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## Role And Role Of NGOs And Citizens In Implementing Public Ecological Monitoring: Problems Of Legislative Improvement

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### ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the importance on the role and role of non-profit organizations and citizens in the implementation of Public Environmental Control: relevant proposals and recommendations on the problems of legislative improvement.

### KEYWORDS

Public Environmental Control, Non-Profit Organizations, Citizens.

### INTRODUCTION

In Uzbekistan, nongovernmental nonprofit organizations are a component of the civil society that forms. The voluntary self-governing organizations based on the initiative of citizens or legal entities are characterized by diversity. Citizens' constitutional rights to associations and political parties (Article 34) serve as a legal basis for the establishment and functioning of social institutions, including trade unions.[1]

Public associations are organizations that are separate from the state and are engaged in separate activities that can influence public

institutions at the same time, from the groundless social interference of the state and social life of the state.

Public associations are a result of national creativity and initiative and are a reliable tool for active and effective participation in public life. They are seen as part of democracy and the form of civil society life. The constitution guarantees the freedom of association and establishment of public associations.

Non-profit organizations have a special legal status as subject of public environmental audits. It should be noted that non-

governmental non-profit organizations are generally recognized as legal entities in public law. For example, the fact that more than 70,000 nongovernmental nonprofit organizations are currently functioning in the Republic of India is evidence of the importance of these institutions.

The current law defines various means of public associations and citizens' access to environmental control. The state accepts specific laws based on the constitutional norms to clearly define the rights of public associations. In particular, on February 15, 1991 the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On public associations in the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted. It describes public associations as "voluntary public associations, which arise as a result of their freedoms and freedoms of citizens united to coexist with the legitimate interests of politics, economics, social development, science, culture, ecology and other spheres of life." the Article). It should be noted that Article 15 of the Law on the Laws of the Public Associations does not provide for their powers related to the exercise of public control. In general, given the fact that the law was adopted in 1991 and does not meet the current socio-political, economic and legal requirements, it is desirable to adopt it in a new edition, including broadening the rights of public associations.

Adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of April 14, 1999 "On Non-Governmental Non-Profit Organizations" has led to a wide-ranging basis for the activities of public associations. Non-government non-profit organizations are created on a voluntary basis by physical or legal persons (or joint ventures). They are the rights and legitimate interests of individuals and legal entities for the

protection of other democratic values, achievement of social, cultural and educational goals, satisfaction of spiritual and other needs, charity and other socially useful purposes. The state ensures that the rights and legitimate interests of non-state non-profit organizations are respected and that they create equal legal opportunities for them to participate in public life. The state may assist programs that are specifically socially useful, including environmental protection.

However, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Non-Governmental Non-Profit Organizations" of 14 April 1999 also provides that the Law on Guarantees of Non-Governmental Non-Commercial Organizations (NPG) as of January 3, 2007 does not mention the powers of these organizations to exercise public control. The Law on Guarantees of Non-Governmental Non-Commercial Organizations (NRCs) provides for a state-sponsored system of state subsidies, grants of public grants, and state support to nongovernmental nonprofit organizations entitled to state support. However, the powers of these organizations on public oversight are being strengthened by sectoral laws. More importantly, this institute gained constitutional status in April 2014 as a result of a number of articles of the Constitution, including Article 32. Taking this into account, it is expedient to strengthen the powers of public non-governmental organizations in the Law on Guarantees for Non-Governmental Organizations.

A non-governmental non-commercial organization, according to Article 2 of the Law "On Non-Governmental Non-Profit Organizations," voluntarily created by physical and (or) legal entities, does not pursue the profit (profit) as the main purpose of its activity

and receives incomes (profits) (members) of a non-profit organization. Non-governmental non-commercial organizations may be established in the form of public association, social fund, institution, or other form provided for by law (art. 10).

We can group non-governmental non-profit organizations in the field of ecology based on the scope of existing legislation and the extent of their authority to carry out public environmental monitoring.

