their real provision can be considered as one of the forms of fighting against corruption. Implementation of anti-corruption mechanisms in the spheres of activity of executive authorities.

Transparency in government decision-making refers to opening up the government to manage power by informing the public on issues of public interest, consulting the public on draft laws,

and empowering them to actively participate in the process of administrative decision-making and the development of regulatory documents. Transparency of decisions refers to the degree of openness to scrutiny. Openness and transparency in public administration serve two distinct purposes. On the one hand, they protect the interests of the state, because they reduce the risk of management errors and corruption, on the other hand, they are necessary for the protection of individual rights, because it provides the necessary reasons for administrative decisions and helps in the implementation of the relevant parts. their right to appeal. It is desirable to ensure the transparency of the activities of the state authorities and management bodies, the participation of the persons affected by their rights and interests in the decision-making process, the notification of the interested persons with the decision-making criteria, the justification of the necessary decisions, etc. By providing information and advice to citizens and encouraging them to actively participate in the development of drafts of normative and legal documents, by preparing them and communicating them to the public before that, the responsibility of the state authorities and management bodies in addition to internal procedures and approaches is recognized. It is a significant effort to modernize public administration. Transparency of decisions is any social mechanism for ensuring the effective participation of citizens and legally recognized organizations in the life of society in a democratic society, and completes the formal process of electing or appointing representatives of institutions and state authorities. The principles that determine the openness of decision-making in the bodies of state power and management are as follows: informing the population on issues of interest to society, consulting with the public on the draft law, active participation of citizens in making decisions and developing legislation. The types of information that may be published in advance are those in which a public body discloses the content of a draft law (including a background note, an explanatory letter, a report on approval, the full text of the draft, proposals or amendments that may be made). (including the date and period) must be announced. The notification must be published on the website of the authority and sent to the central or local mass media (if any) at least 30 days before submitting the project for review, approval and acceptance. The authorized bodies must send a notification to the legally established associations that have requested this in advance.

Legal scientist Svetlana Mikheyeva talks about the direct connection between freedom of information and the level of corruption in her book "Information transparency and openness of the activities of state bodies. State and municipal management in the 21st century: theory, methodology, practice." mentioned in his work. According to the lawyer, the openness of the activities of state bodies is one of the integral parts of legal democracy. The right to participate in the management of state affairs is considered one of the basic political rights and freedoms of citizens, and the existence of guarantees and the real use of political rights and freedoms in modern society is an important indicator of a legal and democratic state. In turn, the right to receive information about the activities of state power institutions is one of the basic and inalienable human rights. It is possible to draw a conclusion about the level of democracy in this society based on the knowledge of how the right of a person to have information about the activities of state authorities and management bodies is reflected in the laws, how it is formalized and protected in this or that society.

In legal democracies, citizens use their constitutional right when applying for information about the activities of state authorities and administrative bodies, and state authorities and local authorities are obliged to provide this information. At the same time, the state determines the legal guarantees for the implementation of this right.

The right of citizens to use information about the activities of state institutions, management bodies and local self-government bodies is one of the basic rights of citizens, access to information about the activities of state bodies and local self-government bodies cannot be restricted, and such information is provided free of charge. (with the exception of certain limitations established by law). If we look at the legislation of foreign countries, for example, in Russia, state bodies and local self-governing bodies, in accordance with federal laws, laws of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, and normative legal documents, allow access to information about their activities in the Russian Federation and in the state language of the relevant republic. must provide. A person seeking access to such information does not need to justify the need to obtain it. The right to use information about the activities of state power institutions is the basis for the implementation of civil control over the activities of state administration bodies and local state power bodies. Refusal to provide information may be appealed to a higher authority, a higher official or a court.

The existence and dynamically increasing level of openness and transparency of public authorities and management bodies is one of the qualitative signs of democratic change of society in the conditions of electronic government. Openness and transparency are important as a means to be effective, to ensure mutual cooperation between society and the authorities, and to involve citizens and public institutions in solving local problems.

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