

Important Aspects of Public Control in the Activities of Local Executive Bodies in the New Republic of Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT: *The article is devoted to wide-ranging research, and the important aspects of public control in the activities of local executive bodies in Uzbekistan today, the normative and legal basis of the action, and the differences from the previously adopted legislation are analyzed. The purpose of the study is to identify problems and shortcomings in the system of public control over the activities of local executive bodies in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The article provides an analysis of the results of a sociological survey conducted on the legal, regulatory documents of public control of the activities of local executive bodies in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In addition, a retrospective analysis of the views of Western researchers and ancient Eastern thinkers, such as public opinion, justice, and the basis of civil society because of the control of society over power, is described. As a scientific innovation, differences were found between the legislation on public control adopted in Uzbekistan and several regulations and decisions adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers, the fact that they cover all processes and the duties and powers are returned, and the clearly defined sequence of tasks. As a result, in the conditions of New Uzbekistan, it was determined that it is necessary to improve the functions of representative bodies, develop the mechanisms of their implementation, and restore legal knowledge in higher education institutions.*

Artikel ini dikhususkan untuk penelitian yang luas, dan aspek penting dari kontrol publik dalam kegiatan badan eksekutif lokal di Uzbekistan saat ini, dasar normatif dan hukum dari kegiatan tersebut, dan perbedaan dari undang-undang yang diadopsi sebelumnya dianalisis. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi permasalahan dan kekurangan dalam sistem kontrol publik atas kegiatan badan eksekutif lokal di wilayah Republik Uzbekistan. Artikel tersebut memberikan analisis hasil survei sosiologis yang dilakukan dalam dokumen peraturan hukum kontrol publik atas kegiatan badan eksekutif lokal di wilayah Republik Uzbekistan.

Selain itu, dijelaskan pula analisis retrospektif terhadap pandangan para peneliti Barat dan pemikir Timur kuno, seperti opini publik, keadilan, basis masyarakat sipil karena kontrol masyarakat atas kekuasaan. Sebagai inovasi ilmiah, perbedaan ditemukan antara undang-undang tentang kontrol publik yang diadopsi di Uzbekistan dan beberapa peraturan dan keputusan yang diadopsi oleh Kabinet Menteri, fakta bahwa mereka mencakup semua proses dan tugas dan kekuasaan dikembalikan, dan urutan yang jelas dari tugas. Alhasil, dalam kondisi New Uzbekistan ditetapkan perlunya peningkatan fungsi badan perwakilan, pengembangan mekanisme pelaksanaannya, dan pemulihan pengetahuan hukum di perguruan tinggi.

Keywords: *Local Executive Bodies, Public Control, Government (Khokim) Institution, Political Stability, Civil Society.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Local executive bodies, composition, purpose and functions in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan: "...It is established that the supremacy of the Constitution and laws is unconditionally recognized and that the state, its bodies, officials, public associations, Citizens Act in accordance with the Constitution and laws (On Amendments and Additions to the Law, 2019);(Rousseau, 1998), which also determines the order of the constitutional norms, as well as their direct and direct Operation (Saidov, 2012);(Groisberg, 2015). This norm provides a legal framework for the immediate implementation of forms of public control and provides the basis for improving current legislation in the field of general rule if such legislation cannot fully represent the meaning of constitutional norms.

According to Article 18 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan: "all citizens in the Republic of Uzbekistan have the same rights and freedoms and are equal before the law, regardless of gender, race, nationality, religion, language, social origin, faith, personal and social status". In this norm, the rights and freedoms of Man and citizens are directly, directly applicable, and they determine the essence of the application of laws, the functioning of the legislative and executive power, and are provided by the court, since civil society (institutions) cannot function without feedback between community and the state, this principle determines the relevant legal mechanisms of public control and the independence. "All state bodies, public associations and officials of the Republic of Uzbekistan should provide citizens with the opportunity to familiarize themselves with documents, decisions and other materials that are relevant to their rights and interests" (Turakulov, 2005);(Abdinazarova & Dadasheva, 2022);(Jurakulov et al., 2022);(Matkarimova, 2020);(Nazarova & Jumaniyazova, 2023). These provisions, enshrined in Article 30 of the Constitution, create a broader possibility of control exercised by society in this area.