The first group belongs to non-governmental non-profit organizations, and environmental issues constitute one of their activities. They include political parties (whose main purpose is not environmental issues but also reflects these issues on the platform of the political party), non-environmental public associations (they can partly deal with these issues), public funds (they are charitable, cultural, educational or other social benefits, including environmental goals), institutions (social, cultural and other non-profit, including environmental Designed for LGA, etc.);

The second group includes special environmental NGOs, whose main area of activity is specialization in the environment. The Ecosan International Fund, the Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan, the Public Council for the Protection of the Environment and Natural Resources under the State Committee for Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ecoforum, the Environment and Public Health Center, the Youth Environmental Network of Uzbekistan, Biodiversity Conservation Society, Uzbek Zoological Society, Ekolandshaft Public Association, Ecoservice, Aral Ekostan, Biostan, Xongul, Logos, Aral and Amudarya

Conservation Alliance, Life, Chashma (Rodnicho ), Zoologists, evaluated, Armon, such as environmental clean Ferghana state and local environmental associations.

As we have already witnessed, environmental NGOs have an important role in the ecology sector among non-governmental non-profit organizations. In public environmental monitoring, the role of public sector organizations, which is a major part of civil society, is remarkable. In particular, public organizations in cooperation with state agencies carry out a number of ecological education, ecological culture studies, awareness-raising, improvement of ecological status, environmental monitoring, and participation of the general public on these issues and decision-making. to ensure that

It should be noted that the legal basis of creation and functioning of public associations, including ecological associations, their classification, tasks were detailed in the scientific researches of T.M.Turebekov and E. Khmeleva. [2]

According to the literature, public associations in the field of ecology are understood by the public association of citizens, which is organized on their own initiative for the purpose of achieving long-term goals and having a clear structure and charter. In addition, these organizations are characterized by the high level of social consciousness of their members, the clear vision of the goals and means of implementing their interests.

E.Khmeleva divided into six types of public associations in the field of ecology:

- 1) International, republican, national unions, associations and associations;

- 2) Ecological public associations, ecological clubs, divisions, organizations; 3) green (ecological) actions;
- 3) Ecological public associations at the local level;
- 4) Public ecological institutions (ecological centers, research institutions);
- 5) Public environmental funds. It is noteworthy that the list does not reflect the types of public associations, such as political parties, trade unions.[3]

The competence of NGOs and non-governmental organizations related to the implementation of public environmental control is also reflected in the network environmental legislation. In particular, according to Article 29 of the Law "On nature protection", one of the main objectives of environmental control is to increase the effectiveness of nature protection activities and to ensure participation of non-state non-profit organizations and citizens in the implementation of state ecological programs and other environmental programs.

Currently, public environmental organizations are operating effectively in Uzbekistan. They emerged as a public resistance to the effects of environmental problems in the Central Asian region due to the natural environment of the Aral Sea and the deepening of the crisis process in the large river basins of the region. During these years, they implemented a number of important projects aimed at the participation of the population in the work of Ecology and environmental protection in the country.

For example, on October 24, 2019, a meeting of the state commission for Sustainable Development (DBRK) of the International Fund

for the rescue of the island was held in Nukus city within the framework of the International Conference "Aral Sea – ecological innovation and Technology Zone". At the conference, it was planned to create conditions for attracting foreign investment in the development and implementation of environmentally friendly technologies, to introduce "green economy", environmentally friendly, energy and water-saving printshops and to develop ecotourism.[4]

Article 8 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On radiation safety", as well as non-state non-profit organizations and citizens, has been strengthened as subjects of public ecological control. [5]

Article 13 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Waste" of 5 April 2002 establishes the rights and obligations of citizens in the field of waste-related works. It also has the right to take part in the public control over the sanitary and environmental status of waste management objects, as one of the five civil rights.

Article 23 of the Law on Ecological Expertise of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 25 May 2000 "On Ecological Expertise" states that public ecological expertise can be carried out on the initiative of nongovernmental nonprofit organizations and citizens in the field of environmental activity.

According to the third part of Article 84 of the Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, assistance is provided to nature protection societies, scientific societies and other public associations, as well as to state bodies and citizens' self-governing bodies in exercising control over the use and protection of land.

Article 10 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Protected Natural Areas" of 3 December 2004 also regulated the issues of participation of non-state non-profit organizations and citizens in the organization, protection and use of protected natural areas. According to them, these subjects are:

- 1) Assistance to state bodies in the organization, protection and use of protected natural territories;
- 2) Making proposals when implementing these measures;
- 3) Participation in the activities of the advisory commissions, established by the decision of local authorities for the purpose of attracting the population to the management of certain protected natural territories;
- 4) Request and receive from the relevant state authorities information on protected natural territories;
- 5) Have the authority, such as public ecological expertise and public environmental control, to be established, protected and utilized in the manner prescribed by law for the protection of protected natural territories. In other words, this Law defines the status of civil society and non-state non-profit organizations as well as the legal status of civil self-governance bodies in this area.

