

THE ROLE OF PUBLIC CONTROL IN THE SELF-GOVERNMENT OF THE MAHALLA IN UZBEKISTAN

Dilovar Negmatova

Samarkand State University

negmatovadilovar782@gmail.com

Abstract:

This article explores the role of public control in mahalla self-government. The authors consider the historical aspects of public control, its development within the framework of civilization and its connection with the formation of civil society. Special attention is paid to the methods and characteristics of public control, as well as its impact on social stability.

Keywords: public control, self-government, mahalla, civilization, civil society, social stability, legal norms, management of society.

In Movarounnahr, the mahalla, which has been a self-governing body since ancient times, also performed supervisory functions in its own way. This function was initially expressed in the form of subordination of the community to Sharia, laws and regulations, its response to decrees, orders and other legal norms emanating from above.

We know that the main purpose of public control is to monitor the fulfillment by public authorities of all their obligations to the population. Although social control has a long history, it was introduced into science as a scientific concept by G. Tard, one of the founders of social psychology [1]. In his interpretation, this concept was a set of methods to bring the criminal's behavior back within the framework of regulatory rules. Later, the content of this concept was significantly expanded. This expansion was due to the research of American sociologists E. Ross [2] and R. Park [3]. In their interpretation, public control is understood as the influence exerted on a person in order to bring his behavior in line with social norms.

American sociologist T. Parsons [4] describes public control by influencing deviant behavior through sanctions, bringing it into a normative state and serving to ensure social stability.

From the above, it can be concluded that public control is a method of self-regulation of the social system. This method is carried out with the help of legal norms and components of this system in order to ensure order and stability. Here it is necessary to clarify the question of who will exercise public control. The subjects of this process are ordinary people who control the activities of government agencies from the point of view of their conscious interests. Strengthening the participation of our citizens in the management of society and public affairs through the development and improvement of public control over the activities of State bodies in the Constitution 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, wider opportunities and prospects for public control open up. On the other hand, the development of public control leads to the development of civil society institutions. Just as developed and large-scale public control is unthinkable without civil society, so the development of civil society is unthinkable without public control. Public control has the following characteristics:

- it acts as a form of management of society and its individual institutions, coordination of the needs and interests of all members of society;
- it is an important tool for harmonizing the interests of various social groups in the country and preventing conflicts between these interests.
- performs the task of uniting and coordinating the efforts of the society in the performance of tasks requiring a quick solution.
- it is a tool that guarantees the fulfillment of social norms existing in society.

The reason why civil society creates opportunities for the development of public control is that effective, independent and impartial public control can only be implemented by economically and politically free citizens and their associations. Transparency of the activities of public administration bodies creates favorable conditions for public control. Taking this into account, in order to strengthen public control, it was decided to ensure the openness of the activities of public authorities and management. In connection with the implementation of this decision, an experiment was conducted in the Samarkand and Bukhara regions to ensure the openness of the activities of public administration bodies.

Public control is developing in connection with the formation and development of civil society institutions. The more public control develops, the more opportunities and prospects civil society will have. This is a mutual dialectical process, and the development of public control, in turn, leads to the development of all institutions of civil society, especially neighborhoods. Therefore, both developed and large-scale public control is unthinkable without civil society, and the development of civil society is impossible to imagine without public control.

According to our assessment, the system of district work has been implemented and organized in harmony with public control. To further clarify our point of view, it is appropriate to consider the definition of public control activities. It is more appropriate to use the following definition, covering the specifics of public control: "Public control is an activity carried out by public associations to determine and assess the compliance of the activities of public authorities and management with the current legislation."

The neighborhood work system solves problems in specific areas of people's residence, improves people's lifestyle, increases economic well-being, creates permanent sources of income, provides practical assistance in providing employment to the population by shaping their aspirations and needs for honest work. and employment of unemployed youth and women in the organization of such events as referral to vocational training and entrepreneurship

courses, identification of "growth points" (areas of specialization) of each microdistrict and assistance to initiators in the implementation of new entrepreneurship, including the "driver". "Projects and thus ensuring economic growth, the establishment of local entrepreneurship are a new mechanism for joint movement.

At the same time, as a result of the gradual development of national statehood and the process of democratization and liberalization of society, the socio-political activity of citizens is increasing. This requires further improvement of the legal framework of public control. In short, the approach of each non-governmental organization to the implementation of public control over the activities of the state is different, their control is carried out not jointly with several non-governmental organizations, but individually, does not meet the requirements of today. It is desirable to create a system of collegial control over the activities of government agencies. Because, given that the neighborhood is the most democratic method and management system, the logical trend of its role and influence is to strengthen and expand in relation to government agencies. Its growing importance in our lives is an important indicator of modern development. This situation confirms that today's demand to pay special attention to the further development of the neighborhood system in connection with the increased influence of public control. Therefore, it is advisable to continue the process of scientific research of this situation.

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