At the present stage, when democratic reforms have deepened, duly new tasks are emerging before legal Science in the field of State Construction, in particular, related to local executive authorities (Provincial Institute). After all, without finding their solution, it

is impossible to advance the path to democracy effectively. At the same time, in practice, there are still problems with the fact that the institution of the municipality needs to use more of the existing effective forms and styles in working with the population.

It is through them that there is a need to improve the activities of the Institute of Government in order to effectively eliminate the above problems that the period itself dictates since these bodies occupy an essential place in the system of state bodies and are numerous branches, through which, in principle, the effective implementation of the decisions of the country's supreme political leadership is ensured. In this way, the correct definition of the role and role of the Institute of the governor in the performance of public duties, the introduction of the most effective forms and methods for their activities, as well as the determination of the prospect of further development of the legal status of these bodies are counted from the current tasks of State Construction.

The issue of the Institute of power in our country, in particular the relevance of studying its legal aspects, is also determined by the need to further improve the law "on local government bodies", optimize powers and describe proposals and recommendations related to the activities of the auxiliary apparatus and the regulation of various legal mechanisms of its organization.

In a survey conducted as part of the study, "What factors have changed (increased or decreased) in society in recent times"? An analysis of the answers to the question "citizen activism, freedom, solidarity among the people" can be seen as more focused. Due to the critical role played by local state authorities, including the municipal apparatus, in ensuring the implementation of public policy in places, the legal problems of improving their activities and its organization are of interest to many legal scholars.

II. METHOD

In this study, the activities of local executive bodies in the Republic of Uzbekistan are studied using a sociological questionnaire, and the results of empirical sociological research are presented. The articles of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan on public control, and legislative documents on public control are content-analyzed. A retrospective comparative analysis of the views and teachings of Western and Eastern thinkers on public control is provided.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Currently, while it is effective for state control to focus its direction on ensuring legitimacy, and compliance with human rights in the system of executive power, at the same time, the tasks of further democratization of society necessitate the conduct of public control over the activities of this branch of power. Executive power, is a branch of state power, which, according to the source, is unified and integrated, divided according to the principle of division of management, which consists of a set of state bodies and other state structures that carry out the activities of enforcement and issuing orders on the implementation of laws (Dadasheva, 2022a). The need for public control over the

actions of executive power is characterized by the influence of a number of other factors. In particular, administrative power activities, according to other branches of government, require greater control by society (Bulletin, 1993, 1997, 1998, 2004).

Already, executive power is distinguished from other branches of force by its system and breadth of content. This is the fact that the addition of power has extensive management and financial resources, organizational capabilities and a large complex of employees, and also includes state bodies with authority to use force on the grounds and procedures established by law – determines the place of executive power in the state mechanism. Executive authorities are a branch of government that issues legislative acts of a normative nature, binding on all subjects of law, which have powers of influence in relation to other branches of government, and not a simple sum of bodies that carry out public administration (People's Word, 2017);(Mirziyoev, 2019).

In addition to this definition, it is worth recognizing that the activities of local executive bodies are one of the first to implement the policies carried out in the government and are ready for these processes as a mature professionals, establishing a mechanism of work that is open and transparent enough to set an example for everyone. Looking at the history of the state and law, from the first days of independence in the Republic of Uzbekistan, based on the purpose of building a democratic legal state and building a robust civil society, on the basis of the law "on the reorganization of local authorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan" adopted on January 4, 1992, two independent representative and executive bodies of local (Husanov, 1996);(Urakovich et al., 2021).

In the new era, the embodiment of Management in the system of local state authorities in the hands of the responsible person – the governor created opportunities for the implementation of the principles of building a Democratic state in the performance of reforms. In addition, this system was introduced based on the historical diplomacy experiences of our country. The adoption of the law "on local state government" on September 2, 1993, determined the system, structure, powers, tasks, forms of organizational, economic and financial activity of local representative and executive bodies and their mutual legal relationship in ensuring legality in places.

