



Some Aspects Of Ensuring Public Control In State And Social Management

**Nishanov Zohidbek
Tursunalievich**

*Tashkent Oriental Airport Aviation LLC
Director of the Security Department*

ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the organizational and legal foundations of public control over the activities of government agencies. It is also said that the development and improvement of public control over the activities of state bodies with the participation of members of society in the management of state and society affairs is carried out on a constitutional and legal basis.

Keywords:

Public control, state, society, development, New Uzbekistan, development strategy, human interests, public administration bodies.

Considering that public control is primarily important for ensuring the effective functioning of public administration bodies in order to fully express the most important issues in the life of the state and society, problems that await their solution, and the interests of the people, honor and dignity, today it is necessary to apply effective mechanisms laid down in the implementation of the presidential decree Republic of Uzbekistan in this regard. In this respect, the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev stated: "Taking this into account, there are no clear legal mechanisms for effective public control over the activities of state bodies. This prevents an objective assessment by NGOs of the activities of government agencies and officials." At the new stage of development of Uzbekistan, organizational and legal foundations for ensuring public participation in management are being created, which are specific for ensuring public participation, built on the basis of national experiences. In particular, in 2017-2021, paragraph 33 of the state program on implementation of the Strategy of action on the five priority areas of development of the

Republic of Uzbekistan in the "The year of active entrepreneurship, innovation ideas and technology support" set out the task of adopting the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on April 12, 2018[1] "On public control", which provides for the introduction of on this basis, the law of Uzbekistan "On public control" No. 474 is adopted, and on the basis of the law, the attitude and activity in the field of organization and implementation of public control over the activities of state bodies and institutions (hereinafter referred to as state bodies) are determined. According to this law, citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan (henceforth referred to as citizens in the text), self-government bodies of citizens, as well as NGOs registered in the manner prescribed by legislation, media are considered subjects of public control, taking into account public interests, public opinion of State bodies and their officials, in particular in the regulatory legal acts, decisions;

to ensure the enforcement of legislative requirements in the field of protecting the rights and legitimate interests of citizens, legal entities, the interests of society;

to carry out tasks and functions assigned to it, which are in the interests of the social and public; to provide public services; activities for the implementation of Agreements, Contracts, Projects and programs are carried out within the framework of social partnerships[2].

As the President of our Country, Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, emphasized: "It is necessary to clearly understand that public control is not only control over the activities of state bodies, but also a way of self—regulation of society, in other words, one of the most important factors in the development of civil society".

Another aspect should be taken into account, which is that there are specific forms of public control, and the forms of public control specified in this legal document have their significance in the following. In this:

appeals and requests to government agencies;

participation in public meetings of the Board of government agencies;

public discussion;

public hearings;

public monitoring;

public expertise;

public opinion research;

Citizens' self-government bodies may hear reports and information from government officials and, in addition, public control may be carried out in other forms in accordance with legislation [3].

Currently, the criterion of our activity is the idea that "Public bodies should serve our people, not government agencies". The transformation of public control into a populist institution in the process expresses the commonality of the activities of the state and society with the goals of its members and the general public. This aspect is the basis not only for achieving high results, but also for uniting the whole society to achieve one goal. The restriction of the community starts happening on its own.

In short, public control is essential to ensure that the head carries out his activities effectively solving the most pressing issues of society, from the family, which is the smallest unit of society, to the district, territory and public life, in the interests of the state.

In addition, the 1st priority goal 12 of the "New Development Strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" was recognized as "Improving the organizational and legal framework for effective public control," and to this end:

The development of modern forms of public control, the introduction of the practice of quality control of regional, network and government programs based on collective appeals.

To establish a practice of broad involvement of subjects of public control in the process of implementing certain state functions, conducting social surveys when studying the activities of state bodies, as well as open discussion of the identified shortcomings.

To increase the socio-political activity of the population and the culture of elections, and to continue work on the implementation of international election standards in legislation.

Further strengthening the protection of the role of the media and the professional activities of journalists, the effective use of their work in studying the problems that concern people and the situation with the implementation of reforms.

Increasing the effectiveness of social partnership, doubling the amount of support for non-profit organizations and other civil society institutions in the form of government subsidies, grants and social orders.

The support of non-profit organizations under the councils of People's Deputies and other institutions of civil society provides for a sevenfold increase in the amount of funds allocated to state funds [4].

