



Tadqiqot.uz



ISSN 2181-0788

Doi Journal 10.26739/2181-0788

Impact Factor – 4.951

KONSENSUS XALQARO

JURNALI

JILD 1, SON 4

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL

OF CONSENSUS

VOLUME 1, ISSUE 4



TOSHKENT-2020

“KONSENSUS” XALQARO JURNALI INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF “CONSENSUS”

№4 (2020) DOI <http://dx.doi.org/10.26739/2181-0788-2020-4>

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**PUBLIC CONTROL: HISTORY, CURRENT VIEWS AND APPROACHES
(EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND UZBEKISTAN)**

 DOI 10.26739/2181-0788-2020-4-9

ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the key points of the history of public control institutions, modern foreign concepts and approaches to the implementation of public control; analyzes the features of its formation, problems, and achievements in this regard within the framework of Uzbekistan. For this purpose, the article used the historical-chronological method, comparative approaches. For the first time, an effort has been made to comprehensively study and compare the experience of foreign countries on issues of public control in comparison with the experience and originality of its formation on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The results of the study showed the commonality of universal values and approaches on this issue, differences of approaches in performing public control abroad and in Uzbekistan. It is necessary, concludes the author, to further increase the level of political culture of the population, and study deeper domestic and foreign experience in this field.

Key words: Society, public control, people, purpose, responsibility, participation, experience.

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**ЖАМОАТЧИЛИК НАЗОРАТИ: ТАРИХ, ҲОЗИРГИ ҲОЛАТ ВА ЁНДАШУВ (ЧЕТ
ЭЛ ВА ЎЗБЕКИСТОН ТАЖРИБАСИ)**

АННОТАЦИЯ

Мақолада жамоатчилик назорати институти тарихидан муҳим лаҳзалар, замонавий хори-

жий тушунчалар ва жамоатчилик назоратини амалга ошириш ёндашувлари тасвирланган; унинг шаклланиш хусусиятлари, муаммолари ва бу масалада Ўзбекистон Республикасида эришилган ютуқлари таҳлил қилинган. Шу мақсадда ушбу асарда тарихий-хронологик усул, қиёсий ва муаммоли ёндашувлар асосий ўринни эгаллайди. Биринчи марта хорижий давлатларнинг жамоатчилик назорати масалалари бўйича тажрибасини Ўзбекистон Республикаси ҳудудида уни шакллантириш тажрибаси ва ўзига хос хусусиятлари билан таққослаганда ҳар томонлама ўрганиш ва таққослашга ҳаракат қилинди. Тадқиқот натижалари ушбу масала бўйича умуминсоний қадриятлар ва ёндашувларнинг муштараклигини, хорижий мамлакатлар ва Ўзбекистонда назоратни амалга ошириш ёндашувларининг фарқлигини кўрсатди. Хулоса қилиб айтганда, аҳолининг сиёсий маданияти даражасини янада ошириш, бу борадаги хорижий ва маҳаллий тажрибаларни чуқурроқ ўрганиш керак деган хулосага келишди.

Калит сўзлар: жамият, назорат, халқ, мақсад, мусъулият, иштирок, тажриба.

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ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫЙ КОНТРОЛЬ: ИСТОРИЯ, ТЕКУЩИЕ МНЕНИЯ И ПОДХОДЫ (ОПЫТ ЗАРУБЕЖНЫХ СТРАН И УЗБЕКИСТАНА)

АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье описываются ключевые моменты из истории института общественного контроля, современные зарубежные концепции и подходы к осуществлению общественного контроля; анализируются особенности его формирования, проблемы и достижения в этом вопросе в Республике Узбекистан. С этой целью в качестве основного в данной работе выступают историко-хронологический метод, сравнительный и проблемный подходы. Впервые предпринята попытка комплексного изучения и сравнения опыта зарубежных стран в вопросах общественного контроля при сопоставлении с опытом и особенностями его формирования на территории Республики Узбекистане. Результаты исследования показали общность универсальных ценностей и подходов по данному вопросу, различия в подходах к осуществлению контроля в зарубежных странах и Узбекистане. В заключении делается вывод о необходимости дальнейшего повышения уровня политической культуры населения, более глубокого изучения зарубежного и отечественного опыта в этой сфере.

Ключевые слова: общество, контроль, народ, цель, ответственность, участие, опыт.