Article 1 of this law enshrines: "the councils of people's deputies are representative bodies of state power in regions, districts and cities (except those that are subordinate to the district, as well as districts that are part of cities)." In order to create the necessary organizational and legal conditions for the active participation of political parties and movements in the formation of representative and executive bodies of power, to increase the activity of political parties, a comparative study of the experience of developed countries in the construction of civil society, the Constitutional Law of March 11, 2007, adopted "on updating and further democratization of State, ushered in a period of significant reforms in state construction. However, nowadays the mechanism of this law in practice is sluggish with amendments made by Law No. 714-II. As we noted above, the emergence of various property relations and new forms of economic activity in the process of transition to a new level in our country has shown that in solving issues regulating legal relations, it is advisable to organize the management of local public authorities based on the attachment of auxiliary singularity sectors. The embodiment of

the management of the local executive and representative body in the hands of a single person – the governor-strengthened the personal responsibility of the governor for the decisions and activities of the bodies they lead. Now we can see that some of these tasks are assigned to the Municipal People's councils, that is, it was the first foundation of public control that was formed. "It is necessary that public control be introduced, first of all, in the areas of law enforcement and control agencies, finance, banking, education, health, utilities, energy and transport. Also, issues such as the quality of products and services in markets and shopping complexes should always be under public control" (Ruzmetov, 2010). Nevertheless, do you know about this law, the Public Control Act? to our question of the questionnaire, most of our citizens were limited to the answers "Yes, I heard" and "no, I do not know about it". The answer, "yes, I read the law", could not be answered. The response to this survey clearly defined that public control can be described as a form of Organization of observation and action by citizens, their representatives, as well as state and non-profit organizations in order to protect the public interest.

Professor O.T.Khusanov: "...legality in a Democratic state, legal order is defined as one of the main principles of ensuring the safety of citizens, therefore, the burden of responsible duties on local state authorities, their transformation into the level of an authority capable of fulfilling all the functions of the state in this regard, is one of the important areas of our state..." (Husanov, 1996] as he noted, it is necessary not only to improve the functions of the higher representative body, but also to improve the functions of local representative bodies, the excellent development of the mechanisms for their implementation shows the relevance of this topic. Institutions of Public Administration and power, corresponding to the national development template, strategic goals, and evolutionary policy of Uzbekistan at the present stage, have been formed mainly. However, the process of improvement is in full swing, and it is not without problems. The central part of the problems is directly related to the liberalization of the methods of state and society construction.

Already, this is evidenced by the system of operational functions of institutions of Public Administration. That is, institutions of Public Administration: ensure the internal and external security of the state; Play a decisive role in achieving the goals provided for by the Basic Law and in the performance of constitutional tasks; ensure democratic stability; assume the primary responsibility in guaranteeing the rights and freedoms of citizens, etc. In turn, such a task should be solved by understanding the legal essence of the state, and its importance as a top link in the political system. In this case, it is imperative that the state stays within the scope of its role in determining the nature and direction of reforms. At the same time, in practice, there are still problems associated with the fact that local executive authorities need to sufficiently use the existing effective forms and styles in working with the population.

Through systematic analysis of the process of implementation of the action strategy and the results of communication with the population, we can see the preservation of serious shortcomings that prevent the full realization of reforms in the organization of the activities of Public Administration bodies and local executive authorities. Also in the activities of the distribution strategy. It is in order to effectively eliminate the above

problems that there is a need to improve and optimize the activities of local executive authorities, since these bodies occupy an important place in the system of state bodies and are a numerical majority link, through them, mainly, the implementation of the decisions of the country's supreme political leadership is ensured.

In this way, it is necessary to correctly determine the place and role of local executive authorities in the performance of national tasks, to introduce the most effective forms and methods to their activities, that is, to optimize their actions, to ensure sufficient openness, the absence of due responsibility and initiative on the part of the governor or some leaders, complex social- it is necessary to be ready to solve the tasks and target instructions for economic development in a timely and qualitative manner.

The improvement of the activities of local executive authorities directly serves the development of the political system. The question of finding acceptable solutions for the formation of the functions of local executive authorities in accordance with the conditions of the current period is gaining importance. As the head of our state noted, "To date, precise legal mechanisms for effective public control over the activities of state bodies have yet to be created. This prevents non-governmental non-profit organizations from objectively evaluating the actions of state bodies and officials.

