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THE ROLE OF PUBLIC CONTROL IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL SOCIETY INSTITUTIONS

Abstract: This scientific article emphasizes the importance of public opinion in society, the fact that public administration in harmony with public opinion makes a significant contribution to the development of the country. It is argued that public control is an important factor in the management of civic institutions, in the implementation of the wishes and aspirations of society.

Key words: society, community, social, public opinion, institutions of civil society, civil society, social governance, government administration, public administration.

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Introduction

Today, in developing countries, the formation of the system of self-government of citizens is progressing rapidly. It is the individual who is a member of society, first and foremost, who plays a key role in the family and the community, and plays an important role in optimizing the processes of social governance in the development of these institutions. Therefore, it is possible to democratize the political level and thinking of the population if they are reconciled with the results of democratic changes. The acquisition of the immunity of democratic thinking in the minds of the people is a great force in the process of social governance, and it is the basis for great changes in society and the economic, social, political, and spiritual development of the people.

Sociological approaches show that, on the one hand, the development of a market economy calls people to vigilance, and on the other hand, the changes observed in the border and foreign countries, as a result of the constant perception of society as a result of constant perception of trends. The development of public opinion, the expansion of its sphere of influence, and the rise of the masses are sufficient for the application of the ideas of development in society.

As a result of the idea of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev in his speech at the ceremony dedicated to the twenty-seventh anniversary of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, «From national revival to national development,» there is a wide range of people in our society today [1]. The ability of every citizen to feel his or her national identity and beliefs is not only a product of propaganda carried out by the leadership but also a source of national pride for every member of society.

URGENCY

Human relations have a long history and have developed as a result of the formation of ethnic culture. Their generalizations over many years of customs, traditions, struggle for survival, and other purposes are based on groups, and later on tribes and peoples. The consolidation of homogeneous peoples to perpetuate human aspirations, to avoid external forces, and to preserve their ethnic origins for the next generation has served to establish states.

Because of the above, it can be said that all the considered scientific, educational, historical, social, political events are the result of the generalization of the major goals of the influence of the product based

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on the public opinion. For centuries, public opinion has been a unique social phenomenon in government and the building of society. The emerging public opinion is an active force in society and a factor influencing the social consciousness. Over the years, economic, political, social, and spiritual influences have developed over time and have emerged as a governing force for members of society.

It should be noted that the formation of public opinion ensures its stability and instability. It is the product of many years of social development, and if it finds its expression in society, the force against this public opinion can be combated only by the influence of the public opinion that is formed in this category. Depending on the situation, instantaneous groups (gangs, crowds, and the masses) are disbanded as a result of the loss of the forces influencing public opinion and the influence of powerful factors.

The intelligentsia and the advanced strata of the population, who knew that public opinion was formed as a reflection of real-life and that social life was a driving force with a clear essence, took advantage of this. Emperors, kings, and other leaders of the country, who knew how to control this power and serve as a driving force for various purposes, organized spiritual and ideological events among the masses and ruled their people. Although spiritual and ideological ideas hold the people in some stability, the material deprivation of the people, high taxes, and spiritual oppression are the reasons for the growing dissatisfaction of the people. To this end, the management of society, increasing its relevance to public policy is a difficult task. That is why the essence of all world events comes from public opinion.

Community management plays an important role in bringing their ideas together and finding their strengths. Therefore, as we observe the nature and essence of the concept of public opinion, it is necessary to understand its sources, influencing forces, and factors of its nature.

THEORETICAL APPROACHES

For centuries, public opinion has been studied by foreign and local scholars and does not have a universally recognized point of view. However, we can see that public opinion has a strong influence as a unifying factor in their thinking. Both public figures in literature and art, politics, and religious institutions have tried to interpret public opinion in different ways, because in most cases there is a strong public opinion about literature, art, important socio-political events, religious rules, and attitudes. It is natural to create a certain social resonance in society [2].

We must not lose sight of the fact that public opinion has a spiritual, educational, and moral value in different segments of the population, and we must make effective use of its existence. The countries and peoples of the East are always inclined to act and live

following customs and traditions and social norms. Therefore, the formation of public opinion based on customs and traditions is inherent in the Uzbek people, and the basic decisions in life - marriage, career choice, childbearing, etc., of course, seek public consent and live without violating social norms. This is because it is said that «public opinion is embodied in traditions and customs, and is a powerful means of moral education of members of society, keeping them in line with moral requirements» [3,4].

