



## **STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC CONTROL**

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<b>Received:</b> October 7 <sup>th</sup> 2023 <b>Accepted:</b> November 6 <sup>th</sup> 2023 <b>Published:</b> December 24 <sup>th</sup> 2023	The article analyzes the main trends in the formation and development of public institutions. In addition, the opinions and views of scientists who studied the development stage into different periods were analyzed. public control is a method of self-regulation of the social sphere. This method is implemented with the help of legal norms and components of the system to ensure order and stability. The nature, content and direction of public control is determined by the nature and type of this social system. Public control in primitive, archaic societies was completely different than in today's advanced industrial societies. In archaic societies it was simple, but in industrial societies it becomes more complicated. State control, which is one of the main mechanisms regulating the relations between society and the individual, plays an important role in the sustainable development of the country.

**Keywords:** public control, mass media, society, individual, democracy, stage of development.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Many scientific research institutes and analytical centers in the world are conducting research aimed at ensuring public control in state and society relations, studying its socio-political significance. In particular, he studied public advocacy, public watch at the J. Keene Center for the Study of Democracy in the USA, the Center for Corporate Civil Society in Germany, the Center for the Study of Public Control in Finland and other research centers. is being studied. In them, the mechanisms of ensuring public control through citizens, civil society institutions, mass media, efficiency criteria and perspectives are being researched [1].

The establishment of strong public control over the activities of state authorities is one of the most important conditions for a strong civil society. Therefore, in the formation of a civil society, it is important to be active of citizens, not to be indifferent to social events, and to deeply feel that every civil servant is under the control of the public.

Although the scientific-theoretical foundations of public control concepts were formed in the 18th-20th centuries, the scientific community's interest in studying the emergence of civil society and its influence on government institutions appeared much earlier. In this regard, the interpretations and comments about the civil society and its control functions have important scientific and practical value. Even in ancient times,

Plato's work "The State" considered the ratio of privateness and sociality from the point of view of different forms of state construction, Aristotle's views on the state and society relations show that the issue has a long history and the first buds of views on public control go back to Antiquity.

The first ideas about public control go back to the emergence of the first states and their relationship with society. In particular, in Farobi's concept of a virtuous society, there are important ideas about the participation and control of citizens in the activities of state power. Public control within the framework of political order Sh.L. Montesquieu, T. Hobbes, and J. Locke were first explained on a scientific basis by thinkers who focused on the norms of government control by citizens [1].

### **LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY**

The article uses methods such as historicity, logic, analysis and synthesis, comparative analysis, forecasting, and systematic, functional approaches.

### **RESULTS**

Although public control has a long history, it was introduced to science as a scientific concept by T. Tard, one of the founders of social psychology. In his interpretation, this concept refers to a set of methods used to return the offender's behavior to the norm.



Later, the meaning of this concept became much wider. This expansion was caused by the research of American sociologists E. Ross and R. Park. In their interpretation, public control means the influence of a person in order to bring his behavior into line with social norms [1].

Scientists such as E. Tofler, D. Bell, humanity's gradual transition to an information society, the role of the mass media in it, the three states of the information society, the characteristics of the information society, the role of the mass media in society and mass information write about technological changes that affect the nature of their tools[1].

Emphasizing the priority and importance of public control over state control functions, the First President of the Republic I.A. For example, Karimov said, "Let's not forget that the more we strengthen the control functions of the state, the more state structures and bodies are involved in control, the more violence and corruption among officials will increase." Therefore, we should pay special attention to strengthening public control over the activities of the state, including the activities of its power structures. There is no other way" [2].

In this regard, the nature, content and forms of public control analysis, the concept of public control, the scope of subjects, objects of control, forms and methods of control, and in what cases it should be implemented are studied by various institutions of civil society. The study of theoretical and practical issues is one of the urgent issues facing scientists. Therefore, these issues are studied to a certain extent by local and foreign scientists as an object of research [3].

It should be noted that the institution of public control seems to be a relatively abstract concept due to the absence of a specific system, bodies, and resources attached to this control in society, but in social reality, the role and importance of this institution in civil society is of great importance.

In scientific literature, the institution of public control is interpreted differently. In particular, the Russian scientist A.V. According to Sokolov, public control over the activities of state authorities is the main feature of democracy and the process of informing the public about the activities of state authorities[4].

T. Dostjonov and S. Hasanov emphasize that public control is one of the main institutions of the formation and proper organization of civil society and define it in a broader sense, i.e. "Public control is the state power of citizens, It is control within the framework of the law over administrative bodies, their associations and self-governing bodies, other structures (institutions) of civil society, as well as public bodies formed within the framework of state and non-state bodies" [5].

According to them, public control is the main factor of proportionality, equality and mutual responsibility of the

individual, society and the state in achieving stable social justice in the society. This institution ensures that human rights and freedoms are not only guaranteed by the state, but also their priority in the activities of state power and management bodies, and the existence of public control indicates that political power is in the hands of the people[5].

However, B.I. As Ismailov rightly noted, public control is one of the important forms of cooperation between civil society institutions and the central state power and local state power bodies.

