

**THE ROLE AND ROLE OF PUBLIC CONTROL IN THE FIGHT AGAINST  
CORRUPTION**

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**ABSTRACT**

This article discusses the role and place of public control in the fight against corruption, the importance of public control.

*Keywords: State, people, public, corruption, control, governance, civil society, etc.*

**INTRODUCTION**

Establishing public control over the activities of public administration is one of the most important features of civil society. It is known that the neglect of the interests of society, in some cases, the abuse of their powers is observed in the activities of public authorities. The state in most cases prefers not to share its power with the people. The continuation of such a negative state undermines the very essence of the state institution and leads to a change in the social functions it performs. As a result, there is a need to limit power, that is, to control it. Control over the activities of government agencies is associated with social activism. There are natural and artificial factors in the participation of citizens in social processes. As a person goes through the process of socialization, he naturally develops a desire to participate in political processes. The increase in problems in society, on the other hand, encourages socially active citizens to be more courageous, focusing on issues of national importance while overcoming everyday problems. Democratization under the leadership of the state "from above" without the participation of the people does not always represent the interests of society. Such a practice leads to negative consequences, including the inertia of citizens, a complete lack of understanding of their rights and interests, the lack of ability to cope with the problems that arise in social life.

Public control, which is one of the most effective institutions for overcoming such complexities in state-society relations, requires a scientific-theoretical approach. In the view of Western scholars, public control often means control exercised in a particular area. In particular, the American sociologist Travis Hirschi interprets public control mainly in terms of crime prevention and control. According to him, social inquiries shape public control and regulate behaviors of an anti-social nature. Another American sociologist, Charles Horton Cooley, echoed this sentiment, arguing that public scrutiny plays an important role in the elimination of defects in society, and that it can be effective in preventing existing offenses. This phenomenon not only creates a unique competitive environment in society, but also serves to form a specific social conscience. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that the role of the state in the exercise of public control is also very important. Although the main object of control is the state, it is difficult for it to be effective if the state does not allow public control in the interests of the whole nation. In some countries led by powerful national leaders, the factor that ensures the effectiveness of public control is the head of state. In this regard, the American anthropologist Ruth Benedict writes: "Leaving the final public control to oneself is not a guarantee for people to live a free life.

**THEORITICAL BACKGROUND**

Societies that feel free, democratic, but have a strong leader or king have a common feature, such as guaranteeing some freedoms that are common to all citizens. " In other definitions, public control is the primary means of social cooperation. It controls behavior, interpersonal relationships, and discipline to stabilize the social situation. As long as everyone lives in a society, he is obliged to obey the existing rules and values, to

follow the norms. It is precisely these norms that require public scrutiny, which leads to socialization, harmonizes social relations, and serves to create unity in society. The application of norms in a society means that it is accepted by its members. Those who do not comply with them will be identified and prosecuted by public scrutiny. Based on the research of J.J. Russo, a classical political scientist, control between the state and society can only be exercised by mutual agreement. According to him, "it is necessary to find a form of social unity in society that is able to limit and protect the personality and property of each member, through which everyone who joins the public should be subject only to himself and remain free as before. This is the main task of social harmony." Some scholars cite the example of abuse of public control. In particular, the well-known American scientist S. Huntington always draws attention to 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 argues that the large number of members in Congress leads to ineffective oversight of the armed forces. Congress, in turn, opposes the idea, arguing that the president is subordinate to military advisers, feeling "closer" to the people than the president, and equating public control with congressional control. As can be seen, it is not a question of the distribution of power between the armed forces and the civilians, but of the division of power between the legislature and the executive.

### **MAIN PART**

Although the public is not fully aware of the process, in this case, action is taken on behalf of the citizens. Different manifestations of public control arise depending on the social situation. In underdeveloped societies, beliefs or traditions are sufficient to ensure public control. In rural areas, beliefs, heresies, norms, traditions, and customs serve to exercise public control, while in modern society, police, the army, universities, newspapers, radio, and other civilian institutions are used to exercise public control. Controlling government behavior has long been an important part of society's development, with scholars arguing that "there is nothing more dangerous than an uncontrolled government based on the threat of violence rather than the law". In addition, "the ability of society to exercise control over power is a hallmark of civil society. Only legal control subordinates the government to the law, and only in the context of civil society does the state become "subject to the law" and have the status of a "rule of law." It is found in Aristotle's research that the control of leaders by the people is a factor of political stability and state development. Montesquieu, who interpreted the state as a union of citizens, state, and officials, argued that it could not exist without a government. According to him, the laws allow citizens to control the activities of the government. It is well known that in the literature of the Soviet period, research on public control was characterized by extreme ideology. At that time, public control was expressed by the terms "socialist control", "party control", "people's control".

According to the scientific definitions given in the sources, public control is a mechanism for recording and evaluating the formation and functioning of social institutions, including public administration, by society or a particular group of citizens in general.

### **DISCUSSIONS**

The effectiveness and outcome of activities, as well as the effectiveness of the control practices performed, play an important role in public oversight. Another source defines "general, cumulative activity carried out in various ways in the course of performing a specific task in public administration" as state control. In social management systems, control is an important form of feedback. have information on the implementation of decisions.

## CONCLUSIONS

Based on the above definitions, social control exercised by competent civil institutions in order to ensure the legitimacy of the activities of public authorities can be understood as public control over public authority. That is, public control is a systemic activity of citizens and competent institutions of civil society, which consists in determining the compliance of public administration with regulatory criteria, eliminating violations by applying to the relevant authorities or based on public opinion.

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