



The Social Significance of Community Control in the Neighborhood Working System

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***Abstract:** This article sheds light on the role and importance of civil society institutions in the implementation of public control, and focuses on the place of this process in the neighborhood work system. In particular, the social and practical importance of public control in the neighborhood work system was mentioned.*

***Key words:** neighborhood, public control, society, civil society institutions, population employment, law, legislation.*

1. Introduction

Countries that are on the way to building a civil society focus primarily on the goals, rights and interests of their citizens, on creating conditions and opportunities for each person to live full and happy, satisfied with his life. If we pay attention to the world experience, we can see that in this regard, at first, the state bodies in harmony with the people, conducting their work in connection with the needs of the people, led to the development of the society. The idea of the priority of the people's interest and human value lies at the heart of the fundamental reforms that are being carried out to establish the foundation of the Third Renaissance in New Uzbekistan. In this regard, it should be noted that, based on our national spiritual and social identity, a special system of neighborhood work has been developed and is being implemented in Uzbekistan on the initiative of President Sh.M.Mirziyoev. It should be said that, despite the fact that the neighborhood system is a complex process, it has criteria such as listening to the problems of each person, having a fundamental influence on his fate, and measuring the development of society not only by economic growth, but also by the satisfaction of the population with their lives. The structure and function of the neighborhood changes depending on the situation. , but he maintained the principle of self-government, coordinated socio-economic relations between people living in his territory. In general, a social condition for increasing competitiveness with developed countries is to identify pain points in the initial stages and to organize collective approaches to their elimination. In our opinion, in this regard, the organization of work based on public control in the neighborhood work system can lead to a number of effective results. It is known that civil society institutions are formed by their own initiative and are self-governing institutions. But in order for these self-governing institutions to function proportionally with other similar institutions, they must be developed to a certain degree. Neighborhood, in general, local self-governing bodies are unique in civil society as they serve to unite the population of a specific area, turn it into a single community, and serve to function. it can be said that it takes place. The neighborhood, as the main link of this self-management institution, continues to improve its activities on the basis of public control. It is possible to raise the socio-economic level of the population's lifestyle, especially in the neighborhood work system. becomes a self-governing body. In other words, the neighborhood is a social phenomenon that has been tried and tested for several hundred years and has its deep foundations, which unites people in solidarity. At this point, it should be noted that in the formation of civil society, the interaction of all institutions of civil society is also important. In



fact, public control has long historical roots in our country. This institution has existed in our country since ancient times in the form of a council of elders. It is known from history that various district issues in neighborhoods were resolved in such councils. More specifically, the basic social, economic, spiritual, and legal needs of people were considered in the councils, which are considered public structures today.

Even now, it is advisable to use public control structures in the neighborhood work system. We know that the purpose of public control is to control how the state authorities fulfill all their obligations to the population. At this point, we need to clarify the question of who will carry out public control. It is known that the Law "On Public Control" states that "...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".

It is known that civil society institutions include public associations, political parties, youth, women's movements, ecological movement, various foundations, associations. These institutions are literally public associations, which are subjects of public control. So public control is carried out by civil society institutions. It should be noted that many legal documents of our country stipulate the right of civil society institutions to carry out public control. In particular, the legal documents on the activities of trade unions, self-governing bodies and other institutions of civil society cover the procedures for public control. Public control develops in connection with the formation and development of civil society institutions. The more the civil society develops, the more opportunities and prospects for public control will appear. This is a mutual dialectical process, and the development of public control in turn leads to the development of civil society institutions, especially neighborhoods. Therefore, just as a developed and widespread public control cannot be imagined without civil society, the development of civil society cannot be imagined without public control. We have estimated that the neighborhood work system is organized on the basis of public control. In order to further clarify our opinion, it is appropriate to review the definition given to the activity of public control, and it is more appropriate to use the following definition that covers the features of public control: "Public control is the activity carried out by public associations to determine and evaluate the compliance of the activities of state authorities and administrative bodies with the applicable laws." The neighborhood work system unites the leading bureaucratic spheres of the state and society to provide practical assistance in ensuring the employment of the population by studying the problems in the neighborhoods, important issues in the life of the population, improving the culture of their lifestyle, living in economic prosperity, the sources of income of families, including the desire and needs for gainful employment. , by studying the problems of unemployed young people and women, directing them to vocational and entrepreneurship training courses, identifying "growth points" (specialization areas) of neighborhoods, and assisting entrepreneurs in the implementation of new entrepreneurship, including "driver" projects, and thereby economic It is a new mechanism of joint movement in the organization of work such as ensuring growth and using existing opportunities to start business activities in local areas. exists. In our country, which is on the way to building a civil society, the establishment of an unhindered dialogue between the people and the state bodies undoubtedly indicates that today, neighborhood-based, household-based and citizen-based ways of working are being introduced on a large scale. In the state administration based on legal democratic principles, the role of the community as an organizer is incomparable when the people unite in the society and express their aspirations and interests in the state power. At the same time, the factor of public control is very important in the effective functioning of state administration and authorities. The sphere of influence of this institute is extremely high in that the leaders and employees of state bodies strictly follow the laws and fulfill their duties and obligations responsibly. Through the implementation of the neighborhood work system, socio-economic reforms, projects implemented at the expense of internal and external resources, various