A.V. Sokolov believes that the implementation of public control over the above forms, in turn, requires the existence of certain conditions. These are: guaranteeing the right to receive information; existence of civil society institutions; conduct the activities of state bodies based on democratic principles; existence of independent mass media and others[6]. In fact, these factors allow the public to objectively evaluate the activities of state authorities and management bodies.

In this, in turn, a legitimate question arises as to who or what structures and subjects can carry out public control. The current legislation defines the scope of subjects of public control, according to which the most recognized subjects of public control are: citizens and their groups, non-governmental non-profit organizations, public associations, citizens' self-government bodies, political parties and mass media, community councils under various state authorities, etc. In civil society, state power is restrained by the Constitution and laws, and the state, its bodies and officials operate under the control of the general public. In other words, the implementation of public control over the activities of state bodies is one of the necessary conditions for the formation of civil society. It is especially important to democratize and renew society, to reform and modernize it, to accelerate the processes of liberalization in all areas of our life, to ensure public control over the activities of state authorities in ensuring the implementation of laws [7].

The necessity of such control also stems from the content of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan: "The state expresses the will of the people and serves its interests. State bodies and officials are responsible to society and citizens" (Article 2). The implementation of this constitutional norm should be under the constant control of the people.

In our opinion, public control is one of the signs of a strong civil society, and it means regular control by the general public of the activities of civil society institutions, state power and management bodies, and their officials from the point of view of legality. Such control is usually manifested by analyzing the activities of state power and management bodies, their officials,



studying, forming, evaluating and expressing public opinion on the issue.

## **DISCUSSION**

There are different definitions of public control. It is appropriate to use the following definition, which covers the main features of public control: "Public control is the activity of public associations to determine and evaluate compliance with the current legislation" [8].

Public control develops together with the formation and development of civil society institutions. As civil society develops, opportunities and prospects for public control expand. On the other hand, the higher the level of public control, the higher the development of civil society institutions. Just as the spread of public control cannot be imagined without civil society, the development of civil society cannot be imagined without public control.

Lawyer Sh.G. Bafayev in his dissertation entitled "Improving the legislative norms of public control in Uzbekistan" divides the emergence and development of public control in Uzbekistan into four major stages [8].

The first stage (1991-2000) is rightfully called the stage of formation of national statehood in the Republic of Uzbekistan. This stage is mainly characterized by the concept of "strong state", in which laws aimed at strengthening the sovereignty of the state and ensuring the territorial integrity of the country were adopted. The state, as the main reformer, assumed all responsibility for the fate of the reforms, and therefore the control functions of the state increased at this stage of development.

The second stage (2001-2010) is related to the formation and development of the foundations of civil society based on the principle of transition from "a strong state to a strong civil society" in Uzbekistan.

The third stage (2011-2016) was characterized by the development of civil society and the deepening of democratic reforms in the country, and the legal basis of public control was created. At this stage, the normative legal framework regulating the implementation of social partnership and public control by non-governmental non-commercial organizations and other institutions of civil society was strengthened.

The fourth stage started in 2017 and continues to this day. It is considered an important stage in the development of public control in the true sense. It is recognized by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan that "the people do not serve the state bodies, but the state agencies serve the people. should do" principle. According to the dissertation, this philosophical concept formed the essence of the Strategy of Actions on the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-

2021, within which the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Public Control" was adopted.

The effectiveness of public control is not related to the low level of mobilization of citizens to these processes and weak expression of public interests. The functions of public control fully correspond to the specific functions of civil society. Because the weakness of the legal framework and the low level of trust in the institution of public control does not mean that the non-state sector is inactive [9]. The effectiveness of public control is determined by a number of factors: the attitude of the population to civil society, the involvement of the general public in public control, the level of political culture of the population and the nature of interactions with state authorities. Insufficient transparency of public control mechanisms, lack of confidence in existing public control subjects, may be the basis for the appearance of public protests. For example, the wave of people's anti-corruption actions, the immorality of officials, monthly wages and similar events often resonate in social networks and some mass media.

## **CONCLUSION**

We also agree with the above opinions and believe that it is correct to divide the development trend of public control into four stages. Also, the main purpose of civil society creating opportunities for the development of public control is that truly independent, effective and impartial public control can be implemented only by politically and economically free citizens and their associations.

Such changes in the conditions of fundamental socio-economic reforms and modernization implemented in our country today are also reflected in the context of public control. Therefore, every person who is a subject of activity can demand the fulfillment of their obligations from others, state bodies, along with assuming certain obligations.

From the above, it can be concluded that the state control, which is one of the main mechanisms regulating the relations between the society and the individual, plays an important role in the sustainable development of the country. At the same time, society, its civil institutions and all citizens control the activities of the state and authorities through public control, using existing social norms, values, and legal norms. Public organizations, together with state authorities, can exercise control over the activities of state authorities and management bodies, and in necessary cases, public control. These two situations are not mutually exclusive. Also, to create a transparent mechanism of public administration, it will be necessary to ensure adequate public control.



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