INTRODUCTION AND RELEVANCE

At the current stage, in many countries, in a context of instability and growing geopolitical, economic, social, and ethnic problems, the establishment of mutually relations between the state and civil society remains a crucial issue. In this process, the role of the institution of social control, which makes it possible to combine the resources of society and State structures on the path of peace, stability, and development is invaluable.

In Uzbekistan, this process conforms to the objectives of the Strategy for Action 2017-2021, which envisages further deepening of democratic reforms and modernization of the country. Accordingly, the country declared the development of a strong civil society - one of the most important priorities for its development. In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Mr. Mirziyev, announced: "To date, there are no clear legal mechanisms for effective public monitoring of the activities of state bodies. And this leads to barriers in the evaluation activities of state bodies and officials" [1].

One of the most pressing problems in society today is the intensification of corruption in the country, the prevention of unemployment, especially in the context of the pandemic, the lack of timely social and economic assistance for disabled persons, the systematization of financial assistance for single women and the development of rural areas. Public oversight is crucial to solving problems in programmes, road-building projects, poor quality, superficial work, problems in public services, civil courts, banking services and other.

To that end, it is necessary to improve the practical methods and mechanisms of public oversight for the protection of the legitimate rights and interests of citizens and to shape public interest and opinion in decisions and decisions.

In this connection, it should be noted that the study of the substance, content and forms, methods of public scrutiny by public organizations and theoretical and practical questions relating to its manifestation is one of the most pressing challenges facing scientists today. It should be noted that these issues are studied to varying degrees by domestic and foreign scientists as subjects of study. However, it is no exaggeration to say that scientific research on this problem is only beginning in Uzbekistan. Virtually no work has been done to study and generalize foreign experience and to analyze Uzbekistan's problems, achievements and prospects in this area. This article attempts to fill some symbolic «problems» in this field by analysis and recommendations.

On the basis of the foregoing, the purpose of this article is to analyse the history of the institution of public oversight, the processes of its formation, specific mechanisms, methods, the culture of public oversight and contemporary views in Uzbekistan and abroad.

The novelty of the scientific article is that it is one of the first to analyse not only contemporary views on the institute of public control in the example of the Republic of Uzbekistan and foreign countries, but also explores common features and differences in this field. As a result, specific mechanisms and methods of social control, a culture of social control, a base of experience in this field and recommendations for their adaptation were examined.

RESEARCH METHODS

The article uses methods that are widely used in modern philosophy and social and political disciplines; postmodernism, poststructuralism and constructivism, as well as the comparative method and the method of empirical observation.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Modern views on social control. Today, there are many different views, opinions and perceptions about the Institute of Public Oversight. Modern scientific research in the field of social control is multifaceted and comprehensive, with a focus on this topic in both Western countries and Russia. In Uzbekistan, developments in this area have now begun to be reflected in scientific research with a new approach.

In this regard, Russian scientists carry out scientific work in various fields. For example, the first group of scientists studied the necessity, problems and prospects of public control over the police [12], the second group of Russian scientists analyzed the features of the development of civil society in Russia and built a strong civil society, emphasizing the importance of a commitment to improving public control [23].

A third group of scientists is distinguished by the fact that they mainly analyse social problems among the population on the basis of statistical data in the form of questionnaires [15]. The Trechnette group of scientists studied more the experience of social control in the United States. The researchers noted that the US has a wide range of opportunities and tools for public control, primarily based on the principles of transparent government, active citizen participation and collaborative efforts. The authors focus on specific methods in the United States, thus the establishment of social control over any power through social organizations and the media. This led to increased public control over the police in the United States, and in 1993 also led to the establishment of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Special Council for Permanent Employees.

This led to the emergence of the “model audit” of civilian oversight, one of two types of police oversight programs in the United States. Another model is that it typically involves voluntary action by citizens during incomplete work on specific complaints [24]. There are also studies of public control over local self-government based on foreign experience, comparative analysis of the Russian and US experience [14].

Today, in foreign studies, civil society institutions and non-governmental organizations are seen as influencing the implementation of political reforms in the country. In particular, these organizations perform functions such as the expression and control of public opinion in decision-making in the development of public education, health, the protection of workers’ rights and other similar socio-economic spheres. In Sierra Leone, for example, there is a memorandum of understanding between the Civic Education Organization and the Government, which controls the proper use of public funds. Every year the state allocates 20 per cent of the budget for education. In summary, while some elements of social control in the eastern states are similar to those of social control in the western states, other aspects generally prevail.

