

**The formation of the theory of social control in the Republic of  
Uzbekistan; state and legal aspects.**

**Dadasheva Akida Abdujabbarovna**  
**Associate Professor of the Department “Legal Foundations of the State  
System and Management”, Ph.D.**

**Annotation**

This article discusses the ideas and teachings of thinkers in the activities of local governments and khokims. Requirements for khokim skills and managerial activities were analyzed. The experience of historical development over the past half century has shown that the lack of opportunities and conditions for the formation of civil society was justified before the formation of elements of the rule of law.

Based on the knowledge of the great thinker Abu Nasr Farobi, the Head of State must possess such skill that it does not become an object controlled by anyone. Other skills must also be subordinated to the governor's managerial skills. Farobi accepts the above points and tries to find a harmony between politics and government through his own thinking. According to this, he makes the following statement: The “Fozil”(luck, happiness, justice) State is a model of a new type of state in which the inhabitants of this state are the ones who are truly happy. If a person with theoretical knowledge runs the state, the state will be a triumph, and the Sharia should not interfere in politics. The purpose of the “Fozil” state is to establish happiness and justice for all. The peculiar features of the state are that material things are distributed in a fair manner, with great emphasis on education

and training. Farabi believes that a mature fighter must be the most ardent enemy of lies, a disgusting riches, a lover of nature and justice, and a fighter for him.<sup>1</sup>

Pay attention to this idea, the governor has theoretical knowledge, and the prosperity of the prosperous city and the people who live in it, in keeping with the demands of the times.

To the present day, local authorities play a crucial role in ensuring that local laws and regulations, the Presidential Decrees, and government decisions are enforced. Effectiveness of governor depends, in large part, on the extent to which the administrative structures of governors are adapted to new tasks that meet local needs. In the context of market relations, the government need to have compact, clearly-established and fast-track organizational structures.

At the same time, they will be represented by professionals working with the government, who are actively communicating with the media, informing the public about the governor's written actions and trying to answer questions raised by public authorities. The activities of the President's press service have been positive for the past two years and the efforts of the head of state to create a positive outlook and atmosphere on the social networks, and promptly and efficiently deliver the activities of the Head of State to the citizens and the public.

The difference between the concepts of public control and social control is that: the concept of social control is broader than the concept of social control. This notion includes not only public control, but also state control and civil control. Because they are essentially social control. Describe control as a general concept;

Supervision is one of the main functions of the governor's activities, and civil society institutions create a special influence on the state through their activities aimed at public control. In a word, public organizations carry out public control

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<sup>1</sup>Abu Nasr Farabi. The City of Fascinating People. - T .: Folk Heritage, 1993. - P. 159–160.

over political and social processes, state and public construction, and their response to draft laws and government decisions.

Civil society institutions are independent institutions that are formed and self-regulated on their own initiative. But in order for these institutions to function in a proportionate way, they need to be developed to a certain extent. Therefore, they will need state support until independent civil society institutions reach that level.

Doctor of Law, Associate Professor Sh. Yakubov believes that the presence of public control is an important condition for the development of a democratic legal state and civil society. It is through public control that civil and social structures are able to solve the problems of public life. Thus, the institution of public control can be considered as an important tool for addressing the deficiencies in public life, existing development, building civil society, and establishing effective cooperation between government and public organizations.<sup>2</sup>

According to some scholars, public control is the main tool for social partnership. It oversees demographic, interpersonal relationships and disciplinary discipline to stabilize social situations. Since everyone lives in a society, it is their duty to obey the rules and regulations that exist. Exactly these principles are necessary for public control, which creates socialization, harmonizes social relations and promotes unity in society. The practice of norms in society means acceptance by its members. Public control determines and holds those responsible for non-compliance.<sup>3</sup>

Nowadays, with the development of civil society institutions, social, economic and psychological conditions for decentralization of public

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<sup>2</sup> Yakubov Sh.U. Legal mechanisms of cooperation between state and civil society institutions. Monograph. Tashkent. LESSON PRESS. 2018. –P 152.

<sup>3</sup> Umar Farooq. What is Social Control Meaning Definitional and Characteristics. Study lecture notes. Com.Saturday.10 March.2012.

administration will be created. This process is also a prerequisite for liberalization of public administration and administrative reform.

With the development of civil society, the conditions for the functioning of the municipality on the basis of national interests, social stability and well-being will be established. In the conditions of civil society, where the interests of the society are interconnected with the interests of the individual, the tendencies for the formation of and integration into the human community based on the interests of citizens, as well as the control and participation of the authorities.

In the context of civil society, the central government, with the exception of major powers related to national interests, is transferred to local governments and civil society institutions. Local self-government bodies, in turn, began to exercise powers other than those that voluntarily united or denied it. In this case, it is based on the principle of consensus. This principle is often reflected in administrative contracts.

The emergence of the rule of law in developed countries also had a powerful impact on the interpretation of civil society concepts. In particular, the concept of civil society has become a common practice in narrow and narrow terms. Civil society in the broadest sense is the part of the state that is not occupied by the state and its systems, in other words, the unused part of the state. Such a society was developed as an autonomous, indirectly subordinate stratum towards the state. It is also possible for civil society to live not only in an environment of broad democratic values, but also in authoritarianism. However, with the advent of totalitarianism, civil society is completely devoured by political power. When the notion of civil society is interpreted in a narrow sense, it is the second side of the legal state that cannot exist without one another. Civil society consists of pluralism in the relationships between free and equal individuals who are not part of the state in a market economy and democratic legal state. In these conditions, societies are

subject to individual interests and free relations of individualism. The formation and development of such a society is connected with the aspiration of individuals for freedom, their transition from nationality to free property, the feeling of personal dignity, their willingness to take economic and political responsibility.<sup>4</sup>

Experience of historical development over the past half century has shown that the formation of civil society does not exist before the formation of the rule of law. The main reason is that the legal state-building reforms are nourished by the civil society, and the will of the state is reflected in the expression of the various interests and needs of the district. It will also create favorable conditions for the formation of the middle class - the class of owners - only through free competition in the legal state.<sup>5</sup>

All in all, analyzing and studying political and legal knowledge, ideas and theories of our great thinkers in history is one of the main tasks of our future youth.

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<sup>4</sup> The encyclicals of His Holiness the Pope of 1891, 1981, 1991 on labor and human life, morality. —M.: Institute of praxeology, 1993.-P.21. 58

<sup>5</sup> Fundamentals of Political Science. Part I. Ed. V.P. Pugacheva.-M.: Moscow State University. M.V. Lomonosova, 1996. -P.219-221.