However, over the centuries, when faced with threats that negatively affect the social life, sustainable way of life, and traditions and customs of our people, it has been activated, formed, and propagated among the people by activating public opinion. To protect its identity from external spiritual and ideological ideas, it was necessary to create social immunity. In this regard, the businessmen ordered in the just policy of Amir Temur: «In every nation and every city, I have appointed the Emir of Justice so that I can be informed about the controversial customs between the army and the people» [5]. The judicious use of this experience will ensure the stability of both the leadership and the country.

According to Ibn Khaldun, the state, as a social phenomenon, «protects the religious and secular interests of all in accordance with the Shari'a.» In this context, Ibn Khaldun's views on the forms of government, society, and its life, in particular, social thought and development, are important for the development of the process of later social thought, and even for the present [6].

This can be acknowledged when we study the attitudes expressed above to public opinion. It is clear that in every age, public opinion has played an important role, and that we focus on different ideas for good governance, all of which are aimed at the complete establishment of society and the implementation of reforms to build a civil society.

Closing the gap between the state and society is a complex process. Various models, types, and ways of governing are being created to create a common equality and a democratic state based on the rule of law. We know that over the centuries, humanity has studied and attached great importance to the idea of creating a «progressive state» and a «perfect society.» Drawing on the experience of several countries, the world has developed conventions on the establishment and development of civil society in our country. Ensuring freedom of speech and developing the activities of civil society institutions are of paramount importance for the advancement of development in society.

Also, the systematic integration of common goals, ensuring their effectiveness in practice, as well as the equal distribution of responsibilities and the approach to the relationship are the main links in the formation of civic institutions. Political parties, public associations and foundations, non-governmental

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organizations, trade unions, community institutions, and family institutions can contribute to the overall functioning of the population and contribute to the improvement of living standards and the solution of problems. that it is united, that it is not insignificant to the life of the population, and that the formation of the structure is good. If the country pays more attention to the development of civil society and its institutions, as well as to the improvement of its activities, it will be the basis for building a strong society.

At present, the advocacy work of civic institutions and non-governmental non-profit organizations in ensuring human rights, legitimate interests, and freedoms is bearing fruit. The main activity of civic institutions is to take the necessary measures to increase civic education, economic, social activity, and legal awareness of the population. Their main task, as can be seen from their other activities, is to ensure the equality of social interests and to take a worthy place in the management of society and the state.

If we look at the gradual development of foreign teachings on civil society, in the beginning, the main focus was on the reduction of the powers of the ruler or the demarcation of the boundary between society and the interests of the ruler. Research on human freedom, free activity, and the rights and freedoms that form the basis of civil society has been central [7,8].

ANALYTICAL PART

At present, the mahalla institute, the family institute, and non-governmental non-profit organizations operating in Uzbekistan act as a bridge between the state and society. Increasing the activity of civic institutions in all areas and spheres of society, increasing the sense of belonging and helping them, of course, comes from the demands and suggestions of the community. Therefore, it is necessary to recognize the importance of increasing the activity of civic institutions in all spheres, to educate the public, and to improve their knowledge.

In radically reforming the life of society, of course, class hierarchical tendencies begin to emerge, as a result of which people gather around different goals, each group advancing its goals and gathering the masses around a larger organization or faq. If the increase in the activity of civic institutions leads to positive discussions among the population, the social impact of public opinion will increase as it becomes more singular. According to G. Tard, «before the radical social changes that are expected to take place in society, public opinion must develop strongly» [9].

Civil society is the product of the thoughts and goals of human beings formed over the centuries and is defined as the independence of the minds of citizens and the protection of the rule of law. Civil society institutions thrive when public opinion develops. To lay the foundation and actively work in practice, it is

necessary to know the genesis and basis of ideas about it. When civic institutions are created on social, political, legal, economic, and spiritual bases, the results of their activity will be perfect. This can be seen in the following factors:

The socio-political factor - the unification of people for a common goal, the advancement of the idea of » from a strong state - the head of a strong society», the close cooperation of public administration with political and civil institutions are the opposite of solving problems in society. Besides, the institutions of civil society will help us to become a developed country, build a competitive society and maintain balance. President Sh.M.Mirziyoev - "Increasing the role and importance of civil society institutions in the comprehensive and rapid development of the country, strengthening their cooperation with public authorities and administration, as well as the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021. to carry out their duties step by step" [10]. It is obvious that in the policy pursued in our country, first of all, great attention is paid to the development of socio-political growth and civic institutions.