In Malawi, the Civil Society Education Coalition has been active in promoting the budget. Through high-level advocacy, the coalition facilitated the inclusion of education as a key priority in national development in 2011-2016. Expenditure on education increased from 12.5 per cent in 2010 to 16.3 per cent in 2016 as a proportion of total public expenditure. During this period, the share of education in GDP increased from 4.4 per cent to 6.9 per cent, making the country one of the highest in the country [3].

In Bangladesh, a coalition between the Ministry of Education and civil society has made a significant contribution to the development of science in the country. In particular, civil society institutions held public hearings in 2015 to discuss the education budget with local organizations. It also organized a policy dialogue on education funding with teachers’ associations, party members, ministers and other influential public figures to develop the sector. The Coalition issued an open appeal to the Prime Minister to increase the education budget from the State budget to 20 per cent (currently 13 per cent) by 2021 [3].

A number of scientific works on this subject have been carried out by our local scientists. For example, the essence of the concept of public control, some views on public control, the experience of some foreign countries in this regard, and the study of the legal bases of public control in the Republic of Uzbekistan [16]. The principle of transparency and public scrutiny in civil proceedings. There are also monographs on transparency and public oversight of the activities of State authorities in Uzbekistan: establishment and development, and certain issues relating to the application of the principle of transparency in civil proceedings, as well as tools to ensure public oversight and improve civil proceedings [30].

A number of conclusions can be drawn from the studies of the above-mentioned scientists. Firstly, public oversight is the main effective form of control over the conduct of internal affairs and the judicial system in an open and transparent manner, as well as in the fight against corruption. Secondly, an important criterion is that citizens have a mutually trusting and positive relationship with the police, which in turn serves to ensure the full exercise of the rights and freedoms of every citizen. Thirdly, positive results in the development of the state and society can be achieved by establishing a legal basis for public control in the areas of education, health care and the state budget. Fourthly, in order to achieve these results, it is necessary to develop modern legal mechanisms for interaction between civil society institutions and public authorities.

The history of social control. In order to better understand the essence of the institution of public control, we considered it appropriate the history of the formation of public control in some Western countries. The idea of social control in the United States has a long history. The fourth President of the United States, James Madison, wrote in Federalist newspaper: President Abraham Lincoln concludes his famous address to Gettinsburg in 1863 with the words: «The people’s power is a people’s government created by people for people» [5]. and has acquired a unique wealth of experience in this field. In the United States, social control is exercised in two ways. The first is to express the wishes of these citizens directly, and the second is to express the wishes of the elected representatives of the people. It is noteworthy that it is not appropriate to speak of the superiority of two methods of control over one another, since together they serve the same purpose. In the United States, social control is exercised in two ways. The first is to express the wishes of these citizens directly, and the second is to provide citizens with full

information about government activities, citizens' participation in the management of public affairs through investigative journalism, local government bodies, citizens' assemblies, public hearings, research, journalism and the creation of works of art that shape public opinion and influence the ruling elite. Public scrutiny of draft laws, etc. is carried out through parliamentary oversight, the legislative body and the representative body of local self-government. These methods constitute widespread social control over government, and the two methods have worked in harmony for centuries.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, non-governmental and non-profit organizations began to form in the United Kingdom. Proceeding from this, the principles of support and mutual assistance of people affected by World War II contributed to the development of the activities of non-governmental non-profit organizations. As a result, many NGOs began their activities as a result of aid initiatives undertaken during the war. These include the Organization for the Protection of Children, founded in 1919 by sisters Dorothy Buxton and Eglantine Jeb, and the Oxford Committee, founded in 1942 by Oxfam. During the war, the organization participated in charitable activities, for example, working with refugees and fleeing hunger. These include the Christian Support Organization, which has been active in the European region since 1945 [10].

By 1957, the Treaty of Rome signed by Western European countries opened up a wide range of opportunities for civil society organizations and civil society organizations, and all socio-political and economic decisions taken by the European Economic and Social Committee provided great opportunities for civil institutions and organizations. These include: opinions in response to decisions taken by a commission, council or parliament; Participate, put forward initiatives and ideas on any issue that is considered relevant to the European Economic and Social Committee; At the request of the Committee, make proposals on the reflected topic [11].

