



Social Indicators of Implementation of Deputy Control Over Local Budget Execution

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Abstract

This paper introduces a study aimed at examining the social indicators associated with the implementation of deputy control over local budget execution. Deputy control, as a mechanism for oversight and accountability, plays a crucial role in ensuring transparency and efficiency in the management of public funds at the local level. However, the social dimensions of deputy control and its impact on community engagement and well-being remain underexplored. The study proposes to investigate the relationship between deputy control practices and various social indicators, including citizen participation, trust in local government, socio-economic development, and public service delivery. Through a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, including surveys, interviews, and case studies, the research seeks to identify the mechanisms through which deputy control influences social outcomes and community dynamics.

Keywords: *Deputy Control; Local Budget; Social Indicators; Social Factors; Management of Public Funds*

Introduction

Correct and effective management of local budgets plays an important role in the economic and social development of society. It is very important to monitor the execution of the local budget by deputies, special commissions and other competent bodies. Such control will help increase transparency and accountability, ensure targeted and economical use of resources, as well as rational management of budget funds. In this regard, to assess the execution of the local budget and achieve its effectiveness in the process of parliamentary control, various indicators, including social ones, are used.

By social indicators we mean statistical information or indicators related to social conditions and the growth of a society. They are the basis for assessing the effectiveness of social policy, transparency and efficiency in the use of budget funds.

Methods

Methods used in the sociological analysis of the mechanisms of deputy control over the execution of local budgets in Uzbekistan:

- Surveys and interviews. Conducting surveys among deputies of local authorities and other participants in the process (financial workers, civil activists, etc.) to identify their views, practices and assessments regarding mechanisms for monitoring the execution of budgets.
- Analysis of documents and reports. Examination of official documents, reports and financial statements of local governments, as well as other documents related to the budget process, to identify practices and results of local budget execution.
- Observation. Direct observation of the decision-making process and control of budget expenditures within the framework of meetings of local authorities, public events and meetings.
- Sociological research. Using statistical methods and sociological tools to analyze data collected from surveys, interviews and observations in order to identify correlations, trends and patterns in parliamentary control over the execution of local budgets.

These methods allow you to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the mechanisms for monitoring the execution of local budgets and assess their effectiveness, as well as identify possible problems and prospects for improving the control system.

Review

An important area of parliamentary control is governing the country, regulating socio-economic development, reviewing the State Budget, which is the main financial document, and monitoring its adoption and implementation.

Parliamentary control over the execution of the state budget refers to the activities of parliament and its bodies aimed at ensuring strict adherence to budget discipline in the areas of formation and effective use of the state budget.

The control powers of our Parliament in this regard are enshrined in the Constitution and other laws and are expressed as follows:

- Approval of the State budget and control over its execution on the proposal of the Cabinet of Ministers (Article 78, paragraph 8 of the Constitution of Uzbekistan) [1];
- Consideration by the Legislative Chamber of reports of the Cabinet of Ministers on the results of execution of the state budget and adoption of appropriate decisions (Law on the Regulations of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Article 31) [[2];
- Consideration of the report of the Accounts Chamber (Constitution of Uzbekistan, Article 78, paragraph 17) [1].

It should be noted that the Accounts Chamber plays an important role in exercising parliamentary control over the execution of the state budget.

The activities of the Accounts Chamber are to ensure constant monitoring and control over the execution of the state budget, the state and movement of state assets and liabilities, the implementation of transactions with precious metals and stones, the management of gold and foreign exchange reserves, Attracting foreign capital into the economy of the republic and its effective use, as well as timely repayment external debt of the state was established by the Decree of the President of Uzbekistan dated June 21, 2002 [3].

The Accounts Chamber is accountable to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the chambers of the Oliy Majlis and is an independent and impartial body when making assessments [3].

In connection with the adoption of the decree of the President of Uzbekistan dated April 4, 2005 “On improving the organization of activities of the Accounts Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan,” its powers to organize and ensure control over the execution of the state budget and the use of public funds were further expanded.