Article 5 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of December 26, 1997 "On protection and use of the animal world" establishes the rights and obligations of citizens and public associations in the area of protection of the animal world and its habitat. According to him, these companies carry out 7 rights, including public environmental expertise and public oversight. However,

Article 5 does not define the obligations of citizens and public associations in the area of protection of the animal world and its habitats, although it is mentioned in its name. Therefore, it is desirable to exclude the words "and obligations" on behalf of Article 5 of the Law "On protection and use of the animal world".[6]

With the adoption of the Law "On Ecological Control", the authorities of non-state non-profit organizations in the field of public environmental control have been strictly determined. In particular, Article 16 of the present Law regulates the rights and obligations of non-state non-profit organizations in the area of environmental control. It also envisages public environmental monitoring as one of the 12 rights. At the same time, non-governmental non-profit organizations have the right to inform specially authorized state bodies, local authorities, state and economic management bodies, business entities of the fact that the violation of legislation in the field of environmental protection and rational use of natural resources, to make proposals to the relevant state bodies to take action on these facts and to eliminate this fact to adopt measures to apply to the relevant authorities and the media, the public, such as environmental audit of public environmental control is carried out within the framework of the powers.

An analysis of the current environmental legislation shows that recent legislation has limited the powers of non-governmental and non-profit organizations in the field of public environmental monitoring. As mentioned in the preceding paragraph, this is primarily due to the expansion and strengthening of powers of civil self-governance institutions in the field



of public environmental oversight. For example, Article 84 of the Land Code stipulates that the nature protection societies, scientific societies and other public associations, as well as citizens, shall assist the state bodies and civil self-governance bodies in exercising control over the use and protection of land. According to the third part of Article 14 of the Law on Sanitation and Epidemiological Surveillance of the Population, nongovernmental nonprofit organizations may assist and provide necessary assistance to state authorities and other bodies involved in the provision of sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population. In our opinion, NGOs should have a legal status as an independent subject of public environmental monitoring. It is therefore desirable to introduce amendments to the abovementioned legislation as part of the implementation of public environmental monitoring of non-governmental non-profit organizations and participation in this process.

It is also worthwhile to conclude that the comparison of the powers of public self-governance bodies (Article 15) and the law on non-governmental non-profit organizations (article 16) in the field of environmental oversight over the law "On Ecological Monitoring". In particular, the comparison of the competences of these structures shows that their scope of rights on the two powers is different. First, civil self-governance institutions are responsible for the monitoring of the environmental situation and environmental pollution and the unnatural use of natural resources, as well as the monitoring of situations that may endanger the lives and health of citizens; Second, nongovernmental nonprofit organizations participate in the hearing of reports and reports of relevant government agencies and enterprises,

enterprises, institutions and organizations regarding the issues of environmental protection, sanitary condition, improvement and greening of the territory, and hear the reports of citizens' self-governing bodies. make decisions on the results.

It should be noted that the role of nongovernmental nonprofit organizations in the second mandate should be determined, as it is a special authority of the citizens' self-governance bodies, and granting it to nongovernmental noncommercial organizations may disrupt the activities of public authorities and management, enterprises, institutions and organizations.

Nonetheless, non-governmental non-profit organizations participate in the monitoring of the state of the environment and pollution of the environment and the abuse of natural resources, as well as the situation that could threaten the lives and health of citizens, and the self-governance bodies directly performs. Such distribution of powers unreasonably limits the powers of non-state non-profit organizations associated with the exercise of public environmental control as well as impedes their exercise of their right to carry out public environmental control guaranteed by other environmental laws. Therefore, the Law "On Environmental Monitoring" states that Article 16, paragraph 1, Part 3 of the Law on the Rights and Obligations of Non-Governmental Non-Commercial Organizations in Environmental Control Regions states that "the environmental situation and the pollution of the environment and the abuse of natural resources to monitor the situations that could endanger his or her life and health. "

Paragraph 20 of the Regulation "On the State Committee for Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan", approved by the Resolution of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 26, 1996 No. 232-I, includes coordination council under the State Committee for Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan, scientific and technical council, councils and other boards, the statutes of the councils and their members are approved by the board of the State Committee for Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan are provided.[7]

This norm has long been practically unfulfilled in practice, but in recent years, the emphasis being placed on civil society institutions has created the necessary political and legal conditions for the realization of this norm. As a result, on October 28, 2011, the Decree of the State Committee for Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 190 "On the Public Council on the Issues of Rational Use of Environment and Natural Resources" was approved. The first organizational meeting of the Public Council for the Use of Environment and Natural Resources (hereinafter - the Community Council) was held on October 27, 2011.