Today, the EU sees the participation of citizens, EU institutions, and civil society institutions in the political process to advance democratic principles and public opinion not only as a necessity for NGO participation in politics and decision-making, but also as a requirement of a democratic system. They accept. NGOs monitor changes in EU institutions and analyze the dynamics of their impact. As a result, NGOs often act as a referral system in their own countries, which has a decisive influence on key policy decisions. [8].

Thus, the idea of the institution of public control was formed on the basis of long historical processes. Therefore, there are different methods and tools for the formation of public control. The mechanisms of their use are also colorful. It depends on the history and mentality of each state.

Culture of public control. The practical implementation of public oversight in each country is based on the cultural foundations of the region and will inevitably affect the activity, speed or slowness of the process.

Sweden was one of the first countries in the world to adopt the principles of providing public authorities with complete and open information for citizens [26]. In Sweden, the Freedom of the Press Act was passed in 1766, which required an immediate and free response to any official request. It is noteworthy that the essence of this law is still valid and has not lost its force.

In 1919, Finland adopted this experience. The ruling class of Finland introduced the freedom of information rule into its constitution, and in 1951 the Finnish Parliament passed the Act on Transparency of Official Documents. According to the law, every citizen who requests information must be given a reply within 14 days, even if they do not explain the reasons for their request. In most cases, the State voluntarily reported to citizens on its activities. Today, more than 90 per cent of organizations provide their services via the Internet. This not only made the population more amenable to service, but also made it easier to manage the population.

British experience in this regard also has its own culture. In 2000, the Freedom of Information Act had been adopted, under which every citizen had full access to all information and documents concerning public authorities. In the United Kingdom, questions from citizens must be answered within 20 days. But due to the inherent caution of the British, security services and classified documents are the exception.

In this regard, a culture of social control has developed in the US in a broad sense. The Freedom of Information Act, enacted in 1966, required all public authorities to publish almost all documents relating to their functions, structures, decisions and activities.

Unlike the United Kingdom, the United States also includes organization-specific internal

rules, public affairs reports, confidential information, law enforcement reports, Information on financial institutions and oil wells in the list of prohibited documents. In the United States, electronic reading rooms have become another culture of public scrutiny. In «electronic reading rooms» you can see all necessary information. This, in turn, helps citizens to have access to information and to participate actively in public control.

Focus again on a method called US collaboration. This method is not about collecting different opinions and ideas of citizens, but about solving them, clearly bringing to the attention of citizens certain problems and inviting them to leading experts in this field. This method serves not only to achieve high results, but also to unite the whole society to achieve a common goal. People are convinced that they can also play a role in solving some of the problems that the government cannot solve [25].

The role of civil society institutions and non-governmental non-profit organizations in the formation of public control in the South Korean state is great. Unlike Western countries, the activities of institutions in this country is based on Confucian traditions, on the principles of mutual assistance and mutual assistance, mutual respect. In the West, on the other hand, the emphasis is on the individual, on the principles of liberal democracy, and on the individual, free from any hierarchical rules, based on the tradition of equal rule of law [2].

The development and support of non-governmental and non-profit civil society organizations in South Korea is based on a law of 1999. The main purpose of the Act is to promote the sustainable development of non-governmental organizations, their development and the further expansion of the scope of volunteerism for the benefit of society. This, in turn, lays the foundation for the development of a culture of strict social control. There are three main types of civil society organizations in the country. These are associations, foundations and corporations established by special laws. Such organizations have the following names and operate in Korea: hakyo bubin (associations of private schools), sahoi bokgi bubin (associations of social support), Gyjono bubin (religious associations), Jongyo bubin (medical associations) and tuiksu [9].

Based on the above considerations, it can be said that today the culture of social control is based on the national values of the population. This, in turn, is because the institution of social control is introduced in different countries at different cultural levels, and the culture of social control has different methods and tools. It should be noted that each country has unique and relevant experience in this area.

Evolution of ideas of public control in Uzbekistan. The institution of public control in our country has long historical roots and is based on cultural principles and characteristics of the countries of the East. Our national characteristics, such as the collectivism inherent in our national values, have manifested themselves for centuries in the form of the Council of Elders. Historically, this institution was created with the aim of resolving issues of war and peace, conflicts with Eastern seriousness. Later, the Soviets became a public structure dealing with hashar, the improvement and improvement of micro-districts, the joint solution of the problems of the needy, self-care, indifference to raising children and other social activities. In this regard, the great scientist Abu Nasr al-Farabi in his book “City of Noble People” also emphasizes the need for rulers to be accountable to the people and obey the law. Such approaches are inherited from today’s renewed Republic of Uzbekistan.

