

COMMUNITY CONTROL IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD

Manzurakhan Yunusova

Andijan State University, Associate Professor

ABSTRACT

Implementation of public control in the neighborhood is one of the important conditions of social development. By analyzing the concepts of public control, it is possible to understand the forms of its manifestation in the neighborhood. It was noted that the role of neighborhoods in the implementation of public control in Uzbekistan is increasing.

Keywords: Public control, neighborhood, self-management, law, social life.

Issues of public control are one of the topical topics that have interested philosophers and political scientists since ancient times. In the Avesta, the oldest source of the history of our country, issues of public activity in state administration are also mentioned: "The character, behavior, and entire activity of every person is under the control of the public, and the criterion for determining their positive and negative aspects is based on Divine and Just Laws. was"[1]. It is known from these opinions that since time immemorial the members of the society have been controlling each other, and special laws have been developed so that the principle of justice is not violated in this control. Because control that is not defined by law creates tyranny.

Later Greco-Roman sources also mention public control as a central concept of statehood at that time. Especially in the works of Roman philosophers, social relations related to public control are summarized and recognized as "civil society" [2]. Although public control is considered as an institution that monitors the contract between the state and society, the concepts in this regard were developed later. In particular, Jean-Jacques Rousseau drew attention to the fact that the meetings of citizens scheduled for a certain day and always held are an important element of the social contract [3]. The neighborhood assembly can be a practical expression of the ideas mentioned in classical theories as an important link in the implementation of public control. Because the discussions in the neighborhood and its participants are organized by people who sincerely strive to solve the problem and belong to the same socio-cultural stratum. Nizamulmulk, who played a very important role in the political life of the peoples of the East, and in his work "Politics" also emphasizes the special role of public control in strengthening the relationship between the government and the people: they have to go. He should receive important applications and respond to each one. If the news spreads that "the king calls the dodkhoks to him, listens to their words twice a week and punishes the oppressors", then the oppressors will think about the consequences of their actions and will not be idle"[4]. The most important element of the public is the government's response to the objections and suggestions expressed by the people. The effectiveness of public control and the resolution of the issue is completely related to the resources of the authorities. Therefore, it is necessary for the authorities to support the initiatives of different social strata. Especially if this process is carried out by top leaders, it is possible to increase trust in the authorities.

Among the many positive actions carried out by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the opportunity to objectively treat the achievements and shortcomings,

victories and defeats of different periods of our history has a significant place. For this reason, we considered that it would be useful to analyze the experiences used in the former Union in the implementation of public control, to carry out research on the application of their positive aspects in the future.

The People's Control Committee functioned as an organization that exercised public control over state plans, discipline, and spending of resources during the former Union period. According to the nature of the communist regime, people's control cannot be a public organization, but at the same time it is remembered as an organization recognized by the public in a certain sense.

According to the Law "On People's Control" in force at that time, this organization had the following functions:

First, to control the implementation of state plans and planned tasks in the economic and social spheres.

Secondly, to determine the resources of the national economy and ensure their effective operation, to increase the efficiency and quality of social production, to implement advanced achievements in the field of science, to save labor, material and monetary resources, to improve the rational use of natural resources and their protection. to act.

Thirdly, the struggle against such situations as localism, collusion, lack of economy and looting, bureaucracy, cheating the state and eyeing social property^[5] in the field of state discipline.

The important thing is that the People's Control Committee made proposals to cancel the decisions of the state authorities and had real opportunities to solve the problems. For example, the authority of the organization to issue instructions to eliminate deficiencies in the work, to appoint inspection and expertise, to suspend the orders of officials, to dismiss officials for failing to fulfill their duties, to send materials to the prosecutor's office in the case of identified cases, worked as a mechanism to restrain the state authorities. . A question may arise here. How can the People's Control Committee, which is considered a state body, restrain other bodies of state power. According to the established norms, the subordinate organizations of the People's Control Committee worked only on the basis of the public, and this was a certain channel for the members of the society to convey their problems to the authorities without hindrance. Of course, the form of government that was practiced during the time of the former Union collapsed due to its ineffectiveness and disappeared from the scene of history. As certain conditions are created for public voice even in such difficult times, public control in the new Uzbekistan should become an important social institution that can literally solve the problems of the neighborhood. Strong public control is an important condition for increasing the efficiency of neighborhood activities. In many cases, community control in the neighborhood refers to domestic issues such as surveillance of youth by neighborhood activists, women's morality, and marital warfare. This may be due to the public control centers placed in each neighborhood in 2010. At that time, from the point of view of security, there was a sign on top of the structures built to identify foreign citizens and cars that entered the neighborhood, to study their purpose. This is probably why, in some cases, neighborhood activists also understand public control as control over public order. Of course, there is some truth in the above specific views, and they can also be a certain form of public control.

On the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, on April 12, 2018, the Law "On Public Control" was adopted. As a result of a public discussion that lasted for about ten years, the deputies adopted the current law[6].

The concept of public control is a very broad concept. In particular, there are a number of views on its subject, and there are controversial opinions about who they should be. According to the Law "On Public Control", "Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan (hereinafter referred to as citizens), self-government bodies of citizens, as well as non-governmental non-profit organizations registered in accordance with the law, mass media are subjects of public control" [7]. Public control by its essence requires social activity and responsibility from its subjects. In today's hyper-information environment, society members want as much peace and quiet as possible. Although he thinks about global and local problems, he does not clearly show his desire to solve them. Even in societies where democratic values are established, it is observed that not all are socially active. From this point of view, citizens' initiative and willingness to spend time and other resources to solve their problem together with the group or to accept the problem of a certain group as their own is a means of achieving the intended goal. As the American scientist R. Dahl noted: "Silent citizens are an ideal subject for an authoritarian ruler and a disaster for democracy." is a factor.

Subjects are not limited to citizens. Also, citizens' self-government bodies, non-governmental non-commercial organizations and mass media are also subjects of public control. No in-depth scientific studies have been conducted in Uzbekistan on the issue of activity and initiative of self-governing bodies as subjects. Only observation, experiment, survey and other empirical data can give a certain conclusion about the extent of use of legal powers of this body. As a result of the observations, in most cases neighborhood activists are not fully aware of the possibilities of public control. It is known that they do not have much knowledge about the mechanisms of implementation of public control. In many cases, it is also observed that they are confusing the object of public control.

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