Based on this, it is necessary to adopt the Law "On Public Control" in order to introduce effective and practical mechanisms of public control in the administration of the state and society. In this regard, I propose to establish general councils that will operate under all state bodies. These public councils should fulfill the function of a bridge that ensures the openness of the activities of state bodies and connects them directly with the population." In accordance with Article 6 of the Law "On Local State Power", resolutions of regional, district and city Councils of People's Deputies to ensure the implementation of the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decrees and orders of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decisions of the Oliy Majlis (senate), decisions and demands of the Cabinet of Ministers and other documents accepts and governors issue decisions and orders (UU ID-3562, 2019).

The effectiveness of these documents depends mainly on their preparation and the fulfillment of specific requirements developed in experience and specified in the legislation. In this, every decision of the Councils of People's Deputies and governors is justified. That is, it is essential that they have a solution to a specific issue. In addition, every decision taken by the Council and the mayor expresses the determination of measures to solve this or that issue by means of legal means specified in the conclusion of the higher authorities.

In the implementation of the responsible task of building a democratic legal state in our country, local state authorities encourage all state bodies, officials, enterprises, organizations, institutions, public associations, NGOs and citizens of the territory belonging to them to this work. They coordinate their activities. Based on the norms of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan aimed at strengthening the foundations of civil society (in the new edition), the basic principles for the activities of civil society institutions are being maintained. In this regard, in the process of democratic renewal of the country, more than 200 regulatory legal acts were adopted aimed at ensuring their

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These laws express the norms that strengthen this institution in order to develop and further improve public control by civil institutions. Work on this is carried out on a planned basis, ensuring their systematicity. As a result, the bodies of state power and administration are laying the foundation for a systematic and effective legal mechanism for the implementation of public control over the implementation of legislation in the activities of civil society institutions, as well as a comprehensive approach in this regard in the regulation of emerging social relations. In this law, the issues of public examination of the draft laws are strengthened; the draft laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan can be put to a general discussion in the prescribed manner, as well as drafts of other regulatory legal acts to the public or to the debate of specialists.

Public discussion of projects of regulatory legal acts is held with the participation of interested public bodies, citizens' self-government bodies and representatives of other organizations, scientists and specialists. The developer, in advance with his text should introduce participants in the public or expert discussion of the draft normative legal act. "In the preparation of a regulatory legal document, the project development body studies and takes into account the experience of the application of papers on the subject of the project, The Bulletin of the Supreme Assembly of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which affects the public need for law regulation, the effectiveness of legislation, general control in the views of Western scientists in most cases refers to In particular, American sociologist Travis Hirschi interprets public authority primarily in terms of crime prevention and response (Republic Uzbekistan, 2004). According to him, social surveys form public control and regulate behavior with an anti-social nature. Another American sociologist Charles Horton Cooley, continuing this argument, argues that public control plays a role in eliminating vices in society, serving effectively in preventing existing violations. In addition to creating a unique competitive environment in community, this phenomenon also helps to form a social conscience in its own way. At the same time, it should be remembered that the role of the state in the implementation of public control is also crucial.

Despite the fact that the main object of control is the state, it is difficult for the state to pay off if it does not allow public control from the point of view of the national interest. The factor that ensures the effectiveness of general control in some powerful countries is precisely the head of state. In this regard, U.S. anthropologist Ruth Benedict writes, "The mere act of discarding final public control over individuals cannot be a guarantee for individuals to live free lives. Societies that feel in a free, democratic society but have a strong leader or King have the same general nature as guaranteeing certain freedoms that are common to all citizens". The fact that popular control of leaders is a factor in political stability and state progress is found in Aristotle's research.

Interpreting the state as a union of citizens, States and officials, Sh.Montesquieu argues that it cannot exist without government. According to him, the laws allow citizens to control the activities of the government (New Laws of Uzbekistan No. 25. - T, 2004).

It is known that research on public control in the literature of the former Soviet Union was characterized by extreme ideologicalization. Public control at the time was represented by the terms socialist control, "party control", "popular control". Focusing on the scientific definitions given in the sources, public control is understood as a mechanism for recording the formation and functioning of social institutions, including public administration bodies, in order to optimize their activities by society or a group of individual citizens in general. An important place in public control is occupied by the effectiveness and result of activities, as well as the point of the control practice carried out. Public control is the control exercised by citizens. Another source states that "general, broad and territorial (dependent on being able to control its strong and weak state), (cumulative) activities carried out by means of various methods in the process of carrying out some particular task in the field of Public Administration " are understood in the manner of State Control (Turakulov, 2005);(Asian Development Bank, 2011). In social management systems, control is an important form of reversible communication (feedback), with the help of which state bodies receive information about the actual state of affairs in the country, about the implementation of decisions.