The history of public control in Uzbekistan is linked to the initiatives of the first President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov. Since the early years of independence, particular attention has been paid to the establishment and development of a legal framework in this area with a view to building a strong civil society and a just and democratic State. This, in turn, has played an important role in building civil society. Since the history of civilian control is directly related to the history of civil society, it can be summarized as follows. The first period is 1991 - 2010, the second period is 2011 - 2016, the third period is 2017 - 2020.

The first period ended with the «Concept for further deepening democratic reforms and development of civil society in our country», published on November 12, 2010. The concept is important in connection with the need to adopt the Law «On public supervision in the Republic of Uzbekistan» and its justification [18].

Over the years, the institutional basis of citizens’ self-government - the makhalla has been improved, the mahalla became a center of targeted and social support, practical steps were taken to develop entrepreneurship and family business, to expand the role of the mahalla in

public control over public administration. The practice of participation of non-governmental non-profit organizations in the implementation of the most important state programs in the field of health care, environmental protection, employment, social support of vulnerable groups of the population and other socially significant issues was studied on the ground [4].

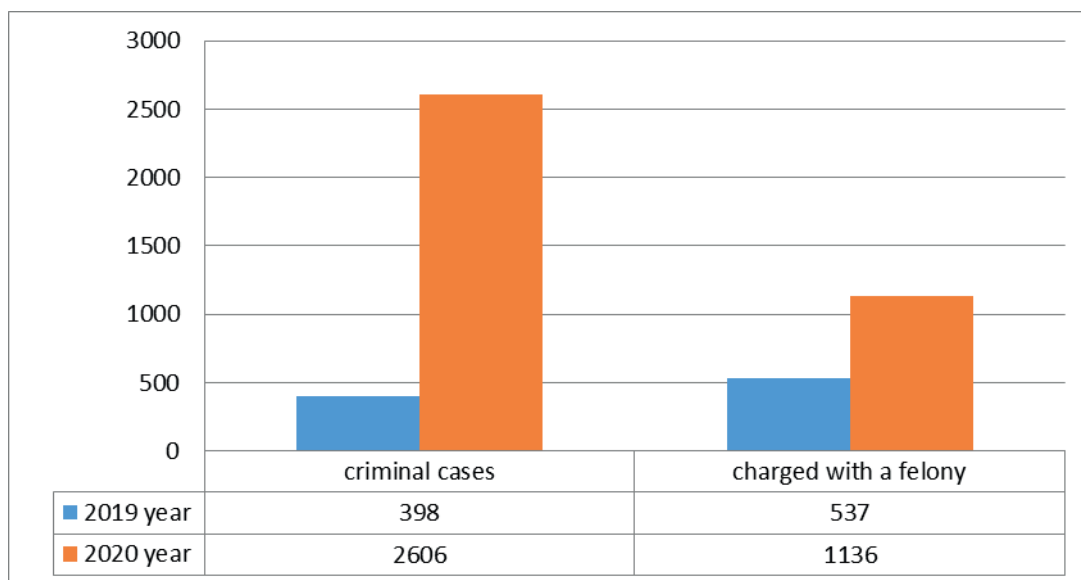
First President I. Karimov emphasized the importance of public control, its more effective organization largely depends on the structures and associations of non-governmental organizations, civil society institutions, and for this it is necessary to ensure the independence of these structures in practice, open up broad opportunities for their development and increase their activity. He stressed that the full development of organizational and legal mechanisms is a very important issue. Based on these tasks, the first stone was laid in the second period, that is, in 2011-2016. In the second period, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 12, 2011 N:1576 "On measures to support the independent institute for monitoring the formation of civil society", December 12, 2013 N:2085 "On measures to support the development of civil society institutions" on measures "and other solutions. In particular, a new version of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On citizens' self-government bodies" was adopted, published on April 23, 2013 and came into force in that day [28].

On the basis of these documents, the processes of building the foundations of civil society, as a logical extension of the first period, have been systematically monitored; The objectives set out in the Concept for the further deepening of democratic reforms and the formation of civil society, as well as for increasing the political culture, legal awareness and social and political activity of citizens, are being consistently implemented; The State fee for the State registration of Ngos has been reduced by a factor of 5, the fee for the State registration of their symbols has been reduced by a factor of 2.5, and a number of practical measures have been taken to strengthen the institutional and legal mechanisms for the participation of Ngos in the implementation of the current social and cultural rights.

