

## AGRICULTURAL CONTROL MECHANISMS PROCEDURE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OVER AUTHORITIES

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### ABSTRACT

In this article, the public control mechanism and the new works carried out over local executive bodies, the role of local bodies in the establishment of New Uzbekistan and the women's register, the iron register, and the youth register are widely discussed.

**Keywords:** social audit, socio-economic development, employment, religious and secular views, mass media.

Recently, the Law "On Public Control" came into force. It defines the subjects, object, main principles and forms of public control. To be frank, until today there were no clear legal mechanisms for effective public control over the activities of state bodies. This has been preventing non-governmental non-commercial organizations from objectively evaluating the activities of state bodies and officials. The new Law is of great importance in the INTRODUCTION of effective and practical mechanisms of public control in the management of the state and society. So, what effective mechanisms of public control have become popular in foreign countries? Our reporter talked to Timur AHMEDOV, chief researcher of the Institute of Strategic and Interregional Studies under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

- It should be noted that in the legislation of foreign countries, subjects, objects and forms of public control are reflected in various legal and regulatory documents, - says T. Ahmedov. - Only some countries have adopted a separate law in this direction. The main goal of the adoption of the Law "On Public Control" is to strengthen public control in the process of reforms and to strengthen the role of citizens and civil society institutions in this direction.

Social audit is one of the emerging new mechanisms using the principles of public control. The purpose of social audit is to help improve the efficiency of public administration by monitoring the implementation of local government programs. Notably, the social audit is mainly carried out by civil society institutions with the involvement of a wide range of experts and the population.

The group formed in this regard will be given the status of social auditors.

— **What types of social audit are popular?**

- Two types of social audit are widely used in foreign countries today. The first is social audit, which is widely used in Asia-Pacific countries, namely the Republic of Korea, Japan, and India. Studies show that social audits in these countries begin first with the collection of relevant information. At the next stage, these data will be analyzed and interpreted. A report containing conclusions and recommendations is then prepared. The draft report is discussed by the social auditors together with the responsible organizations and its results are presented to the general public. On this basis, state bodies and interested organizations make their own conclusions. It should be noted here that the effectiveness of the government's anti-poverty program has increased from 60 percent to 97 percent as a result of the use of social audit mechanisms in India. This also shows that this mechanism is of practical importance.

Another form of social audit is widely used in Scandinavian countries and Germany. Special emphasis is placed on creating a special platform for conducting public expertise on issues of social importance, including ecology, economic development, introduction of innovations in communal services and other areas.

For example, in Germany, a research group consisting of scientists, political scientists, lawyers, economists and sociologists will be formed to carry out a social audit. This process is funded by research centers and organizations interested in it. The main thing is that the results of the social audit are open to the media, politicians, statesmen and the general public.

— **How compatible is social audit with the norms stipulated in the Law "On Public Control"?**

— The law complies with the principles of social audit. For example, in this document, the forms of control, such as public discussion, monitoring, expertise, and public opinion research are indicated. According to the law, state bodies are also entitled to receive information about the implementation of public control and its results from the subjects of public control, public control of their justified objections to the proposals and recommendations indicated in the final documents prepared according to the results of public control. has the right to send to its subjects, initiate public control. It is indicated that the final document will have the nature of information and recommendations, that the information, advice and suggestions presented in it will be considered by the state bodies in a mandatory manner and legal decisions will be made about them. All this shows that the forms and principles established in our legislation are compatible for conducting social audits.

In recent years in our republic of the Republic of Uzbekistan [Constitution](#) v a "On local state power". [To the law](#) A wide range of comprehensive measures have been

implemented to improve the activities of relevant local executive bodies and to fundamentally increase their efficiency. In particular:

first, the effectiveness of local executive authorities

considerable work was carried out to increase and further improve the organizational structure;

secondly, in order to conduct a deep and comprehensive critical study of the true state of affairs in the regions and to solve existing problems, the regions, districts, and cities are headed by the heads of regions and Tashkent city, districts (cities), prosecutors, internal affairs, and territorial bodies of the state tax service. sectors for complex socio-economic development were established, and their main tasks were determined; thirdly, a system was created for hokims of all levels to report at the plenary sessions of the Councils of People's Deputies and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as the practice of the hokim and his deputies to openly communicate with the people, including conducting mobile receptions with broad segments of the population. done; fourth, identifying "growth points" of neighborhoods, solving existing problems

to train the population in professions, ensure employment and involve them in entrepreneurship,

A "neighborhood" work system was established for the implementation of "driver" projects; fifth, "Iron Notebook", "Women's Notebook" and to strengthen the social protection of the population, especially families in need of financial assistance and support, women with disabilities, low-income women and young people, by organizing systematic and regular work with each person included in the "Youth Register", their real incomes are being increased.