According to Ya. Ollamov, "public control is the systematic activity of civil society institutions to check the compliance of the activities of state bodies and their officials with regulatory and legal standards and to correct identified violations of rights (by applying to the relevant state bodies)" It is also necessary to note the importance of the activation mechanism, i.e. implementation through the Public Council (Ollamov, 2015).

Based on the above definitions, the social control carried out by competent civil institutions in order to ensure the legitimacy of the activities of state authorities can be understood as public control over state power. That is, public control is a systematic activity of competent institutions of citizens and civil society, which consists in determining the conformity of the activities of state management bodies with regulatory and legal criteria, eliminating cases of violations of the law by referring to the relevant state bodies or relying on public opinion (A. A. Дадашева, 2022b);(Azimjonovich & Obidjonovich, 2020);(Yodgorovich, 2021). If we look again at history, great importance is attached to the issues of limiting the centralization of the management sphere, transferring some of the tasks in this regard from the republican level to the regional,

district and city levels, and forming the neighbourhood system, which is a unique form of local self-government in Uzbekistan (Dadasheva, 2022b).

Because of the Law "On Reorganization of Local Authorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan" adopted on January 4, 1992, two independent representative and executive bodies of the local state authority and the position of mayor acting based on sole leadership were introduced.

In the new period, the embodiment of management in the hands of a responsible person - the mayor in the system of local state authorities created opportunities to implement the principles of democratic state building in the implementation of reforms. In addition, this system was introduced based on the historical statehood experiences of our country. The adoption of the Law "On Local State Power" on September 2, 1993 defined the system, structure, powers, and functions, forms of organizational, economic and financial activity of local representative and executive bodies, and their mutual legal relations in ensuring local legitimacy. Currently, a new draft of this law has been prepared and placed on the "My Opinion" portal at the discussion stage, which is appropriate in the process of consideration of proposals and recommendations. The connection of specific articles of the new version of the law with the Law "On Public Control", that is, in Article 10, reports of governors to the people, governors of regions, districts and cities report on their activities to the people at least twice a year, governors of provinces, districts and towns information about its activities is published in mass media. (To be published), taking into account this activity and providing information to the mass media in the form of a report is recognized as a type of public control. At the same time, it should be indicated that members of the Public Council or subjects of public control as defined by law could participate in this part. Establishing public control over the activities of local executive bodies and governors is one of the important and active signs of civil society. It is known that neglecting the interests of civil society, and in some cases abusing their duties and powers, is observed in the activities of state bodies. In many cases, local executive authorities and governors prefer not to cancel all the work and programs specified in the plan with their citizens. This action is one of the most common situations in which the mass media and local citizens need to give or provide information to the activists of self-governing bodies or subjects of public control bodies. The continuous continuation of such situations undermines the true nature of the state institution and leads to a change in the social tasks it performs. In the end, there is a need to limit power, that is, to control it.

If we pay attention to the state of generalization of the above opinions, control of the activities of local executive bodies is related to social activity. There are natural and artificial factors of citizens' participation in social processes. As citizens go through the process of socialization, they naturally develop a desire to participate in political circles. The increase of problems in society encourages socially active citizens to be more enthusiastic, to pay attention to the issues of public importance while eliminating the daily problems, and to participate with opinions and suggestions. Democratization carried out under the leadership of the executive power, that is, "from above", without the participation of people's representatives, does not always represent the interests of society. That is, it takes into account the law's effectiveness in practice and the fact that

the process of introducing the mechanism has slowed down. Such a practice leads to negative consequences, including citizens needing to fully understand their rights and interests and not developing the skills to fight against the problems that arise in social life. Public control, which is one of the effective institutions for overcoming such complexities arising in state-society-human relations, assumes a scientific-theoretical approach and always focuses on this issue. From several definitions given by researchers, the opinion arises that public control acts as one of the main tools of social cooperation and controls behavior, interpersonal relationships and discipline to stabilize the social situation, gives an objective assessment of the conclusion and condition of a general and descriptive nature. Since a person comes into the world, from the day he has legal capacity, he is obliged to obey the existing rules and values in society, to follow the norms. It was in these processes that public control played an important role when problems and misunderstandings arose in particular issues. This creates socialization, harmonizes social attitudes, and serves to bring unity to the surface in society. The observance of norms in society means that its members accept them. Those who do not follow them are identified and held accountable by public scrutiny (Benedict, 1959);(Hirschi, 2002).