2017-2020. Thanks to the effectiveness of the new reforms based on transparency, the experience and lessons of the past in a new Uzbekistan, the sphere of influence of public control in our society is increasing significantly. For the purpose of introducing effective and practical mechanisms of public control in state administration, Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 12 February 2018. PF-4944 «On measures for further improvement of the institution of the Community» [1]12 April 2018. In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan «On control», the Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 26 March 2019 251 «About the organization of assistants of inspectors of law enforcement bodies for the maintenance of public order» and «Mahalla posboni». A decision of the Cabinet of Ministers was adopted with a view to drastically improving the functioning of the public structure.

In order to further improve the structure of courts and the system for selecting and appointing candidates for judicial positions in the renewed Uzbekistan, the Supreme Council of Judges was created - a body not subordinate to any branch of government. An example is the effective public oversight of the selection and appointment of candidates by the Council. In addition, for the first time in this period, the practice of hearing the annual reports of the governors, the selection of members of the groups "Mahalla Posponi", "Fidokor Yoshlar" and "Offices of public control" to assist the inspectors of public order.

In conclusion, the existence of public control is an indicator that political power is literally in the hands of the people. Everyone can see that thanks to the attitude to the actions of government agencies and their leaders in social networks, many shortcomings and problems are suppressed. After all, every decision about the life of the new Uzbekistan is made on the basis of direct dialogue, consultations with the people. "The idea that" the people should serve our people and not state institutions "becomes a criterion for our work in this direction," [27] said President Mirziyoyev. As you can see from the table below, as a result of active participation and control of people and the public, the activities of officials are regulated.



Picture:1 Crime analysis of officials

Source: Office of the Prosecutor-General of the Republic of Uzbekistan <https://www.prokuratura.uz/#/korrupsiyagaqarshi>

CURRENT PUBLIC CONTROL IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

The process of effective public control in Uzbekistan has not been easy. The State has faced a number of challenges in achieving the goals and objectives of this process.

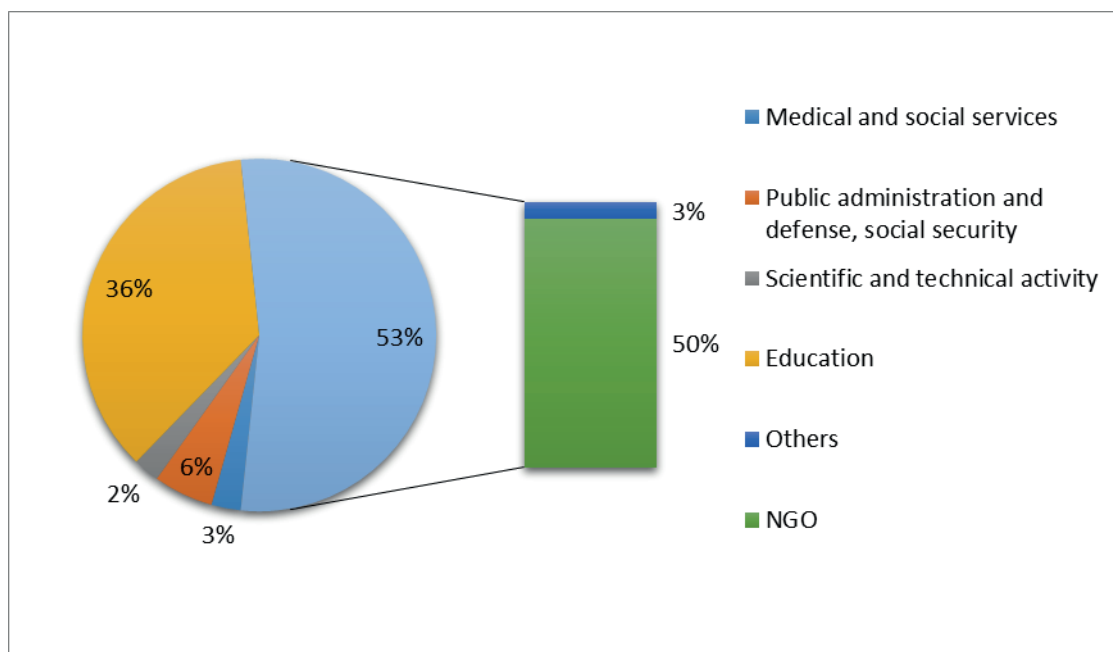
Firstly, there are no clear legal mechanisms for systematically studying the problems of the population, solving them clearly and exercising effective public control over the activities of State bodies.

