

Theoretical and Methodological Aspects of Community Supervision Instituting

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Abstract: the article analyzes the theoretical and methodological aspects of issues such as the concept, purpose, tasks, and principles of public control. The role and importance of civil society institutions in the implementation of public control is highlighted. Also, the approaches of scientists on public control were analyzed and a definition of authorship was developed.

Keywords: public control, state, civil society, mass media, self-government bodies of citizens.

The relevance of the topic. Today, the process of transition to a new stage of democratic development is taking place in our country. Democratic elections, the strengthening of multi-partyism, the further expansion of the scope of civil society institutions, the strengthening of the legal basis of the participation of the party factions in the parliament in the formation of the executive power - all these are fixed steps towards the establishment of a legal democratic state and the formation of a just civil society. Civil society is a society that creates the main non-state structures (organizations, parties) in the socio-economic, political, cultural and spiritual spheres of social life. This society is a joint system of private individuals, groups and institutions independent of the state and its offices. Civil society can be defined as a set of social relations and connections that do not belong to the state-authority structures of the country. Cooperation and social partnership between the state and its bodies and civil society institutions is one of the effective guarantees of the country's development. Naturally, this cooperation (partnership) takes place within the framework of laws, as well as ethics, culture, customs and traditions. In this process, it should be emphasized that when government bodies and institutions of civil society engage in dialogue on social, economic, cultural, political and legal issues of various content, it is considered that they appear as equal subjects of law. At the same time, social partners combine their capabilities and work in harmony, but also monitor each other.

Description of the literature. Until now, in the country, the types of state control over government agencies, social structures, citizens' activities have been formed, namely, constitutional control, parliamentary control, Ombudsman control, National Center for Human Rights control, judicial control (control), prosecutor control, financial (budget) control, internal control in executive power structures, (administrative) control in the system of internal affairs offices, environmental control, mining control, sanitation control and others. Regarding the provision of justice and legality in social life, the realization of human rights and freedoms by civil society institutions over the activities of state bodies and their officials, Public control over the protection of society's interests is of great importance today, as well as state control. Because an important feature of civil society is its ability to effectively control the activities of state bodies. In civil society, public control over the activities of state bodies is carried out

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by its institutions. Along with state control, strengthening of public control is emerging as a reliable mechanism for ensuring legality in the activities of state bodies. In this regard, giving the correct legal definition to the concept of "public control", which is one of the important institutions of civil society, is a matter of practical and theoretical importance. Because scientists do not agree on the definitions of the concept of "public control" given in foreign and national legal literature. In order to form a certain approach in this regard, it is necessary to pay attention to how the concept of public control is interpreted in educational and scientific literature. In the legal encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, public control is the control over the activities of state authorities and non-governmental organizations by citizens, their associations and self-government, other structures (institutes) of civil society, as well as public bodies formed by state and non-governmental bodies within the framework of the law. , it is noted. In order to form a certain approach in this regard, it is necessary to pay attention to how the concept of public control is interpreted in educational and scientific literature. In the legal encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, public control is the control over the activities of state authorities and non-governmental organizations by citizens, their associations and self-government, other structures (institutes) of civil society, as well as public bodies formed by state and non-governmental bodies within the framework of the law. , it is noted. In order to form a certain approach in this regard, it is necessary to pay attention to how the concept of public control is interpreted in educational and scientific literature. In the legal encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, public control is the control over the activities of state authorities and non-governmental organizations by citizens, their associations and self-government, other structures (institutes) of civil society, as well as public bodies formed by state and non-governmental bodies within the framework of the law. , it is noted.

According to scientists, public control is an inseparable feature of a strong civil society, and it means regular monitoring of the activities of state authorities and management bodies and their officials by civil society institutions and the general public from the point of view of compliance with the law.

According to some scientists, public control is a social control that is carried out by political parties, various public associations, voluntary organizations, mass media, citizens, i.e. subjects of public control, on the observance of legality and human rights in the activities of state bodies. According to H.R.Muhamedhodzhaeva, who studied the issues of public control over the executive power from a monographic perspective, "Public control of public associations, political parties, mass movements, creative organizations, society of scientists, women's, honorary and youth organizations, mass media, citizens and ensuring compliance with legality and human rights in the activities of state bodies controlled by their self-governing bodies and other organizations, is a control carried out for the purpose of strengthening". In this definition, the researcher names the subjects of public control. Professor O. Okyulov limits public control to the economic sphere, that is, "in civil society, a part of the work that was previously under state control is transferred to collective control, as well as a strong public control system operates. In the field of economy, for example, settlement of disputes by arbitral tribunals and international arbitrations, activity of public associations protecting consumer rights and legal interests is a clear example of this. B.I. Ismailov defined the concept of public control as the control over the activities of civil society institutions, state authorities and management of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan and their associations. describes as Researcher J. Chorshanbiev thought about the importance of public control in the formation of civil society and said that "public control is an important factor that serves to ensure equality, responsibility and accountability in the relations of individuals, society and the state in the establishment of social justice in society. It ensures that human rights and freedoms are not only guaranteed by the state, but also ensure their stability in the activities of state bodies. Public control is control carried out by citizens. Researcher Sh. Bafaev observed about public control, and today effective management of socio-economic processes depends not only on the

