

The Role and Tasks of Information Technologies in the Organization of Public Expertise

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Abstract: Article normative-legal documents public examination of the organization of information and design technologies. Electron democracy and femininity life is a change of truth.

Keywords: Expertise, Electronic democracy, technological information, the public, the public.

The activities of state bodies in society should be aimed at solving the problems of the population, meeting their needs and requirements. State structures of different levels should focus their main tasks on these goals, and not on "the implementation of state policy in a certain area." To do this, of course, it is important to communicate with citizens and study their attitudes, opinions about decisions that are expected to be made.

With a more effective, prompt and objective assessment of the draft regulatory legal act in the era of modern information technologies, these mechanisms for using the positive capabilities of the Internet and information technologies, as well as simultaneous comprehensive examination and coordination of public opinion on the document, are effective.

S.N. Makarov and A.V. Petrovskaya In their research, assessing the participation of the people in public administration policy, notes: "The modern state, which has formed a system of social interaction and formed on the basis of this system, acts as a carrier of the spirit of its citizens. Such a management paradigm makes the institutional features of the state resistant to external and internal influences, and also gives the state the necessary social and legal flexibility, reflecting the complex of vital functions in decisions that ensure the development of civil society and civic consciousness in society.

Ensuring the discussion of regulatory legal acts on the Internet platform or the conduct of its public examination by the relevant subject, as well as the result of both are indicated in the form of consultations for the state authorities. At the same time, it is necessary that hundreds and thousands, and, if necessary, millions of citizens take part in these discussions, their views on the act of discussion are focused and evaluated as the voices of the people or part of society. This, in turn, will force government agencies to study the opinion of society.

International experience, especially the experience of Western Europe and the USA, shows that public opinion formed by public expertise should be accepted or reasonably rejected by state bodies. The state bodies in which the subject of law-making is registered are obliged to inform the public about the decision taken.

Today, these processes are carried out in full electronic form, using the Internet platform. Taking into account the goals and technological capabilities set for the electronic discussion platform

will allow for a more effective exchange of information between the subjects of the political process, choosing the optimal model of discussions and consultations.

The introduction of the ICT into public administration opens up new opportunities not only for enhancing the dialogue between citizens and authorities, but also for the significant influence of civil society institutions on the course and implementation of decision-making policy. The dynamic development of the ICT will accelerate the exchange of information with the political participation of citizens and civil society institutions. The key role in this case will be related precisely to how the Internet and it are implemented in public administration.

The main obstacle to the organization of dialogue and discussion through the Internet platform is the insufficient development of the infrastructure of the ICT system. Most of the citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan are connected to the mobile communication system. As of April 1, 2021, the number of subscribers connected to the mobile communication system amounted to 26 million 953.5 thousand. This indicator increased by 10.8% or by 2 million 636.8 thousand compared to the corresponding period in 2020. According to the data, the population was 24 million 795.4 thousand. Subscribers. This indicator increased by 6.1% or by 1 million 424.1 thousand compared to the corresponding period in 2020. This, in turn, will become a clear answer to the question of which direction public discussions should focus on.

International experience shows that non-governmental non-profit organizations have also organized work to improve the Internet infrastructure in order to establish a dialogue with the population. For example, in Brazil, a non-governmental organization has created the first Internet provider providing open access to network resources. Relationships in the e-democracy environment are directly related not only to the organization of a dialogue between representatives of state bodies in the process of making managerial decisions, but also with external participants (citizens, mass media, etc.).

In recent years, researchers have been paying more attention to the problems of ensuring citizen participation through the use of information and communication technologies in countries moving from a centralized economy to a free market and pluralistic direction. Given that about 65% of our society's members are young people, there will be no difficulties for representatives of the younger generation in adopting such a new approach to dialogue and voluntarily joining virtual public associations.

In general, the unification of citizens into virtual public associations based on their goals and desires has become a common phenomenon in today's life. Modern information technologies have shown that associations created in the virtual (electronic) space are more effective than public associations operating in real life.

Therefore, we propose to introduce the concepts of "virtual public associations" and "virtual non-governmental non-profit organizations" into national legislation, to determine the legal mechanisms for their participation in the discussion of normative legal acts. These forms of public associations make it possible to quickly identify citizens' opinions on certain issues, views on legal documents, and create new effective mechanisms for conducting public examinations.

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