This, in turn, impedes the objective evaluation of the activities of State bodies and officials by non-governmental non-profit organizations today.

Secondly, insufficient involvement of the general public and real non-governmental organizations in public monitoring of the activities of State and local government bodies. This is probably due not only to the lack of interpersonal trust in society, but also to the low level of public trust in the institutions themselves.

Third, public security agencies did not cover all areas. For example, finance, banking, education, health, utilities, energy and transport are not yet (or sufficiently) implemented. Issues such as the quality of products and services in markets and shopping centres also remain out of the public eye. This, in turn, has created a number of problems in these areas.

As a result of these problems, the weak public control over the fight against corruption, the illegal education of officials of local self-government, and the involvement of medical personnel in compulsory work have had a negative impact on the economic development of the country, Public sentiment persists. For example, the table below shows that in 2018 alone the activity of non-profit organizations in important social spheres is very low.



Picture:2. Non-profit organizations operating in different sectors

Source: State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics

<https://www.stat.uz/uploads/docs/Notijorat2018.pdf><https://www.stat.uz/uploads/docs/Notijorat>

The first steps in dealing with these problems, one by one, have now begun. It plays an important role in increasing the political, legal and social activity of every citizen living in our country for the practical functioning of public control. To this end, regular public monitoring campaigns in every district and in every community in the media can have a positive impact. In other words, as we have seen from foreign experience, citizens have transparent information, and the more they know, the more they can react to it, and thus a culture of social control is formed.

For example, the State Programme «Year of Dialogue with the People and Human Interests» has been submitted for public discussion. During the discussions during the preparation of the drafts, non-governmental non-profit organizations and other institutions of civil society showed a high level of political and legal activism and showed particular interest and participation in the ongoing reforms. In particular, on the basis of the results of the public discussion of the projects on the portal «System of Legislative Impact Assessment» received 1310 proposals and comments, on the basis of which 41 points of the State Programme were finalized. The discussions were prompted by the cooperation between a number of State structures and various non-governmental organizations. This is the first clear example of the implementation of a legal and regulatory framework for cooperation between civil society institutions and State bodies in the adoption of major decisions of State importance.

The following table provides just one example of crime based on active citizenship and adherence to the principles of freedom of expression, transparency based on universal values in a renewed Uzbekistan, which may lead to a decrease in crime.

Number of reported crimes

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
registered crimes	90152	89360	87946	87412	73692	49011	46089
theft	12521	13234	13436	13605	12705	7850	5367
Robbery and aggression	2245	2088	1780	1516	1189	589	401

fraud	8212	8416	10150	10236	9645	6483	6321
bullying	3125	3118	3213	2798	1736	1007	1073
against the foundations of the economy, in the sphere of economic activity, against the operating procedures of the administration	18925	17225	14771	13387	10082	6704	7538

Source: State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics
<https://stat.uz/uz/rasmiy-statistika/crime-and-justice-2>

CONCLUSION

From the above considerations and considerations it can be concluded that there are different methods and instruments in the formation of the institution of social control. Colorful and the mechanisms of their use. They are largely in harmony with the founding history of each State, national values, customs and traditions and universal human values.

However, there are commonalities and differences between state public oversight institutions. The similarities are mainly based on universal values, which are the basic principles of the rule of law, the desire to understand one’s rights and freedoms, tolerance and the building of a civil society.

On the basis of the foregoing, it should be noted that, in view of the establishment of the institution of public oversight in Uzbekistan at a new stage, the principles of collectivism prevail over national values in the current political, social and economic processes, Rule of law, transparency, creativity, personal responsibility and initiative.

Practical results can be achieved by starting with the school bench. For example, to explore the ideas of our great scholars about social control in schools, classroom problem-solving roundtables, control groups, mobile lectures in high schools, and later to organize modern start-up events such as training, selection and motivation of managers. It is desirable that.

More study, analysis and adaptation of foreign experiences would also be useful. After all, today’s efforts, measures to improve the legal framework, are, in the final analysis, the most important guarantee for the realization of our noble goals, such as the establishment and development of a democratic State, based on the rule of law and a strong civil society.

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