It should be noted that the Public Council is a consultative and advisory body established to assist the State Committee for Nature Protection. Public Council is responsible for environmental protection and rational use of natural resources by the bodies of nature protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as in managerial decision-making in the field of formulation and implementation of environmental policies, as well as in the preparation of draft normative and legal acts and normative and technical documents,

public associations and citizens the form of participation.

The Public Council is a permanently functioning public body under the State Committee for Nature Protection and carries out its activities on a voluntary basis. Its decisions are of critical importance. Organizational and technical support of the Public Council is provided by the Department of Scientific and Technical Development and Promotion of the State Committee for Nature Protection.

The purpose of the Public Council is to assist the State Committee for Nature Protection in promoting and adopting decisions in the area of environmental protection and the use of natural resources.

The Charter also envisages seven functions of the Public Council:

- 1) Collection and generalization of proposals of citizens and public associations on improvement of legislation and practice in the field of environmental protection and their submission to the State Committee for Nature Protection;
- 2) Preparation of proposals on improvement of ecological policy, implementation of the functions of advisory and expertise on ecology and nature protection;
- 3) Participate in the information support and support of organs and officials of the State Committee for Nature Protection in the field of environmental protection and rational use of natural resources;
- 4) Participate in organizing and conducting exhibitions and other public events promoting the protection of the environment and the rational use of natural resources;

- 5) Participate in the development and implementation of education and environmental education programs for sustainable development;
- 6) Participation in elaboration of proposals on elimination of conflicts between the interests of subjects of public and economic activity in the field of protection of the environment and rational use of nature;
- 7) Participation in the discussion of normative-legal and normative-technical acts in the field of environmental protection and rational use of nature.

The Public Council is headed by the Chairman and, in his absence, the Deputy Chairman. The chairman and his deputy are elected for a period of three years at the first organizational meeting of the Public Council and approved by the order of the Chairman of the State Committee for Nature Protection.

The Public Council can include public and scientific organizations, higher education institutions, NGOs, specialists in the system of the State Committee for Nature Protection, as well as other persons involved in environmental protection and environmental protection, and professional qualifications and (or) professional or public activities.

Members of the Public Council are selected and sent to public and academic institutions, higher education institutions, NGOs, and the State Committee for Nature Protection. The term of office of the members of the Public Council and the order of its liquidation are defined by the organizations which have sent them. The term of office of a member of the Public Council shall be retained until the appointment of another representative.

The Public Council is formed from the date of issuance of the order by the Chairman of the State Committee for Nature Protection to approve the Statute and composition of the Public Council and commences exercise of its powers.

The decision of the Public Council shall be taken at its meetings. Upon completion of the meetings of the Public Council, the minutes and the minutes of the meeting shall be drawn up and signed by the Chairman and the responsible secretary.

The Public Council meeting is held in accordance with the approved annual work plan, as a rule, at least once every semiannual.

An extraordinary meeting of the Public Council may be held to develop recommendations on urgent issues.

Public Councils may have subsidiaries, commissions and working groups to study and analyze single-issue issues and specific issues. The composition, procedures and powers of the sections, commissions and working groups are determined by the Public Council.

Public Council meetings are held by the responsible secretary of the Public Council in coordination with the Chairman.

The agenda of the Public Council meeting is formulated by the Executive Secretary of the Public Council at the request of the Chairman of the State Committee for Nature Protection and is coordinated with the Chairman of the State Committee for Nature Protection and approved at the meeting of the Public Council.

Suggestions on the agenda of the meeting should be presented in writing and include a



clear statement of the issues under consideration, terms of consideration, names of officials responsible for preparation of draft documents and draft resolutions.

The agenda of the next meeting of the Public Council shall be brought to the attention of all members of the Public Council by the responsible secretary for not less than 10 working days.