Indeed, thanks to the effect of new transparency-based reforms implemented in the renewed Uzbekistan, the sphere of influence of public control in our society is also significantly expanding. The law "On public control", the decree "On the establishment of the public chamber under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan", as well as decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers "On radical improvement of the activities of the public structure "District Posboni"(District Guardian") Citizens' Assembly" and "On the organization of the activities of assistants to preventive (senior) inspectors". The purpose of this is to prevent the departure of the people from power, authorities from the people by

strengthening the unity of the "citizen - public organizations - the state" [5].

In addition, the adoption by the President of our country of the decree "On measures to further improve the system of state support for civil society institutions" is a continuation of a consistent policy in this direction.

This Decree provides for the provision of legal and economic support to non-profit organizations. In particular, in accordance with the decree, state bodies, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the khokimiyats of the regions and the city of Tashkent are instructed to reorganize the activities of public councils under them within two months.

As a result of the pragmatic policy pursued in Uzbekistan, reforms at a new stage based on openness and transparency, today the sphere of influence of public control has also increased significantly. In particular, article 36 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states: citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the right to participate in the management of the affairs of society and the State both directly and through their representatives. Such participation is carried out through self-government, the holding of referendums and the democratic formation of State bodies, as well as public control over the activities of State bodies.

The establishment by law of the procedure for exercising public control over the activities of state bodies [7] has found its significance.

In addition, paragraphs three and four of article 148 are based on the exercise by citizens and civil society institutions of public control over the formation and execution of the state budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as on the legislative establishment of the procedure and forms of participation of citizens and civil society institutions in the budgetary process [8].

It should also be noted that the consolidation in the Constitution of the fact that the participation of our citizens in the management of the affairs of society and the state is carried out through the development and improvement of public control over the activities of state bodies is a sign of how much

importance is attached to public control in our country.

Public control is developing in connection with the formation and development of civil society institutions. As civil society develops, there are broader opportunities and prospects for public control. The development of public control leads to the development of civil institutions. Just as developed and widespread public control is unthinkable without civil society, the development of civil society is unthinkable without public control.

The reason why civil society creates opportunities for the development of public control is that literally effective, independent and impartial public control can only be carried out by economically and politically free citizens and their associations [9].

Today, government agencies have the right to receive information from subjects of public control on the implementation of public control and its results, as well as to post information on issues of public control over their activities on their official websites, as well as in the media, as well as to initiate public control and ensure compliance with regulatory legal acts of government agencies. The management shows in the prescribed manner that it has rights. The comprehensive exercise of public control serves as a practical expression of the institution of mutual trust - legitimacy between members of society and public authorities.

There is no doubt that the complete reform of society and the formation of a strong civil society depend primarily on impressive public control. Thus, in order to achieve the expected results, the following measures must first be taken. Including:

- Improvement of public control: develop clear and understandable guidelines for government agencies to implement public control. This makes it possible to increase their effectiveness by establishing clear rules and mechanisms at each stage of control.

- Informing citizens: informing the public in an expanded form about the importance and methods of public control. This should be done through the media, social media, and lectures.

- Strengthening cooperation between NGOs and government agencies: organizing special trainings and seminars to strengthen cooperation between NGOs and government agencies, providing them with knowledge about specific methods and mechanisms of public control.

- Increasing the role of technology in public control: the widespread use of modern information technologies (for example, mobile applications, online platforms) in the implementation of public control. This helps to increase the activity of the community and the effectiveness of control.

- Increasing social responsibility: increasing the social responsibility of NGOs, popularizing their work and applying the principles of transparency to decision-making. Ensuring that organizations are clearly and adequately accountable to achieve these goals through public oversight.

- Stimulating Civic initiative: pay special attention to stimulating Civic Initiative in order to increase the effectiveness of public control. Development of incentives and incentives for initiative citizens, involving them in more active activities.

- Special monitoring for people with disabilities and those in social need: strengthening public control over people with disabilities and those in social need, taking into account their interests. Conducting special monitoring in order to ensure the necessary conditions for people with disabilities in buildings, public places and on transport.

- Special courses on public control in educational institutions: organization of special courses or modules on the importance of public control in schools and universities, which make it important to develop a sense of social activity and responsibility among young people [10].