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quality of decisions made by state authorities and management bodies and their delivery to executives. but it also depends on the attitude of the population to the solutions of these socio-economic decisions provided by the authorities and whether the population can influence and control the activities of the state bodies that have powers. Accordingly, the issue of establishing public control over the activities of state and authority structures by civil society institutions is currently on the first place in the agenda. Legal scholar J. Abdullaev thinks about the role of mass media in the formation of civil society. "The presence of strong public control over state authorities is one of the most important conditions of civil society. Therefore, the activity of citizens in the process of forming civil society, It is important not to be indifferent to social events and for every civil servant to deeply feel that his activities are under public control. V. V. Fedorov, who has conducted a number of scientific researches on public control, emphasizes that it should be understood in broad and narrow terms, and "public control" in the broad sense is the methods, means, principles and forms by which the state is influenced by the civil society in order to ensure its obligations to the society. defines public control in the narrow sense as the activities of civil society institutions that ensure the implementation of normative relations between society and the state. While researching the legal status of the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation, legal scientist S.S. While explaining the public control function of the Public Chamber, Tahoeva defines public control as control over the activities of the Government, executive authorities and self-governing bodies, as well as over the observance of freedom of speech by the mass media. As we have seen, there are different approaches to the concept of public control in both definitions given above.

For example, in VV Fedorov's definition of the concept of public control as a collection of methods, means, principles and forms that influence the state by civil society, the balance between the concepts of civil society and the state remains important, while in the definition given by S.S. Tahoeva, only which subjects are public control over its activity is mentioned, and the concept itself remains unexplained. At the moment, the opinion of S.S. Tahoeva on control over the observance of freedom of speech of mass media is controversial. Russian jurist S. M. Zubarev defines this concept as follows: Public control is monitoring the extent to which civil society institutions and individual citizens conduct their activities in accordance with normative and legal standards, and turning to the authorized state bodies or public opinion to correct identified deviations. Public control is carried out in daily social life, mainly in the fields of economy, economy and socio-cultural (providing communal services to the population in the areas of maintaining public order, healthcare, social security, education). Public organizations that perform the function of public control, whether it is in the field of industry or in the field of household services (also in other fields), provide notifications and proposals to state bodies and their officials about the violation of citizens' rights,

Methods and materials. Citizens participate in the implementation of public control through public organizations with their appeals - applications, complaints, suggestions. This is much more effective than doing it alone. The implementation of public control is limited in some areas, for example, in important administrative and political areas of the state, such as the armed forces, law enforcement agencies, foreign trade, foreign affairs, state and public service secrets protection. Public organizations provide non-binding recommendations to other public organizations and citizens during their activities in these directions. In this direction, public organizations can be established independently by citizens or by the Council of another public organization in the direction of its activity. For example, it is possible to create a voluntary-volunteer association of citizens to control public order in the self-governing bodies of citizens or in an independent neighborhood. Therefore, the importance of public control in ensuring compliance with the principle of social justice and legality in the activities of state authorities is very important.

Results. Public control is an inseparable feature of civil society. In the formation of civil society, issues related to limiting the interference of the state in the economic sphere, economic structures, in the first place, in the private sector, and strengthening public control over the state authorities on the implementation of laws, are of particular importance. If we refer to the world experience on this issue, in Article 4 of the Law "On the Basics of Public Control in the Russian Federation" dated July 21, 2014, entitled "Public Control", not only public authorities, but also local self-government bodies are responsible for public control. It is also planned to monitor the activities of state and municipal organizations and other bodies and organizations exercising separate public powers under the federal legislation, and to carry out public analysis and examination of the documents accepted by them. Therefore, state enterprises, organizations, and institutions that provide utilities and other services to the population are subjects that ensure the rights, freedoms, and legal interests of citizens along with state bodies. At the same time, we believe that public control can be defined as follows: "Public control - ensuring the legality of the activities of state bodies and state enterprises, organizations, institutions, civil rights by these subjects and their officials, It is a set of methods and tools aimed at studying cases of non-compliance with legislation that ensures freedom and legal interests". Therefore, the activity of citizens, not being indifferent to social events, and the fact that every civil servant deeply feels that his activities are under public control are very important in the process of forming civil society. The purpose of public control over the activities of state bodies is to increase the efficiency of the activities of state bodies and local bodies, to ensure compliance with the law by officials in setting and implementing state policy, and to help citizens, organizations and their officials to carry out their activities effectively and most importantly legally. Another important purpose of public control over the activities of the state authority is to prevent and eliminate various abuses and violations of the law in the activities of the state bodies included in this system. For example, identifying the consequences of insufficient compliance with sanitary-hygiene and other rules in health care institutions, drawing the attention of the authorized high-level organizations and the general public to this negative situation, and proposing measures to prevent such negative situations with the help of specialists. Another purpose of public control over the activities of state authorities is to conduct public control over the observance of human rights and freedoms and legal interests in the activities of these bodies and to improve work in this area. For example, to carry out appropriate public control over compliance with the legislation on citizens' petitions by state authorities and the fulfillment of the demands and wishes of citizens' petitions. The activities of state authorities are diverse, and many of them are directly related to the daily needs of citizens, the provision of various services, including medical, educational, household and other services to the population. In connection with this, another important goal of public control over the activities of the state authority is to increase the quality of various services provided to the population. For example, on the full implementation of sanitary and hygiene rules in medical institutions, especially in medical institutions such as stomatological, maternity hospitals, food enterprises and canteens, monitoring the compliance of the services and products provided to the population in cafes and restaurants, as well as the compliance of ready meals with the relevant standards. The ultimate goal of public control over the activities of the state authority is to increase the responsibility and strengthen the responsibility of the heads of state bodies, enterprises, institutions and various organizations that are part of the system of state authorities.