In addition, the main directions of the country’s tax and budget policy, as well as draft state budgets and budgets of state special funds for the next year, will be submitted to the Oliy Majlis with the conclusion of the Accounts Chamber. Also, the annual report on the execution of the state budget is submitted to the Oliy Majlis for approval after an external audit and assessment by the Accounts Chamber.

If we turn in this regard to the experience of foreign countries, then in the exercise of parliamentary control over the execution of the state budget, the Chamber of Accounts (Austria, Germany, Spain, France), the General Chamber of Accounts (USA), the Main Audit Office (Canada, Sweden), the State Accountability Committee (Great Britain), special financial control bodies formed by parliament, for example the Court of Accounts (Brazil, Romania, Portugal, Turkey). These bodies are tasked with auditing public finances and ensuring state financial discipline.

Also, these bodies are responsible for financial examination of the legislation of special financial control bodies (Austria), consideration of any disputes that may arise during inspections (Greece), determination of the form of financial reporting at the state level, formation of a financial database related to tax revenues and current expenses government, and also performs tasks such as developing a five-year forecast (USA) [4].

In our country, there are the following three forms of parliamentary control over the execution of the state budget:

- Preliminary control – discussion and adoption of the state budget for the next financial year, changes and additions to it;
- Current control - discussion of the execution of the state budget during a certain period of time or a certain part of it based on submitted reports, as well as in connection with a request from parliament;
- Final control – review and approval of the report on the execution of the state budget for the financial year.

For parliamentary control over the execution of the local budget, the following main social indicators can be used [5]:

1. Standard of living of the population - income of citizens, economic activity and unemployment rate.
2. Healthcare sector - number of visits to hospitals and clinics, quality of treatment and preventive work, population health indicators.
3. Education system - lack of preschool educational institutions, quality of the educational process, level of knowledge of school graduates.
4. Public safety - crime rates and the effectiveness of regulatory measures.

5. Social protection - benefits and benefits paid to the poor, disabled and pensioners [6].
6. Infrastructure and urban planning - quality of roads, state of water supply, sewerage and other utilities.

By analyzing such social indicators, it is possible to exercise parliamentary control and serves to increase the efficiency of the process of monitoring the execution of the local budget.

Results and Discussion

Deputy control over the execution of the local budget is important to ensure the effective use of funds by local authorities and the achievement of the goals of local socio-economic development. Social indicators serve as an assistant in the implementation of this control and assessment of the execution of the local budget. Through these indicators, it was determined how budget funds affect the quality of life of citizens and various socio-economic indicators [7].

As part of the study, the following social indicators were studied and discussed:

1. Education. The process of exercising deputy control in the field of education is determined in accordance with local and national legislation. This control is carried out by deputies, legislative bodies (such as parliament or local councils) over the quality of the education system, the work of educational institutions and the implementation of laws in the field of education. Deputy control over education can be carried out through the following types of activities:

Submit Formal Requests. Deputies and legislators may request information on the quality of education, budget expenditures and other information from the Ministry of Education, schools, universities and other relevant organizations.

Conduct Hearings and Investigations. Deputies conduct inspections and hearings, examining issues such as the financial condition of educational institutions, the implementation of educational standards and the qualifications of teachers.

Introducing Bills. To correct shortcomings in education or improve it, deputies can introduce bills.

Request Reports. Deputies exercise control by requesting reports from educational institutions and authorized organizations on their activities and programs.

Working with the Public. By visiting educational institutions, meeting with teachers, scientists and parents, deputies can get feedback and focus on the problems of the education system.

Acquiring Responsibility. If problems are identified in the field of education, deputies can influence the situation by going to court or holding relevant officials accountable.

All these activities are aimed at improving the quality of education, reforming educational institutions and increasing the efficiency of investments in education.

2. Healthcare. Deputy control of health involves monitoring and evaluating the performance of the health system and the quality of health services by members of parliament or local councils, and making appropriate adjustments in this regard:

Health Policy and Strategies. Deputies are involved in studying, evaluating and monitoring the government's health policies and strategies. They are also responsible for the efficient use of the health budget and the development of health infrastructure.

Legislative Work. Deputies participate in the development of new laws or improvement of existing legislation aimed at improving the healthcare system and improving the quality of medical services.