The Public Council shall submit proposals to the Chairman of the State Committee for Nature Protection to elaborate proposals on improving the activities of the Council, modifying its structure, making amendments and addenda to the Charter and other matters relating to its competence.

The decisions taken by the Public Council will be posted on the website of the State Committee for Nature Protection. It should be noted that the analysis of the website of the State Committee for Nature Protection indicates that the Decree of the Public Council on December 20, 2011, was adopted. The subsequent decisions of the Public Council were not included in this site.

In its December 20, 2011 Public Council resolution, two issues were considered and 10 decisions were made. In particular, the Committee on Nature Protection, together with the State Committee for Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the public associations operating in the field of environmental protection, decided:

- 1) The Public Council shall assist the State Committee for Nature Protection to create conditions for the further activation of public participation in the formulation and implementation of initiatives on

environmental protection and nature management;

- 2) The Public Council in its activities pays special attention to the promotion and support of citizens' initiatives in the field of environmental protection and nature management;
- 3) The Public Council shall establish mutual accounting practices with leading public associations, NGOs and other civil society institutions working in the field of environmental protection;
- 4) The Public Council broadly involves public associations and environmental NGOs in joint events on celebrations of ecological days, carrying out ecological actions, raids on the state of the environment.

The Public Council for the 2nd issue, entitled "Participation of Community and Other Civil Society Institutions in the Implementation of Education and Environmental Education Programs for Millennium Development Goals," makes the following decisions: 1) Improving the quality of the educational literature on environmental education and sustainable development for educational institutions to the Interagency Coordination Council for Education and Sustainable Development (TCDC); 2) Facilitating the activities of environmental NGOs operating in the area of environmental education and sustainable development;

- 3) To apply to the Ministry of Public Education and Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan on special training courses for Ecology and Sustainable Development for 3 or 4 stages, as well as on the establishment of qualification graduation and master dissertations in these areas;

4) Strengthening the resource center of the State Committee for Nature Protection; 5) Promote the promotion of sustainable development among the population through all available tools; 6) introducing sustainable development materials on the website of the State Committee for Nature Protection for interested organizations and citizens.

The Public Council has nine rights (Charter 6) to carry out its functions: 1) To attend the meeting of the Public Council, to participate in the meeting of the Council of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Nature Protection, to participate in the meetings of the Council and to provide explanations, consultations, and the nature of rational use of natural resources;

2) request and receive from the bodies of the State Committee for Nature Protection of the information needed to solve the tasks assigned to the Council and to perform functions; 3) elaborating proposals on environmental protection and rational use of natural resources and submitting them to the State Committee for Nature Protection; 4) Participation in the evaluation of scientific and practical conferences, public hearings and projects on ecology and nature management;

5) Addressing the issues of improving the organization of activities of the State Committee for Nature Protection in matters of the environment and rational nature management; 6) Discuss draft decisions affecting the interests of the population in the field of environmental and natural resource use at their meetings; 7) to participate in the discussion of the main directions of the State Committee for Nature Protection; 8) Send the representatives of the Council to the collegiate

and advisory bodies; 9) informing the general population and organizations about their activities and plans.

The Charter also stipulates that the functions and functions of the Council may be determined in accordance with the responsibilities of the State Committee for Nature Protection and the results of its work.

It should be noted that at present, the council is not functioning effectively. In particular, the analysis of the December 20, 2011 decision of the Public Council indicates that only 2 issues were discussed. In this regard, it is planned to hold 48 events in foreign countries, including the work plan of the Public Council under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the Krasnodar Territory of Russia for 2015. It also has its own website dedicated to the activities of the Public Council, where citizens can freely familiarize themselves with Public Councils (Statutes, Structure, Work Plans), information on their work, meeting minutes and other materials.

In particular, in 2014, this council held 15 meetings. In our country there is a need to cardinally reform the activities of the Public Council at the State Committee for Nature Protection.

At present, public environmental organizations operate in Uzbekistan effectively. They have emerged as a public response to the environmental problems in Central Asia due to the deepening of the crisis in the natural environment of the Aral Sea and the major river basins in the region. Throughout these years, a number of important projects have been implemented in the country aimed at enhancing the participation of the population

in the nature protection activities, and many events have taken place.

