

The Philosophical Analysis Of The Concept Public Control And Transparency Of Government Bodies

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Abstract – This article deals with the public oversight, which is an important condition for the development of civil society. It is also difficult to imagine the formation of civil society in a country where there is no public control is not strong enough. Therefore, the Constitution of our country recognizes that public control is an important tool for the participation of citizens of our country in public administration.

Keywords – Public Control, Civil Control, State, Government Bodies.

I. INTRODUCTION

Before analyzing the organization of public control, it is necessary to identify the commonalities and differences between the concept of "public control" and related concepts. Today, terms such as "public control", "social control", "civil control" are used in the press and scientific literature. The analysis shows that these terms are often used interchangeably and sometimes incorrectly.

The concepts of "public control" and "civil control" seem very close to each other. In fact, there are commonalities as well as significant differences. The differences between them are primarily due to the fact that, according to military lawyers, civilian control refers to the control exercised by public organizations over the activities of the army. For example, in our country, the Public Council established under the Ministry of Defense exercises such control. In this sense, civilian control means control over the compliance and expediency of the activities of the Armed Forces by non-military organizations. Second, civilian control refers to the control exercised by individuals over the compliance of the Armed Forces with the Constitution, international treaties, and the compliance of social issues in the Armed Forces with legal norms. The difference between "public control" and "civilian control" seems to be in the same place. Civilian oversight can also be exercised by a citizen who is not a member of any public association. Public oversight is exercised by public associations and their representatives, not by individual citizens.

Public control has existed for a long time. For example, in the primitive community, individual behavior was controlled by the community. If a person's behavior deviates from the norms accepted by the community, the members of the community use various sanctions to change his behavior in the appropriate direction.

The mahalla, which has long been a self-governing body in Uzbekistan, also served as an oversight body. This function is expressed by the community in response to decrees, orders, and other legal norms from above.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

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 represents a set of methods used to bring the offender's behavior back to the norm. Later, the meaning of this concept expanded considerably. Such an expansion was due to the research of American

sociologists E. Ross and R. Park. In their interpretation, public control refers to the influence exerted on an individual in order to bring his or her behavior into line with social norms.

According to the American sociologist T. Parsons, public control normalizes deviant behavior through the use of sanctions and serves to ensure social stability.

The need for public control over the activities of public administration has been argued by great scholars and philosophers. For example, in his writings, Aristotle considered the control of the people over officials and rulers as one of the most important conditions for the political stability and prosperity of the state.

Abu Nasr al-Farabi's *The City of Noble People* also emphasizes the need for rulers to be accountable to the people and to obey the law.

Montesquieu argues that society cannot exist without government, but that existing laws allow citizens to control government.

From the above, it can be concluded that public control is a way of self-regulation of the social system. This is done through the rule of law and through the components of the system to ensure order and stability. The nature, content and direction of public control are determined by the nature, essence and type of this social system. Public control is very different in primitive, archaic societies than in today's advanced industrial societies. In archaic societies it is simple, while in industrial societies it is complex.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The difference between the concepts of "public control" and "social control" is, first of all, that the concept of "social control" is broader in scope than the concept of "public control". In addition to the concept of "public control", this concept also includes state control and civil control. Because they are, in essence, forms of social control.

There are various definitions of public scrutiny. It would be more appropriate to use the following definition, which covers the main features of public oversight: "Public oversight is the activity of public associations to identify and assess the compliance of public authorities and administration with applicable law."

The objectives of public oversight must include:

- ensuring that the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens are respected;
- ensuring the legitimacy of the activities of government agencies and their officials;
- protection of public interests.

The tasks of public control are:

- ensuring a system of checks and balances between government agencies and society;
- to inform citizens about the state of observance of the law, the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens by state bodies and their officials;
- to identify and inform the general public about violations of the law by public authorities and their officials, to eliminate them with the help of the public, to support and encourage the principle of social justice in society;
- cooperation of civil society institutions and government agencies in ensuring the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens.

Civil society institutions are self-governing. But for self-governing institutions to function in harmony with other similar institutions, they must be developed to a certain extent. Therefore, until civil society institutions reach that level, they will need government support.

Public oversight is evolving in relation to the formation and development of civil society institutions. As civil society develops, there are more opportunities and prospects for public scrutiny. On the other hand, the development of public control leads to the development of civil society institutions. Just as developed and widespread public control cannot be imagined without civil society, the development of civil society cannot be imagined without public control.

