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THE ROLE OF PUBLIC CONTROL AND SOCIAL PARTNERSHIP IN ENSURING HUMAN VALUE AND SOCIAL MEANING IN SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

In this article reflects on the consideration of public control and its full-fledged formation as a process of ensuring human value and social negative in society.

KEYWORDS

Human dignity, social negative, social complicity.

INTRODUCTION

The fact that the development of reforms in society in all spheres will serve the people's prosperity will be important in ensuring stability, peace and tranquility of social life. In the provision of social interests, public control and its full-fledged formation are the processes that occupy an important place.

A common activity that arises between the state and civil society, one of the important processes that ensure the stability of the social system is the principle of public control. The balance of interests in the state

is always a collective activity that arises between the state and civil society, one of the important processes that ensure the stability of the social system is the principle of public control. As the balance of interests in the state is always ensured in combination with the provision of public control, as noted in his address to the Supreme Assembly on September; "We are making every decision on the life of the country in consultation with our ring and on the basis of direct communication." " The idea that" government agencies, not government agencies, should serve our

people "is becoming a criterion for our activities in this regard," he notes.

So, constant service to the people, any activity to ensure its well-being will serve the sustainable development of society. Today, public control has also come to the field as an activity aimed at ensuring the well-being of the people and improving its social lifestyle. This requires the development of promising systems for regulating and studying public control, strengthening political, historical, philosophical, psychological, sociological, legal and pedagogical research in society on this principle. In this area, practical steps have already been taken in our society, but in order to achieve full-fledged goals, there is a need for a more complete development of its organizational and methodological systems.

Today, in connection with the formation of the basic principles of civil society in our Country, positive changes in the life of people, their elimination of social problems, are dynamically developing. This is evidenced by the fact that software-based reforms in society are carried out on an effective basis. Russian scientist N. Baranov believes that "such a strategy will exist only in an open civil society, where there is an effective competitive environment, a high level of mobilization, pluralism, freedom of private property and the provision of open civil public control, where there is an alternative, critical opinion, social contract and open dialogue with the population."

This process is also closely related to the full realization of the human factor in society, ensuring social balance, effective cooperation of state and public organizations in solving socio-economic problems. The first president of our country I. Karimov argued that "today, the Institute of public and civil control is becoming one of the most important means of ensuring the effective interaction of society with the state, determining the mood of people, their attitude to the changes taking place in the country."

For this reason, at present, great attention is paid by our state to support the broad segments of the population in ensuring the stability of social life, to reform every sector of society. The active participation of the population and the general public in the most important issues of the state and the public, concern for the future of the country, constant readiness for the work of the Motherland, the progress of Uzbekistan with the realization of high responsibility, how to satisfy the rights and interests of members of society, the creation of the foundations of legal statehood

German political scientist G. Jacob notes the following regarding the active participation of the public in social processes and the control exercised by them mainly in the human interest: "voluntary associations of citizens aimed at the realization of opportunities for participation in public affairs embody an active civil society. Active civil society is characterized by the fact

that citizens receive social responsibility for themselves, voluntarily operate for the well-being of society. Citizens also take Social Responsibility in their own right to participate in the affairs of society and make political decisions. The principles of social control carried out in society are the vital interests of a person, the realization of which is a process aimed at making citizens hnmoya from any threatening processes and maturing them civic responsibility. Its main purpose is to promote the well-being of the people and promote the improvement of the lifestyle. In this process, public control is aimed at determining the level of employment among the population from the tomni of the relevant subjects, determining the minimum wage, pension, social protection criteria and taking measures to solve the relevant issues in this regard, improving legislation on these issues. The main focus of Uniig is to support social protection policies related to promoting the well-being of the population.

At today's stage, to increase the level of activity of civil society institutions in solving social issues, to raise the social responsibility of the population, to ensure the balance between the subjects involved in these processes in the context of interests, various beliefs, views, economic rivalries in society, to constantly increase the social position of Public Associations at the current stage, to improve the, the issues of formation of all universally recognized principles of civil society, non-deviant implementation of the

principle of division of power in the system of political and legal processes, transfer of the authority of state authorities to non-governmental and public organizations, effective organization of the promotion of Public Power and control in Boara are being solved as a strategic task.