If we pay attention to the studies of J. J. Rousseau, who lived and worked at the beginning of the Middle Ages, he said control between the state and society can be carried out only based on mutual agreement (Arseni & Pozneacova, 2021). According to him, "a form of social unity should be found in society, which is able to limit and protect the person and property of each member, with the help of which everyone who joins the public should be subject only to himself and remain free as before. This is the main task performed by the social agreement" (Husanov, 1996).

Some scholars cite the abuse of public surveillance as an example. In particular, the well-known American scientist S. Huntington always focuses on the debate between Congress and the President on the issue of establishing civilian control over the armed forces in the United States. The President equates public oversight with Presidential oversight and avoids the fact that a majority in Congress leads to ineffective direction of the armed forces. Congress, on the other hand, opposes this idea, asserting that the President is subordinate to military advisers, and equates public control with congressional control. As you can see, it is not a matter of dividing power between the armed forces and citizens, but between the legislature and the executive. Because the Armed Forces is such an important institution in the United States, the branches of government engage in debate over its control without the participation of the people. Although the public needs to be fully informed of this process, in this case, the case is being made on behalf of the citizens. Depending on the social situation, there are different forms of public control. In underdeveloped societies, belief or tradition is sufficient to ensure public control. In rural areas, views, heresies, norms, customs and traditions serve to implement public control, while in modern society, police, army, non-governmental organizations, mass media and other civil institutions are used to implement public management. Controlling the behavior of authorities has been critical in the development of society for a long time, and scientists emphasize, "There is nothing more dangerous than an

uncontrolled authority, which relies not on law, but on the threat of violence" (Huntington, 1985).

In addition, "the ability of society to establish control over the government is a sign of civil society. Only control with a legal form subordinates power to law, and only in the conditions of civil society, the state is "subject to law" and has the status of "legal state". In ancient Chinese culture, thinkers paid more attention to the ideas of strengthening the centralized power; therefore, the first ideas that can be considered the buds of public control existed in the form of ideas about the need to gain the trust of society as a way of communicating the importance of the call of government over the state. According to ancient Chinese philosophers, such trust can only arise when there is justice in government. In particular, Lao Tzu believes that "the country is governed justly" (Zubarev, 2011) and repeatedly reminds us that justice is a stable, solid basis of state management (Ryabova & Cherkasova, 2020);(Krasnyukova et al., 2021);(Ummatalievich, 2021).

The ideas of Eastern Renaissance thinkers about building a perfect society and state are noteworthy. In particular, the main content of Abu Nasr Farabi's political and legal doctrine is related to his views on establishing a perfect (virtuous) society and city-state, which was a dream for his time. The highest goal of the ideal community and the state in Farabi's imagination is literally derived from the tasks of people on the path to happiness. Therefore, in his opinion, perfect cities are a virtuous, perfect social union; cities in medieval reality are "small societies" that embody the characteristics of ignorance to one degree or another, and if the city-state is based on understanding the necessary and genuine laws of rationality and social development, it must be improved and replaced by a virtuous society, a city-state believes that it is required.

For example, when Farabi evaluates the city of strays, an unstable city and a city of freedom and community, more precisely, the socio-political relations in them, in particular, he does not believe that the inhabitants of the city of Strays can achieve happiness in the mortal world, and in the socio-political views and religious views of the inhabitants of this city states that serious confusion in their beliefs prevents them from living honestly (Farabi, 1993). The theoretical perspectives and practical works of the inhabitants of the unstable city are characterized by the fact that earlier they were similar to the views and results of the inhabitants of the city of virtuous (Fozil), but later, due to the gradual introduction of foreign ideas into this country, the views of its inhabitants changed utterly. Moreover, in the city of freedom and community, good and bad (evil) exist simultaneously, it is noted that sages and orators also live here, and very worthy people can appear. In this way, Farabi combines a number of types of cities of his time under the concept of "ignorant cities", looking for patterns and methods to perfect and improve them as much as possible. According to Farabi's views on the concept of "justice", "If justice in the life of the state and society stabilizes unity, solidarity, peace, tranquility, injustice - in the state, in the tribe, in the community, in the leadership of the troops, wherever it is - causes factionalism, conflicts, disagreements, disorder, causes mutual enmity". In Farabi's teaching, the concept of "justice" is recognized not only as a virtue of the whole state, but also as a social criterion covering interpersonal relations, distribution and exchange. According to him, justice is not only a universal quality that

