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CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN NORM-MAKING IS AN IMPORTANT DIRECTION OF DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES

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ABSTRACT

In this article, it is scientifically justified that the increasing participation of citizens in the process of norm-making is one of the important directions of democratic processes. The article also analyzes the positive results of citizens' participation in the adoption of normative legal acts and their suggestions and recommendations in the discussion of legal norms. In particular, new ideas were put forward regarding the observation of new trends in the parliament and its work.

KEYWORDS

Citizen participation, norm-making, democracy, parliament, normative-legal act.

INTRODUCTION

It is known that democracy is the power of the people. This action is manifested in such aspects as the creation of state bodies of the people, participation in their work, organization of the work of state bodies, provision of human rights and freedoms in the country, as well as realization of people's dreams. In short, this concept rationally defines the relationship between the individual and the state. In science, there are different types of democracy, such as direct and indirect (representative). Currently, we observe various forms of representative democracy - the organization and functioning of representative bodies,

the election of suitable candidates for them, reports of various forms of representatives of the authorities. Direct democracy usually means electoral relations, when citizens nominate their candidates to representative bodies or directly vote for the respective candidates. However, according to recent trends around the world, we can see that the scope of direct democracy is expanding more and more. In particular, the granting of additional powers to self-governing bodies, the activation of civil society institutions, the effective use of forms of public control, efforts to include citizens among the subjects

with the right to initiate legislation, and other such changes can be listed. In this regard, the following opinions expressed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev are of particular note: ".....The opinion of the general public and every citizen is very important for us in solving the priority issues related to the fate and future of our country" [1].

Undoubtedly, it can be said that the activism of citizens on issues of urgent importance in the life of the country is a practical expression of democratic values.

In addition to the above, the participation of citizens in the creation of norms is one of the forms of direct democracy and is characterized by the following important aspects:

- an opportunity to involve citizens more and more in the political life of the state will be created, thereby avoiding being limited only to elections;
- creates a platform for citizens to support their legitimate interests and thereby serves the establishment of a society of diversity of opinions;
- it brings public power closer to the masses;
- enables civil society institutions to control the process of norm creation;
- leads to the effective application of the adopted legal documents in practice (because the people directly participate in the creation and adoption of these norms).

The most important thing is that the active participation of citizens in the process of creation of norms is becoming more and more important as a guarantee of the creation of an effective legal framework. In particular, parliamentary control and law-making activities are organized on the basis of the results of regional studies, which directly serve the adoption of effective laws [2].

Of course, while noting the positive aspects of citizens' participation in the process of norm creation, it is noted by many scientists that it is necessary to develop the organizational and legal mechanisms of this practice. In particular, it is necessary to define in detail the procedure for the public discussion of the drafts of normative legal documents on the Unified Portal of Interactive State Services of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in which the drafts of normative legal documents affecting entrepreneurial activity, the rights, freedoms and legal interests of citizens, as well as the environment can be submitted to the public on the Unified Portal by the developer. It is proposed to introduce a mandatory procedure of discussion [3]. In contrast to traditional direct democracy, direct democracy in its modern form is characterized by active discussions, debates, proposals and other such continuous actions on various issues raised [4].

Citizen participation is a powerful positive influence on the legitimate exercise of state power. Although it has been many years since the initial views on the direct participation of citizens in state power, the constitutional and theoretical foundations of such participation have not yet been formed. The fact that the theoretical and legal foundations are not fully formed and the corresponding principles are not defined hinders the development of legal mechanisms of citizens' participation in state power. There has always been a need for such theoretical and legal foundations. According to scientists, some questions in this regard require political and legal answers: who can participate in the exercise of state power? What is the legal force of citizens' participation in the exercise of state power?

According to scientists, in the near future citizens' participation in the development and adoption of regulatory legal documents related to budget and tax

issues, urban development projects, ecological problems will become more active [5]. Of course, there are views on juxtaposition of direct democracy with representative democracy as a conflict of rights and interests of the community and the individual. It is not for nothing that questions arise whether the increasing need for citizens' participation, especially in the process of creating norms, is not a crisis of representative democracy. This problem raises the question of what should be the norm creativity in the modern world. The essence of the matter is that the usual set of regulatory norms should be able to cover all the growing social challenges of society [6].

However, it should be emphasized that direct democracy is not opposed to indirect democracy, on the contrary, it complements it. Scientists cite a number of reasons why representative democracy needs direct democracy, in particular, citizen participation in norm creation. In particular, candidates are sometimes chosen for their general position, and not all of them have the same importance for voters. including candidates' position, character, local connections, reputation, etc. Therefore, the legislative documents or other individual documents adopted by them may not be the same as the opinion of the general public. Candidates are usually elected for several years, and new issues may arise that were not present in previous campaigns. Also, with the passage of time, due to the changes in the public's worldview and mood, differences can be observed in the views of citizens and their representatives [7].

The 21st century is the age of information. It is not difficult to understand that issues related to the personal rights of a person to receive information, the introduction of effective organizational and legal mechanisms for their implementation have become more relevant than ever. Also, recent events

happening in the world show that there is a need to create "spaces of interaction" between the state and citizens even today. The absence of such mechanisms prevents citizens' participation in the process of norm creation from rising to the level of a new social contract element between the state and society. With the introduction of citizen participation in the process of norm creation, it leads to the emergence of groups of citizens without additional representation that help the representatives in the existing parliament to solve various issues. This, in turn, serves to prevent many possible mistakes, eliminate existing shortcomings, and provide complete and effective solutions to problems. The activation of citizens' participation in the creation of norms is the beginning of the occurrence of such events. The involvement of collective intelligence in the process of norm creation prepares the ground for the opening of closed doors and, as a result, the adoption of better quality and perfect regulatory legal documents.

However, looking at the issue from another angle, we also see that the legislature is interested in citizen participation. For this reason, the legislative authority tries to take measures to involve citizens in the process of norm creation more widely. First of all, the addressed state authorities should react legally to the actions of citizens and do it in a legal manner. They are obliged to consider and react to the proposals made during the discussion of the draft normative legal documents. Although these suggestions are advisory in nature. At the same time, the activation of citizens' participation in the process of creation of norms prepares the ground for greater closeness, mutual understanding and consensus, and mutual trust between individuals, society and the state.



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