Non-government non-profit organizations may, with the exception of the rights and freedoms set forth in the current law, exercise the following rights during public environmental oversight:

- Organization of various meetings, rallies and demonstrations dedicated to the protection of the environment;
- Promotion of the proposal to conduct public ecological expert examination and participation in the established procedure;
- To apply to state authorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan, local self-governing bodies and other organizations to submit applications, proposals and complaints on the protection of the natural environment and to the harmful effects thereof;
- Applying to state authorities, local self-governance bodies, other organizations and officials for timely and complete information on the state of the environment and measures to protect them in the area of their location;
- Assisting government agencies and local self-governing bodies in dealing with environmental issues;
- Apply to the court with a suit for compensation for damages caused to the natural environment;
- Participation in the referendum on environmental protection and other measures not contradicting the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
- Nongovernmental nonprofit organizations specializing in the field of natural resources use the following rights and powers:
  - Development, promotion and implementation of programs in the field of environmental protection;
  - Protection of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens in the field of environmental protection;
  - Involving citizens on a voluntary basis for activities in the field of environmental protection;
  - Carrying out and promotion of environmental protection, reproduction of natural resources and environmental safety at the expense of own resources and resources;
  - Assistance to government and local self-governing bodies in addressing environmental issues;
  - Participation in such events as holding meetings, rallies, meetings and demonstrations;
  - Submission of proposals for discussion of projects related to environmental protection;
  - State authorities, local self-governing bodies, other organizations and officials on the status of environmental protection, measures to protect it, the state of the environment, the life and health of the population and other activities and receive timely, complete and reliable information on the facts;
  - Participation in the established procedure in the course of the process of taking decisions on economic issues and other decisions that may cause the natural environment, the lives, health and property of citizens;
  - Addressing proposals, applications and complaints concerning the protection of the natural environment, which may have a negative impact on it;

- Organization of lectures on issues that may cause harm to the environment, threatening the lives, health and property of citizens, and other propaganda and advocacy work;
- Organization and conduct of public ecological expertise.

A.A.Goncharov, in general, civilian control is a socio-legal phenomenon that improves the political management system; in a clear sense, is a control exercised by civil society and public associations. The author believes that the object of civilian control is the authority of the authorities, other state bodies, local self-governing bodies, intergovernmental structures and all the listed organizations.

The same researcher, in his other work, looks at civilian oversight from the perspective of philosophy and describes it as follows: civil control is a social phenomenon aimed at improving the rule of law, the rule of law and the rule of law, in which the public defines the main directions of domestic and foreign policy, controlling and realizing the process of its implementation, participating in solving all social issues and having a realistic impact on these decisions. In our view, this definition is extensive and does not take into account the capacity of civilian oversight and uses it as a meaningful institution of public oversight.

However, according to A.A.Goncharova, civil control is widely understood as being a social phenomenon involving civil society in solving social issues at all levels, which participates in defining the main directions of domestic and foreign policy of the state policy, controlling its implementation purposeful. [8]

It should be noted that civil control is closely related to the concept of "civil society". In developing countries, civil society is now undergoing institutionalization, and the formation of civil society, in turn, involves the participation of citizens in state and public life. "Civil Control" is seen through the activities of civil society institutions (media and NGOs). Therefore, in our opinion, "civilian control" can be regarded as a high and effective form of public control.

As it has been noted in the legal literature, civilian control must be directly implemented by citizens directly, thereby raising questions about the legal status of foreigners and stateless persons.

As to the US experience in this regard, in the US, the institution of civil complaint is used as the basic form of citizen control in the field of ecology. There are three types of citizens' complaints in the United States. First, a private citizen may file a complaint to a citizen, corporation, or public authority regarding the conduct of a law prohibited by law. For example, a citizen may file a suit against the corporation for illegal pollution of waterways under the Law on Clean Water. Secondly, a private citizen may file a complaint against the state body for failing to fulfill his obligations. In particular, the Citizen's Agency for Nature Protection may lodge a complaint to the court for timely elaboration of the rules envisaged by the Law on Clean Water. Thirdly, citizens may file a complaint to the court requesting compensation for environmental damage.

Obviously, the further development of these areas of public influence will be effective in many ways, the representatives who will be able to solve ecological problems and who will

not be able to remove the green clothes after entering the power will be elected, the level of the MPs' uniformity will increase, the interest of creating ecological norms and the legal initiative of the people increases.

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