regulates the social and political structure of a perfect state and helps the population to achieve happiness, but also an economic, legal and social-spiritual description given to each person, interpersonal relations, relations between citizens and the state, population and society. Thus, Farabi sees the practice of a perfect society and shape it as a celebration of social justice. After all, such a state performs a number of essential tasks for the happiness of its citizens, and the main criterion for evaluating their results is justice (Farabi, 1993).

According to the encyclopedic, skilled politician and mature political leader Abu Raykhan Beruni (973 - 1048), the governor elected by the people should be fair and philanthropic to manage the state. People will be peaceful and the country will be free and prosperous only when there is such a governor. In this regard, the thinker wrote in the work "Mineralogy" "...in the land, the representatives of the country's administration and the owners of the land alternated with each other, and the one whose turn it was, ruled for those three months. At the end of the term, he ceases to govern the country, gives alms in gratitude, returns to his people, with whom he rejoices as if freed from shackles, and is busy with his work. This is because ruling and governing a state is a word of deprivation. In this case, he means that he will make the oppressors in that place fair to the oppressed. In addition, this is torturing one's life in preparing war measures to protect one's subordinates and themselves..." (Muhitdinova, 2010) "From the people", continues Beruni, "the payment money collected for him (the governor) is also an example of the payment given to his guards, which is similar to collecting money for the person who is the leader of a passenger caravan, according to his skill and level." All this will end with his time; each age has its own customs. People of word (governor and his deputies) must follow these. Otherwise, if the Nizam (law) and uniformity disappear, the order will also disappear..." "Indeed, injustice in society is the main reason for disagreements and conflicts," says Beruni. - The rulers betray the people by violating the just laws in the policy of governing their country. As a result, such a policy will lead to the destruction of the state and chaos" (Дадашева, 2019). Beruni condemns all violence and injustice, tyranny and cruelty. Approaching the issue not only from a social point of view, but also from a moral and legal point of view, he points out that the worst form of immorality in society is violence and theft, and shows ways to punish and re-educate people of this category, which also proves that the scientist is a humanitarian jurist (A. Дадашева, 2019);(A. Дадашева, 2022).

The great thinkers of Central Asia seriously approached the issues of control (public control) not only from a scientific-theoretical point of view, but also from a scientific-practical point of view, and emphasized the thoughts and opinions related to this topic in their works. For example, Abu Ali ibn Sina (980 - 1037) served as a minister in the service of Shamsud Dawla (997 - 1021), the ruler of the Buwahids in Hamadan. Put an end to abuse. As a result, the criminal acts of some of the people around the palace were exposed. They were punished according to their crimes.

In addition, by order of Abu Ali ibn Sina, prices were controlled in the markets, gas-measuring devices were made of iron, state seals were printed on packaging stones, and unapproved measuring devices were excluded from trade. Alloma's opinion in work "The

address of the message" is that any society is governed based on fair laws that protect the interests of citizens; injustice is not allowed (Ruzmetov, 2010).

Thus, "Adola", justice, according to Ibn Sina, is the limit of distinguishing between good and evil and choosing the righteous path. The knowledge and intelligence of a just ruler reach such a level that a person does not allow mistakes, uncertainty and emptiness in knowing and determining things, events, and events, because he works only based on evidence, evidence, and transparent sources" (Shodiev et al., 2003).

The great Uzbek thinker and General Amir Temir gave significant rights to the representatives of the virtuous people in the administration of the state. There is an inscription in his "Iron Tuzuklari": "I was aware of the condition of the inhabitants of every land. In order to write down the state of every country, the mood of the soldiers, their behavior, their actions, and the connections between them, I have appointed news reporters and reporters from pious and upright people. If it became known to me that they wrote something wrong, I punished such writers. If I heard that any of the governors, soldiers and raiyats had wronged the people, I immediately took measures against them in terms of justice and fairness" (Saidov, 2012);(Solieva M, 2021).