The reason why civil society creates opportunities for the development of public control is that truly effective, independent and impartial public control can only be exercised by economically and politically free citizens and their associations.

In the context of radical socio-economic reforms and modernization in our country, such changes are reflected in the content of public control. This means that each person who is a subject of activity, in addition to taking on certain responsibilities, can require others, public authorities, to fulfill their obligations and responsibilities.

State control, one of the main mechanisms regulating the relationship between society and the individual, plays an important role in the sustainable development of the country. At the same time, the society, its civic institutions and all citizens control the activities of the state and government through public control using existing social norms, values, legal norms.

Public organizations, together with public authorities, may exercise control and, if necessary, exercise public control over the activities of public authorities. These two situations do not negate each other.

The development of civil society in our country is carried out in two directions. First, the state is reorganizing its relations with public organizations on a new basis, while maintaining its status as the main governing body. Now, the state is transferring certain functions to public organizations, giving them a number of powers, rights and resources. In this way, the state expands the opportunities for public organizations to self-govern. On the other hand, the society is activating their huge potential in governing the country by developing public organizations.

Legal norms are the basis for public oversight. The fundamental role of the rule of law requires that every step of public scrutiny is based on existing laws.

The very nature of public oversight is in line with the nature of the rule of law, which is an integral part of civil society. At the same time, public control over the development of civil society and the rule of law must be based on existing legal norms.

In carrying out its oversight functions, a public authority uses information from public oversight bodies, while public oversight often performs its functions by applying to the relevant public oversight bodies.

The emergence of NGOs is a reflection of an objective reality, and even in the most developed democracies, the state cannot fully guarantee its citizens that its bodies and officials are free from abuse.

Alexis de Tocqueville, one of the leading researchers of the phenomenon of democracy, interpreted the essence of a democratic system as limiting the power of the government. Human rights should be protected first and foremost by the law, the individual and society, not the government. In a democratic society, the formation of public associations is not only one of the laws governing society, but also an absolutely necessary law. According to De Tocqueville, "the most democratic country in the world is one in which the citizens of a democratic country act on the basis of mutual consultation and use this method of collective action more than others." The need for human rights organizations to help all countries address human rights issues quickly, efficiently, and cost-effectively, and to protect them from abuse by the authorities.

One of the general laws of social development is that as society grows and develops, the direct relationship between ordinary people and government becomes more complex. For example, in rural areas, every citizen has the opportunity to communicate directly with the village elder. Citizens living in cities, especially large cities, do not have such an opportunity. In such cities, there are always intermediaries who, on the one hand, convey the needs and moods of the people to higher authorities, and on the other hand, inform the population about the activities of the government. Such intermediaries include the media, advertising and PR agencies.

In cities and large social systems in general, there is an indirect interaction between government and the population. In this case, the mediation role is played by the media, PIAR and advertising agencies.

Sanctions are an element of public scrutiny. Society has created a system of social sanctions in order to respond quickly to the behavior of individuals and social groups. Sanctions are, in essence, a response to the actions of individuals and social groups, institutions and organizations. The emergence of a system of social sanctions is not accidental. While norms are designed to protect the values of a society, sanctions serve to protect and strengthen the system of social norms. If a rule is not protected by sanctions, people will not follow it.

Public oversight is exercised in certain forms. There are many types of public oversight, the main ones being:

- Public Examination;
- Public Monitoring;
- Public Hearings;
- Public Inquiry;
- Public Discussion;
- Public Monitoring.

IV. CONCLUSION

The essence of public control is reflected not only in the critical attitude to the activities of public authorities, but also in the support of the state through this critical attitude.

The interaction of all civil society institutions is important in the formation of civil society. The purpose of public control is to monitor how public authorities fulfill all their obligations to the population. In the current context of modernization of the country,

strengthening the fight against corruption, the role of public control is growing exponentially. Strengthening public scrutiny is a guarantee of the rule of law in the country. Public control over the activities of public authorities is carried out in various forms, forms and methods. In order to fully and deeply understand the types and forms of public control, it is necessary to have a clear idea of the following situations and events:

- Analysis of the content and essence of the concept of public control over the activities of public authorities:
- Analysis of documents regulating public control:
- Analysis of the practical activities of civil society institutions in conducting public control.

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