Conclusion. As a result of public control, defects in the activities of the heads of state authorities, such as selfishness, negligence, and indifference, are revealed and their elimination is required. We know from the experiences of democratic countries that the purpose of public control is to strengthen the efficiency of state bodies and local government, to ensure compliance with the law by officials in

determining and implementing state policy, and to help citizens, organizations and their officials to carry out their activities effectively.

Discussions. Civil society institutions have the following tasks in the implementation of public control: □ ensuring the openness of government bodies and management activities in the formation of state policy; □ protecting the rights and legal interests of citizens and the interests of society in the formation and implementation of state policy; □ development and development of a mechanism for broad public discussion of issues important to society and the development of the state, etc. If we turn to foreign experience in this regard, we can see that issues related to public control are regulated as a comprehensive law only in the Russian Federation. In particular, Article 6 of the Law of July 21, 2014 "On the Basics of Public Control in the Russian Federation" entitled "Purpose and Tasks of Public Control" specifies the following as the purpose of public control:

1. protection and implementation of the rights and freedoms of people and citizens, public associations, as well as the rights and legitimate interests of non-governmental and non-profit organizations;
2. taking into account the opinions, proposals and recommendations of citizens, public associations and non-governmental and non-profit organizations when making decisions by state authorities, local self-governing bodies, state and municipal organizations, other bodies and organizations in the process of exercising certain public powers based on federal laws provide;
3. to protect the rights and freedoms of people and citizens, the rights and legitimate interests of public associations and non-governmental and non-profit organizations, and at the same time to ensure their implementation, state authorities, local self-governing bodies, state bodies exercising certain mass powers on the basis of federal laws and evaluating the activities of municipal organizations, other bodies and organizations from the public's point of view.

The following are the tasks of public control:

1. formation and development of civil legal consciousness;
2. to increase the level of confidence of citizens in the state activity, as well as to ensure the close cooperation of the state with civil society institutions;
3. to help prevent and solve social conflicts; 4) implementation of civic initiatives aimed at protecting the rights and freedoms of people and citizens, public associations and other non-governmental and non-profit organizations;
4. ensuring openness and openness of the activities of state authorities, local self-government bodies, state and municipal organizations, other bodies and organizations exercising certain mass powers based on federal laws;
5. creating an environment of intolerance towards corrupt behavior in the society;
6. increasing the effectiveness of the activities of state authorities, local self-government bodies, state and municipal organizations, other bodies and organizations exercising certain public powers based on federal laws.

In the course of analyzing the above-mentioned experience of the Russian Federation and the national operation formed in our country in the field of public control, we believe that it is appropriate to express the goals and tasks of public control as follows: - ensuring compliance with the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens; - ensuring legality in the activities of state bodies and their officials; - protecting the interests of society. The tasks of public control include the following: - self-restraint of state bodies and society and ensuring the balance of interests; - informing citizens about compliance

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with laws, rights, freedoms and legal interests of citizens and their provision by state bodies and their officials; - identifying cases of non-compliance with the law by state bodies and their officials and informing the general public, eliminating them with the help of the public, supporting and encouraging the principle of social justice in society; - establishing cooperation of civil society institutions and state bodies in ensuring the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens.

Recommendations. As a result of the above analysis, it should be emphasized that public control over the activities of state authorities aims to achieve several goals. The purpose of this type of control is to draw the attention of the relevant government body and the population to the problem that needs to be solved, and to try to find a solution to it, for example, to draw the attention of the internal law enforcement agencies to the need to strengthen the legality in the activities of internal law enforcement agencies, and to communicate relevant facts to the public, to inform the general public, to find a solution to the problem. help to find.

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