It can be seen from the above that in the reign of the Timurids, people - public control was established in specific forms and methods. The great scholar Munis Khorazmiy (1778-1829) was a thinker who made a significant contribution to the development of socio-political and legal thoughts in Uzbekistan and interpreted justice as one of the means of creating humanity. According to Munis, the oppression inflicted on citizens by the ruler and his officials will not go unanswered. Such a head of the state, i.e. the king, will be angered by the people, and his authority will be in danger. That is, the people who could not endure oppression will collapse the building of the state just as the flood collapses substantial buildings, the tears of the oppressed; do not be proud of riding on a celestial horse like the sun, because this gray horse is very light - it can fall.

In works such as "Ta'vizul-ashiqin" ("Amulet of Lovers") and works such as "Firdavsul Ikbal", "Riyazud Davla", "Gulshani State", "Shahidi Ikbal" by the son of the thinker poet and historian Muhammad Reza Erniyozbek Ogakhiy (1809 - 1878). His political and legal views are reflected. Ogakhi looks sympathetically at the rebellion of the Karakalpak people led by Aydost against Ollokulikhan in one of his continents, and politically evaluates the power of the people and protects human rights. Ogakhi gave guidance, training and advice to the young ruler Feruz to manage the kingdom, to be fair and generous, and to be a citizen who considers the people's sorrow and pain as his own pain (Rasulova et al., 2005).

Political leader, poet and composer Muhammad Rahim Khan Feruz (1844 – 1910) created a Supreme Council for governing the state under fair laws, various officials were included in the council and gathered in the visibility room on Friday of each week, and multiple issues were resolved. According to Khan's Commission, the prices and scales in the markets were checked so that merchants did not deceive buyers, and the problems of cleanliness of the city and the safety of citizens were monitored.

Avaz Utar (1884-1919) also followed the path of brutally exposing the injustices of his time. Being a member of the "Socialists" organization, every Thursday night, sometimes in Kalandarkhana, sometimes in Karakoz mosque, those gathered as if for a party, propagated freedom and justice by telling poems and stories. Avaz Utar describes the tsar's officials and khan chief "sipahs" and "judges and clerics" who are causing suffering to the working people and ruining the country as "strangers who keep themselves away from the people's grief" and emphasizes that their actions are entirely contrary to human rights.

The part of public control over our main topic in history that expresses all aspects of social relations, and thoughts, it is noteworthy that Sharia procedures, rituals – Fast, Five-time prayers, ablutions, precise fulfillment of charity work, timely sending of their children to school by parents, sellers who sold poor quality goods in markets and betrayed the buyer's fee were taken out half-naked in a carriage with a shaykh Islam fatwa, turning the market around, forced to shout, "I went into the path of Satan and cheated the buyer", We can also see the aspects that Mutawalli controlled the educational process in madrasas-recommendations, which were used in practice and achieved positive results, which have their place and potential in history (Farooq, 2012).

IV. CONCLUSION

Summarizing the above points, we came to the following conclusions and suggestions: *First*, it is only necessary to go deeply into the subject once the basic ideas and controversial issues of the discipline are explored, so it is important to learn and know the history. Currently, we can say that this process is being delivered to our youth within the framework of the "State history of Uzbekistan", but, unfortunately, the quality of an important science has left the block of the main disciplines in the field of jurisprudence deserves attention, it is a pity that the science of "Political and Legal Doctrines" has disappeared. It is necessary to teach the ideas, doctrines, thoughts and comments of the great scholars above about state administration to our 1st-2nd level students. A large number of scientific research achievements, scientific-public textbooks, brochures, training manuals, and scientific-public articles related to this subject cannot be evaluated positively, but the lack of opportunity to convey this issue to young people is one of the negative aspects.

Secondly, Councils of People's Deputies, headed by governors, are bodies that coordinate the activities of public associations, enterprises, institutions, organizations and state bodies in order to solve problems arising in the socio-economic, cultural-spiritual and legal relations of the residents of the respective area. In addition, the Councils of People's Deputies organize the implementation of socio-economic development tasks based on the requirements of the relevant law based on local conditions. We can find differences between several statutes and decisions adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers, covering all processes, and returning tasks and powers, clearly defined sequence of tasks.

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