Sessions and Checks. Deputies can visit health care facilities, including clinics, hospitals, medical laboratories, etc. They can examine facility practices, patient care procedures, and overall efficiency [8].

Interaction with Medical Institutions. Deputies interact with healthcare institutions and take a direct part in their activities. Deputies can help them by making suggestions and discussing ways to improve the health care system.

Reporting to the Public. Deputies report to voters on the activities and development of the healthcare system, and also support citizens in solving their health problems and requests.

Review of Government Reports. Deputies evaluate the health system's achievements and shortcomings by examining reports submitted by the government that runs it.

3. Social Protection [9].

Deputy control over social protection means control exercised by deputies over the implementation of laws and regulations related to the social protection of citizens. One of the main tasks in this regard is to protect the rights of people in need of social protection, including disabled people, war and labor veterans, pensioners, large families and other low-income groups of the population. To implement parliamentary control, the following measures are being implemented:

- Regular discussion of social protection issues at parliamentary sessions and committee meetings.
- Monitoring the implementation of laws and other regulatory legal acts in the field of social protection.
- Inspection of the activities of government bodies and institutions in the field of social protection.
- Conducting public hearings, organizing meetings with residents, thereby considering issues related to social protection.
- Consideration of appeals in the field of social protection and timely response to them.
- Monitoring and assisting local social protection systems.
- Participation in the preparation of bills and making appropriate changes to existing laws.
- Coverage of social protection issues and informing the population through the media.

4. Climate and environmental protection. Climate and environmental issues remain relevant on a global scale. Deputy (parliamentary) control can be exercised as follows:

Legislation. Deputies participate in the development of laws aimed at protecting the environment and climate. These laws may cover climate change, biodiversity conservation, atmospheric protection, waste management and other important areas.

Control. Deputies monitor the implementation of existing environmental laws and standards. They use their powers to scrutinize government climate and environmental policies.

Commissions and Working Groups. Deputies deal with environmental issues through their standing commissions or special working groups. They can receive reports and organize hearings to monitor current environmental events.

Cooperation with Government Agencies. Deputies may cooperate with government agencies involved in environmental protection, such as the Ministry of Environment or environmental agencies.

Communication with the Public. Deputies listen to the public's views and concerns through meetings and public dialogues on climate and environmental issues and work to ensure they are reflected in public policy.

The International Cooperation. On global issues such as climate change, deputies are involved in the adoption and monitoring of international treaties and agreements.

Involving the Media. Deputies can help raise public awareness and debate on environmental and climate issues through the media.

5. Economic development. Deputy control over economic development is the exercise by deputies of authorities, cities or local governments and their leaders of control over the implementation of socio-economic policies, including economic reforms, budget policies, programs and projects of economic development. To implement parliamentary control over economic development, the following tools are used:

Legislation. Deputies can directly influence economic policy by proposing new laws, improving or changing existing laws.

Investigation. Deputies can request reports from those responsible for budget expenditures, management of public assets and other aspects of economic policy by conducting an inquiry.

Factions and Committees. Deputy factions and committees responsible for economic development exercise control over specific areas.

Formal Requests and Appeals. Deputies can gather information, identify problems, and demand answers from the government by submitting formal requests or petitions.

Open Debates and Hearings. By holding open debates in the media or hearings in parliament, legislators can raise important economic policy issues and hold government officials accountable.

The effectiveness of Deputy control over economic development largely depends on the country's political system, the mandate of legislative and executive bodies, as well as the professional qualifications and political will of deputies.

In our opinion, it is necessary to periodically monitor and analyze these indicators based on clear and established criteria to ensure the effectiveness of parliamentary control. Also, regularly communicating assessment results to the public and stakeholders will ensure discussion and transparency, and will also increase the efficiency and appropriateness of the use of budget funds.

Conclusion

Social indicators are important in the process of parliamentary control over the execution of the local budget. These indicators assess how the local budget is executed and how this execution affects the quality of life of the local population. The main task of deputies is to control the targeted and effective spending of budget funds and develop programs that meet the interests of the population.

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