In this regard, the first president of our mamlkat I.Karimov said that "civil institutions, NGOs are now becoming an important factor in the protection of democratic values, human rights and freedoms and legitimate interests, creating conditions for the realization of citizens' own potential, increasing their social, socio-economic activity and legal culture, promoting the balance of interests in society. The role of civil society institutions in exercising influential public control over the activities of state and power structures is growing in our society as the reputation of such organizations grows and strengthens".Jamoatchilik nazoratining kuchi har qaysi davr va zamonda turli ko'rinishlarda va darajalarda bo'lsa ham, uning tarixiy jarayonlarda turli xil subyektlar faoliyatiga ta'siri doimo namoyon bo'lib kelgan. Bu fenomenni ilk bora turli davrlarda yashagan G'arb va Sharqning yetuk siyosatchilari, faylasuflari asarlarida u yoki bu ko'rinishlarda uchratishimiz mumkin. Umuman olganda, insoniyat tarixining turli davrlarida jamoatchilik nazorati irofessor H.Odilqoriyev fikricha, "Jamoat nazoratini amalga oshirish mexanizmi deganda, amaldagi

normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarda mustahkamlangan nazorat subyekti sanalgan tashkilotlar hamda muassasalar tizimi va ularning davlat, shuningdek ijroiya hokimiyat idoralarining davlat boshqaruvini amalga oshirish, qonunlar ilish huquqini qo'lga kiritadilar. Bu fuqarolar faolligi uchun zarur bo'lgan shart-sharoitlar doirasini yaratadigan va fuqarolar manfaatlarini himoya qiladigan ijtimoiy institutlar va tashkilotlarning mavjudli Qonunda ta'kidlanishicha, "Ijtimoiy sheriklik davlat organlarining nodavlat notijorat tashkilotlari va fuqarolik jamiyatining boshqa institutlari bilan mamlakatni ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlantirish dasturlarini, shu jumladan tarmoq, hududiy dasturlarni, shuningdek normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarni hamda fuqarolarning huquqlari va qonuniy manfaatlariga daxldor bo'lgan boshqa qarorlarni ishlab chiqish hamda amalga oshirish borasidagi hamkorligidir".

The basic principles of social partnership include:

- obeying the law;
- equality;
- openness and transparency;
- hammaboplik;
- independence;
- objectivity;
- mutual respect,
- consideration of interests and responsibility;
- the discretion of making obligations.

In the process of ensuring social partnership, the development and implementation of socio-economic development programs and regulatory legal acts aimed at ensuring the well-being of the population is attended by public structures, NGOs and other institutions of civil society. Public bodies can attract NGOs and other institutions of civil society according to their consent to the development and implementation of socio-economic development programs, Mei-legal documents, "road maps".

The tasks for ensuring social partnership are to promote the development of educational, health, Communal Systems in the relevant regions, to deal with cultural and educational issues, to strengthen and develop the historically unique, specific values and traditions of the ring, to instill independence and national idea in the minds of the solution, to organize the population around creative initiatives, to

Among the institutions of civil society that participate in democratic reforms with its certain functions, the Institute of social partnership is unique in its uniqueness, modernity, deep absorption of democratic values, potential to serve the social well-being of the population, giving a new meaning and essence to the course of socio-political processes, with a degree of inclusion of broad segments of the population. The process of social partnership in the Republic of Uzbekistan increases the relevance of the issue of supporting civil society institutions and the population

through it, serving for their social well-being, dynamic development of human lifestyle improvement activities in accordance with the Times, prevention and elimination of problems that are an obstacle in this regard.

Summing up from the above, it can be said that by ensuring that the mechanism for conducting public control in society works effectively, the following is achieved:

- the responsible participation of citizens in the work of the state and society in a certain territory, participation in the implementation of their power is ensured;
- social interests, rights and demands and desires of citizens are realized in the regions, important interests of the public are protected;
- the important and promising functions of the state are facilitated for the effective implementation of the measures established by the state in order to ensure the well-being of the population;
- officials, representatives of the authorities and management agencies and responsible employees feel that their activities are constantly monitored by the public, and that citizens in the territories are accountable and responsible for life-saving interests;
- ensuring legitimacy in the regions, established a system of restraint and balance of interests in

relations between public bodies and public organizations

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