
Public Control as an Important Factor in the Development of Society

A. K. Bayrieva

Kara kalpak State University named after Berdakh

Abstract: This article examines public control, which is a set of principles and mechanisms by which civil society institutions influence the state in the public interest. Mergers occur in the process of mass actions of a large number of people with one goal or another. In addition, the right to associate is intertwined with the freedom of an independent press, but the association has more power. Public control is an important condition for the development of civil society.

Key words: public control, mechanism, society institutions, influence, public interest, state recognizes, citizens, particular goal, independent press, Constitution, constitutional status, articles, citizens, participate, management, development, representatives, improvement, self-government, referendum.

The issue of maintaining discipline in a society is of decisive importance for the development of this society. In the history of our country, public control was formed in ancient times and in most cases manifested itself in the form of the Council of Elders. These councils deal with issues of the socio-economic situation of citizens in mahallas, improvement, peacemaking, raising children, mutual understanding, harmony, brotherhood.

While everyone lives in society, they are obliged to obey the existing rules and values, to follow the norms. It is these norms that require public control, which leads to socialization, harmonizes social relations, and serves to create unity in society. The application of norms in a society means that they are accepted by its members. Those who do not comply with them will be identified by public control and called to order.

Public control is a set of principles and mechanisms by which civil society institutions influence the state in the public interest. As the French scholar A. de Tocqueville points out, "since the state recognizes the right of citizens to associate, they use it. Mergers occur in the process of mass actions of a large number of people with a particular goal. In addition, the right to associate is intertwined with the freedom of an independent press, but association has more power than the press[1].

As a result of amendments to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2014, public control was given a constitutional status. Article 32 of the Constitution states that "citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the right to participate in the management of public and state affairs directly and through their representatives. Such participation is achieved through the development and improvement of self-government, referendums and public control over the activities of state bodies. The procedure for exercising public control over the activities of state bodies is established by law. [2]"

The idea of "Society - the initiator of reforms" in our country testifies to the urgency of the task of activating and initiative of our compatriots in increasing the practical effectiveness of ongoing reforms, promoting new initiatives, ideas and views.

In this regard, in his speeches, the head of state emphasized the need to strengthen public participation in public control, changing the appearance of our cities and villages, making decisions on construction and improvement, primarily discussion among the population and public expertise.

The institution of public control is an important element in the relationship between public authorities and civil society institutions. It is well known that public control is a form of public participation. In the broadest sense, the means of public control include the right of citizens to information, freedom of speech, independent media, and so on.

The place and role of public control in the development of society is considered relevant at the international level. In 2017, the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of the Commonwealth of Independent States adopted a resolution “On the Law “On the Fundamentals of Public Control”. In this regulatory document, public control is considered as the activity of subjects of public control in the prescribed forms to achieve the following goals of control over the activities of public authorities, local governments, state and municipal organizations. The tasks of public control are as follows:

- ensuring the implementation and protection of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen, the rights and legitimate interests of public associations and other non-governmental non-profit organizations;
- Ensuring that the opinions, proposals and recommendations of citizens, public associations and other non-governmental organizations are taken into account when making decisions by public authorities and local governments;
- Public assessment of the activities of state authorities, state and municipal organizations, other bodies and organizations exercising certain state powers, in order to protect the rights and freedoms of man and citizen in accordance with laws and other regulatory legal acts.

However, the resolution states that in addition to such forms of interaction between non-governmental organizations and public authorities, as considered in this case, public hearings.

- ✓ The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Public Control” defines the following forms of public control:
- ✓ appeals and requests to state bodies;
- ✓ Participate in open meetings of the board of state bodies;
- ✓ public discussion;
- ✓ public hearings;
- ✓ public monitoring;
- ✓ public expertise;
- ✓ research of public opinion;
- ✓ hearing reports and information from civil servants by citizens' self-governing bodies. It is also provided that public control can be exercised in other forms in accordance with the law. [3]

Civil society institutions may apply with applications, complaints and proposals to state bodies, as well as send them requests in the manner prescribed by law, and have the right to participate in open meetings of the collegiums of state bodies in accordance with the law. Public monitoring and public expertise may also be carried out by non-governmental non-profit organizations, self-governing bodies of citizens and the media in cases provided for by law.[9]

Representative bodies have the following functions and powers, which allow to establish and strengthen interaction with civil society institutions in the field of public control. They are the following:

- listening to reports and information of local Councils by the khakim, his deputies, departments, departments and other structural subdivisions of the executive power;
- deputy request;
- Address inquiries of groups of political parties to the Chairman and the Council of Ministers, ministers and heads of other state bodies, khakims, deputy khakims, heads of khokimiyats and departments;
- Hearing information from permanent commissions of state bodies, enterprises, institutions, organizations located in the relevant territory. [4]

Today, a new practice is taking place in Uzbekistan, when state bodies help to strengthen the participation of civil society institutions in political decision-making.

Strengthening the role of citizens' self-government bodies in society, ensuring the stability of the spiritual environment on the ground, strengthening interethnic friendship and solidarity, educating the younger generation in the spirit of love and devotion to the Motherland, social support, comprehensive preventive work. measures and public control, organization of work on rewarding active, enterprising citizens and representatives of public structures with the “Mahalla Iftikhori” badge, which makes a worthy contribution to the development of the material and technical base of the mahalla[6].

The task is to organize the involvement of the older generation in ensuring public control over the eviction of low-income and low-income families in need of mahallas [5].

The state serves the various needs and interests of citizens, free communication, opinions, discussions, active participation of citizens in the life of the state and society - this is a high level that civil society always strives for. Dialogue and cooperation between the state and society, citizens play an important role in achieving this height.

At the first stage, if the public authorities provide citizens with the necessary information about the situation, conditions, opportunities, planned events in the field of political culture, citizens will form opinions, initiatives in this area, share their experience, knowledge and skills to improve political culture and have specific ideas and initiatives, summarizing information from the authorities[20].

At the second stage, when the level of awareness of citizens increases, the involvement of citizens and civil society institutions in various ways in the formation of specific decisions, programs, draft strategies for raising political culture, consultations with them will fill the projects with real content. suggestions and recommendations ensures that it will be accepted as a popular and vital document. .[6]

At the third stage, it is easier for civil society institutions to control the implementation of these programs and decisions when they have complete information about the increase in political culture in society through representative power, and also consciously participate in decision-making or programs. As soon as citizens are provided with information, the level of awareness will be high, and decisions will give them a real opinion in the development of programs, contribute to the adoption of vital decisions, after which public control over the implementation of the document will become of high quality. If representatives of civil society institutions encounter difficulties in monitoring the implementation of decisions, they will try to take a more responsible approach to making the following decisions and programs[10].

In short, the improvement of public control in accordance with the requirements of the time is an important condition for the development of civil society. Oh, in turn, will play a special role in ensuring the stability of a healthy spiritual environment in society.

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