offices and organizations The establishment of "activity corridors" in neighborhoods and the work activities of all organizations and agencies on the ground as a result of this practice will be evaluated by the effectiveness of changes in neighborhoods and the resolution of existing problems.

President Sh.M.Mirziyoev stated that "From now on, the situation of work in the neighborhood will be the main criterion for evaluating the work of ministries, departments and hokims." In fact, the neighborhood today is a reflection of the activities of state bodies. As we mentioned above, the neighborhood is the main subject of public control as a self-governing body.

It should be recognized that it is impossible to solve the existing problems of the neighborhood and the daily issues of the population by the employees of the neighborhood system alone. Therefore, it is important to ensure the participation and intervention of the managers of each sector in these processes. It is understood that the important basis of the neighborhood work mechanism, which is carried out in the localities, is this principle - the unity of representatives of all sectors and a comprehensive approach to solving local issues. In addition, the widespread implementation of "public participation and control in organizing the execution of adopted documents, including the introduction of the system of "public hearings" and "public monitoring" will increase the effectiveness of the neighborhood work system. Institutions of civil society, mass media and citizens are also actively involved in this process. On the basis of public control, this comprehensive approach is purposefully implemented. We can also see this for the purposes of public scrutiny. In particular, these include ensuring compliance with the rights, freedoms and legal interests of citizens, ensuring legality in the activities of state bodies and their officials, studying the current situation in the neighborhood and protecting the interests of society. Various forms of public control can be effectively used in the neighborhood work system. For example, as a result of appeals and requests to state bodies, the solutions of a number of socio-economic and legal issues in the territories of neighborhoods can be considered by state authorities in accordance with the procedure established by law. On the basis of public discussion, it will be possible to determine socially important issues in the neighborhood work system or increase the effectiveness of the implementation of the neighborhood system of working with citizen appeals based on public hearings. Public monitoring is carried out by civil society institutions in order to control whether the activities of state authorities are in accordance with the current legislation. Implementation of the cooperation of civil society institutions and state bodies in the area of public control in the neighborhood work system, in the field of ensuring the rights, freedoms and legal interests of citizens, identifying the "growth points" of the neighborhoods, launching new business activities based on these growth points of the population, launching cooperation of existing business entities creating the necessary conditions for the population's entrepreneurial activities in the regions, completely eliminating the existing obstacles, ensuring that the population will have an income by starting a business, etc. This, in turn, causes every citizen living in the neighborhood to strive for a comfortable life, find solutions to any obstacles and problems to get rid of poverty. In general, it is appropriate to give wider rights to the self-governing bodies, especially the neighborhood institution, to exercise public control. At the same time, it is necessary to effectively use the pragmatic function of public control in the neighborhood work system. Because, taking into account that the neighborhood is the most democratic management method and system, the strengthening and expansion of its role in relation to the state agencies and its increasing importance in our lives is considered an important indicator of modern development. Therefore, it is necessary to pay special attention to the development of the neighborhood system. The neighborhood, which is a unique way of self-management in our nation, has such potential and opportunities in organizing public control that we have not yet been able to fully use. In this regard, there are enough issues that need to be studied both scientifically and from a practical point of view. In conclusion, civil society institutions can be a reliable partner in the



implementation of public control as a complex of organizations that look at our today and tomorrow with more responsibility than ever, and help in realizing the dreams and hopes of our people with their practical work. The social importance of public control can also be an important factor in the main direction of the neighborhood work system.

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