The spiritual factor is the ability of citizens to unite with the traditions, customs, values, morals, and the basic goals of society, to defend the institution of freedom of conscience democratically, and to defend it when necessary. Public opinion is characterized by the fact that the principles of public administration are united in their opposition to individual rule and the struggle for the interests of the people. IA Karimov, the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, said: "If the mind is not free, if the mind and consciousness are oppressed, if it is not freed from slavery, a person cannot be completely free. The destiny of progress is decided by spiritually mature people" [11].

The legal factor is the freedom, equality, and fairness of the rule of law in the administration of the state. «Where there is law, there is freedom» (A.Temur). Civic institutions act as a bridge between society and the state and play a special role in ensuring the rule of law. Ensuring the inviolability of legal freedoms is a matter of protecting the public interest.

economic factor - it is important to strengthen the role of civic institutions in ensuring the common interests of people in society, promoting the diversity of forms of property, increasing the independence of bureaucracy in market relations, the formation of free competition. In every society, the possession of personal property, spending and saving at will, the guarantee of entrepreneurial activity by the state, the liberalization of labor activity testify to the strength of social governance.

The membership of public opinion and civic institutions is of great importance for the development, goals, and objectives of society. It is important for civic institutions to work in the interests of the people, not only to reveal the essence of their

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activities, but also to fulfill their original function. The People's Receptions, established by the President in the form of institutions, are effective in addressing the problems of the population, supporting their views, and the formation of a new list of appeals to ensure social justice. However, to date, most of the appeals to the public receptions have received positive conclusions, and the people are grateful for this.

The people are an integral part of the state, a source, and the state serves the interests of the people and forms their will. In the Constitution, the people's government is a democracy and is an integral part of it. In our legislation, the people's government is one of the basic principles, and all issues are discussed by citizens.

Civic institutions are responsible for building relationships between government agencies and officials, making effective use of their powers, and serving the interests of the people and the development of society. The public has the right to participate in the governance of society and the state directly and through its representatives.

It is obvious that the principle of people's power is enshrined in the Constitutions of many democracies. In this sense, it is no coincidence that Chapter II of the Constitution is called «People's Power». It strengthens important rules for the emergence of people's power [12].

Civic institutions are manifested in the formation of people's power between society and the state, in the management of state activity through direct contact with its members and representatives. The social control of civil society is carried out in a democratic way, as well as through the development and activation of public opinion. Balancing the socio-political balance, ensuring and guaranteeing the stability of human interests, and preventing political arbitrariness are ensured by the formation of public opinion in civil society. The policy pursued by the state serves the socio-cultural direction.

Events and processes between people, communication, increase the importance of social management as a manifestation of social activity. The social needs of society can be met only through the study of social processes and their systematic management. A clear strategy for the management of social processes will allow to successfully address the economic and social challenges of social

development. In this sense, in all developed countries, great attention is paid to the problems of social governance [13].

CONCLUSION

From the abovementioned considerations, the following suggestions can be made:

First of all, the activity of civic institutions is of great importance in the management of the state and society. Because they act as a bridge in the middle, there is a lack of specialists who understand the essence of the work, who love their work, understand it and work with love. Therefore, the most important task in this area is to train personnel who can meet the requirements of the time to direct the activities of civil society institutions to the development of social, economic, and cultural spheres.

Second, information technology plays an important role in improving the social sphere and advocacy among the population. Although information technology is very important today, the lack of knowledge hinders the optimal solution of social problems and causes some dissatisfaction in society. The fact that the Internet does not reach many areas at all, and even in cities there are significant shortcomings, harms development. Therefore, it is expedient to study foreign experience, find ways to effectively use information technology, and adapt Internet traffic to world standards.

Third, we can say that public opinion polls on monitoring the activities of civic institutions are effective in meeting with the public, identifying shortcomings in their areas. Therefore, it is necessary to include in the state program for conducting sociological research in the regions regularly and to establish regular meetings with citizens.

Fourth, in the current period of pandemic, it is expedient to improve relations with foreign countries and establish ties with them. The acquisition of economic, political, and social experience and skills will play an important role in shaping a competitive environment in the future. Therefore, higher education institutions need to establish contacts with foreign countries, develop student exchange programs and improve relations. In this regard, it is possible to change the opinion of foreign countries about our country and gain recognition.

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