However, impressive public control creates a new look at the activities of state governing bodies and public organizations, as a whole, contributing to sustainable development. This activity, socio-political mechanism can be called an important institution of ensuring, protecting the interests of Man, society and the state first by increasing responsibility for the development of the state and society, establishing effective cooperation with the public.

In particular, the establishment of effective and effective public control over the activities of public authorities and governing bodies is one of the most important conditions for the construction of a strong civil society. In this regard, the increased activity of non-governmental organizations and the population, the increased sense of belonging to social phenomena, as well as the deep feeling that each civil servant's activities are under the control of the general public, state bodies should explain their policies and actions to the people, report in front of him.

This institute is the main factor serving balance, equality, mutual responsibility and responsibility in the relations of the individual, society and state to establish the principles of social justice in society. This institute ensures that human rights and freedoms are not only guaranteed by the state, but are a priority in the activities of state bodies, and the presence of public control in this is an indicator that political power is literally in the hands of the people [11].

Already, the power, scale, sphere of influence of civil society and its peculiarities are also determined by the fact that public control is established in the socio-economic, cultural-humanitarian, educational spheres of the state, in directions. It serves to strengthen democratic principles in the country. Because people come together to the public and have their own influence on the reforms being carried out, democracy literally finds its practical significance.

In short, public control serves to balance, equality, mutual responsibility and responsibility in the communication of the individual, society and state in order to make social justice a decision. This institute provides in practice the principle that human rights and freedoms in Uzbekistan are not only guaranteed by the state, but are a priority in the activities of state bodies, and the presence of public control in this is an indicator that political power is literally in the hands of the people [12].

In general, the systematic implementation of public control will be one of the main tools in ensuring the effectiveness and success of democratic reforms in our country. It also applies to strengthening the pragmatic

aspects of the concept of "unity of the individual, society and the state" by ensuring the stability of social justice in society, increasing the relevance of the categories of trust, equality, responsibility, perseverance and responsibility.

12.O'sha joyda. -B. 27.

References:

- 1.O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019 yil 17 yanvardagi "2017-2021 yillarda O'zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo'nalishi bo'yicha harakatlar strategiyasini "Faol tadbirkorlik, innovation g'oyalar va texnologiyalarni qo'llab-quvvatlash yili"da amalga oshirishga oid Davlat dasturi to'g'risida"gi PF-5635-sonli Farmoni. // Qonun hujjatlari ma'lumotlari milliy bazasi, 23.01.2018 y., 06/18/5308/0610-son.
- 2.Qonun hujjatlari ma'lumotlari milliy bazasi, 23.01.2018 y., 06/18/5308/0610-son.
- 3.Qonun hujjatlari ma'lumotlari milliy bazasi, 13.04.2018 y., 03/18/474/1062-son; Qonunchilik ma'lumotlari milliy bazasi, 21.04.2021 y., 03/21/683/0375-son.
- 4.https://president.uz/uz/pages/view/strategy?menu_id=144.
- 5.F.Usarova. Jamoatchilik nazorati: tarixi, zamonaviy qarashlar va yondashuvlar. Elektron manba: https://uza.uz/uz/posts/jamoatchilik-nazorati-tarixi-zamonaviy-qarashlar-va-yondashuvlar_391305.
- 6.D.Ro'zieva. Ta'sirchan jamoatchilik nazorati muhim jarayon. https://uza.uz/uz/posts/tasirchan-zhamoatchilik-nazorati-muhim-zharayon_665219.
- 7.Qarang: <https://lex.uz/docs/6445145>.
- 8.Qarang: Qonunchilik ma'lumotlari milliy bazasi, 01.05.2023 y., 03/23/837/0241-son
- 9.Norqulov H. O'zbekistonda jamoatchilik nazoratini takomillashtirish masalalari. Elektron manba: <https://api.moiti.uz/media/book.pdf>.
- 10.D.Ro'zieva. Ta'sirchan jamoatchilik nazorati muhim jarayon. https://uza.uz/uz/posts/tasirchan-zhamoatchilik-nazorati-muhim-zharayon_665219.
- 11.Sh.Dehqonov. Jamoatchilik nazorati — jamiyatning o'zini o'zi boshqarish usuli. O'zbekiston strategiyasi jurnali. №02 (2020) . - B. 23.