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CLASSIFICATION OF CITIZENS' PARTICIPATION IN THE NORM-MAKING PROCESS

Boymurodov Botir Panji ogli
Senior Lecturer of Tashkent State University of Law
Bboymurodovv@gmail.com

Abstract: In this article, the participation of citizens in the process of norm-making is classified based on various criteria. In particular, the types of citizen participation, such as legislative initiative, discussion of the draft normative legal act, oral, written and electronic, were analyzed. The article also highlights the stages of citizens' participation in the process of norm-making, the types of citizen participation

Keywords: citizen, citizen participation, the process of norm-making, фуқаролар иштирокининг турлари.

Analyzing the participation of citizens in the process of norm-making, further improving its theoretical and legal foundations, classifying the participation of citizens in norm-making according to several criteria in the introduction of effective mechanisms in the field allows to see different sides of the issue and make a correct assessment. After all, it is impossible to carry out interdisciplinary scientific research in any scientific field without summarizing and classifying the studied objects, without sorting them according to certain characteristics [1]. As Carl Prison rightly pointed out, one who classifies facts of any kind, observes the interaction between them and describes their sequence, uses the scientific method and is considered a scientist [2]. Also, classification is important because it has the characteristic of determining the dialectical nature of phenomena [3] and is used in the process of decision-making in the spheres of public administration and business along with scientific research activities [4].

It is appropriate to draw certain conclusions based on the method of classification due to the fact that relations within the framework of citizen participation in the process of norm-making have a unique and complex nature, and citizen participation in these relations takes place in different forms and forms.Participation of citizens in the process of development and adoption of draft normative legal acts can be classified differently according to the following criteria:

according to the forms of participation;

according to subjects;

according to the stages.

The above classification of citizens' participation in the process of norm-making is relative, of course. V. Bagdasarov, one of the scientists who studied the importance of classification in the process of creation of norms, said that the problem in classification is not the choice of the most effective scientific criteria, but the objectivity, basis and systematicity of the classification [5].

Since norm-making is by its nature a complex and comprehensive process, citizens will be able to participate in this process in one form or another. In particular:

In the form of receiving information, citizens should have the necessary and basic information not only on drafts of normative legal documents that are being prepared or planned to be developed, but also on the activity of making norms. After all, in democratic states, the people are meant as the source of state power. This automatically creates an obligation to acquaint the people with the necessary information related to the exercise of state power [6].Information obtained through participation in this form

and legal knowledge formed through it serve citizens to effectively participate in the process of norm-making through other forms.

Legislative initiative. This form is one of the most important and significant forms of citizens' participation in the process of norm-making.Designation of citizens as subjects of legislative initiative is considered as one of the guarantees of human rights. In exercising the right of legislative initiative, citizens prepare a draft law and submit it to the parliament for adoption. In the foreign experience, one can meet various forms of legislative initiative of citizens. The main difference is seen in the requirements for the implementation of the legislative initiative [7].

In the form of civil legal relations, citizens enter into equal relations with competent state bodies. In this case, on the basis of civil contracts or in the form of public elections, citizens will be able to prepare a draft normative legal act and submit it to the state body authorized to accept the draft normative legal act.

In the form of a public discussion, citizens express their opinions and proposals regarding draft laws. As a special feature of this form, it is worth noting that the public debate is held only on the draft law type of the normative legal act.

Today, the most active form of citizens' participation in the process of norm-making is public discussion. Regulation.gov.uz is a portal for the discussion of draft normative legal acts.

In the form of public control, citizens can study the circumstances in which public interests and public opinion are taken into account in the adopted normative legal acts, decisions, as well as in state, sector and regional development programs.

As a subject authorized to accept the most important issues in the life of the state and society, citizens can carry out norm-making activities in the form of a referendum.

According to the participating subjects, the participation of citizens in the process of norm-making can be divided into three types: individual, group and society [8].

In the type of individual (individual) participation, citizens participate individually in the process of norm-making.In particular, citizens can participate individually in the form of obtaining information and civil-legal relations.

In addition to the above, the participation of citizens in the process of norm-making can be divided into oral, written and electronic types according to the form of implementation.

It is known that citizens can apply to state bodies orally, in writing and electronically. This rule can also be applied to participation in the process of norm-making.According to the characteristics of the forms of participation, citizens can perform one form verbally, in writing or electronically, while some of them are performed only in a certain way. In particular, forms such as obtaining information and public control are carried out verbally as well as in written and electronic form. Legislative initiative and the form of civil legal relations can be implemented only in writing.

Electronic participation of citizens in the process of creating norms is understood as participation in the development of projects of normative legal acts through information communication technologies or influencing its adoption. Today, the Internet itself provides the necessary information even to inexperienced participants, and through this serves to exchange opinions on the draft of the relevant regulatory legal document [9].

Stages

The first stage. Access to information is the first, fundamental and important step underlying the entire process of participation. Through this stage, citizens enter the process of norm-making. The level of rational organization of the information gathering stage is a guarantee of the effective implementation of the next stages.

The second stage.Discussions are the next stage of participation in which competent

state bodies invite citizens to express their opinions, comments, views and opinions on drafts of specific normative legal acts. Discussions are usually organized with a large group of participants.

The third stage. Active participation means close cooperation at all stages of the norm-making process (project development, discussion, adoption, implementation). This is the highest form of participation. It can be defined as asituation where citizens share a seat at the same table with government officials [10].

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