To increase the efficiency of the activities of local executive authorities, to consistently continue the reforms implemented in the regions for the establishment of New Uzbekistan, to rapidly develop the regions, especially the districts and cities that are lagging behind in social and economic development, to improve the living standards and quality of the population, first of all, all in order to clearly define the powers of the heads of local governments and their deputies and to increase their personal responsibility and accountability, as well as to introduce a system of evaluation of the effectiveness of the activities of deputy heads of local governments and the achievement of target tasks through the main criteria:

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and Tashkent city the attention of hokims (in the following places - heads of local hokims) should be drawn to the following:

PF-6166 dated February 10, 2021 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in ensuring the timely and high-quality execution of legislative documents and

assignments To the decreem consistent and continuous enforcement of enforcement discipline

Introduction of a new effective system of “technological chain”; prevention of a negative situation, such as the formation of a liberal attitude instead of personal demand towards irresponsible deputies, and the complete elimination of any appearance and circumstances of personal irresponsibility regarding the timely and effective performance of their functional duties.

Deputy heads of local governments should focus on the following priority issues in the implementation of the tasks assigned to them:

the first deputies of the heads of local governments on the issues of finance, economy and poverty reduction - ensuring the employment of the population, fulfilling the forecast indicators of tax revenues to the republican and local budgets, developing the activities of small industrial zones established in the regions, with business entities work, “Every family is an entrepreneur” program solving the existing problems in raising goods and switching to the "neighborhood" work system ; deputy heads of local governments on capital construction, communications and communal economy issues - control the quality of construction of low-cost housing on the basis of model projects in rural and urban areas, objects included in the social and industrial infrastructure development program, control the objects on their own commissioning on time, effective use of allocated funds, state “Obod gyshlov”, “Obod mahalla” in district centers [programs organization of](#) water supply, provision of clean drinking water to the population, construction, reconstruction and repair of waste water, domestic roads and other communication networks; deputy mayors - heads of investment and foreign trade departments of the regions and Tashkent city - investment, especially attracting foreign direct investments, improving its investment attractiveness and increasing export potential based on the strategic goals of the development of the region, “roadmaps” signed on the results of high-level and high-level visits, introduction of innovations in economic sectors and sectors to pay serious attention to the implementation and development of free economic zones established in the regions, to ensure the implementation of the agreements reached at the end of the business trips of the regional leaders to foreign countries; Deputy heads of local governments on agriculture and water management issues - in addition to tasks related to cotton and grain cultivation, diversification of agriculture, including the organization of farm activities, agriculture to focus on serious and important issues such as the active introduction of modern, innovative agro-technologies, the production of exportable products, their processing, and the introduction of innovative projects on drip irrigation; deputy heads of local governments for youth policy, social development and spiritual and educational affairs - full implementation of the five initiatives put forward by the

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the regions, including solving the problems of young people and promoting employment to be active in providing, providing the population with social services, improving the quality of primary medical services, covering children of kindergarten age with preschool education organizations, improving the quality of education in general education schools, professional education and employment of graduates of higher educational institutions, organization of spiritual and educational events among the population; deputy mayors - heads of neighborhood and family support departments - putting into practice the principle of "Prosperous and safe neighborhood" at community gatherings, ensuring the stability and peace of the social and moral environment, wide involvement of the population in entrepreneurship, productive use of estates, prevention of illegal occupation of land plots, beautification of the territory, further improvement of the position of women in society, people who are in a difficult social situation, have disabilities, have low income, are raising their children in single-parent families, and targeted work with mothers who need to improve local conditions, achieving concrete results in terms of ensuring women's employment; Deputy heads of local governments on the issues of tourism, sports, culture, cultural heritage and mass communication development - development of domestic tourism, establishment of tourism villages, strengthening of health of the population by attracting them to sports, protection of cultural heritage objects organization of work at the level of demand, digitalization of the industry and public-private partnership, including taking the initiative in increasing the role of the private sector in these directions; deputy heads of local governments for relations with public and religious organizations - development of religious and secular views of the population, especially the young generation, broad promotion of our national traditions and values against radical ideas spread in mass media, Internet sites and social networks To ensure the establishment of the country, to work with citizens belonging to the radical religious movement and their family members, to ensure their employment, to help them find their place in society, and to cooperate with public and religious organizations . level organization.

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