

# Analysis Of The Relationship Of Quality Of Sociological Research And Quality Of Management

Farogat Fayzieva, *National University of Uzbekistan, Uzbekistan*

GuzalHashimova, *Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute, Uzbekistan*

Mashkura Rakhimova, *Tashkent Institute of Design, Construction & Maintenance of Automotive Roads, Uzbekistan*

Aziza Hosilova, *Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute, Uzbekistan*

SaodathonInoyatova, *Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute, Uzbekistan*

**Abstract-** The article analyzes the relationship between the quality of sociological research and the quality of state and territorial administration. It gives directions, forms and types of interaction between authorities and associations of citizens, from a practical point of view, the available world experience.

**Keywords:** -institute of civil society, state, quality of research, scientific tools, rule of law, territorial administration, forms of interaction

## Introduction

Currently, the potential of civil society institutions in the implementation of government policy in the field of mutual dialogue is not being fully realized, which suggests the need for further scientific developments in this area.

Certainly, studying of questions of interaction with use of scientific tools of various areas of scientific knowledge allows to cover this sphere more widely, to reveal branch features of interaction, to offer new decisions. At the same time, the administrative legal capacity of non-governmental organizations can be realized only in administrative legal relations, in interaction with the executive authorities [6, 85].

In our opinion, for a law-governed state as a legal form of organization and activity of state power and its relations with civil society, signs that constitute the foundation of interaction of the state in the person of its bodies with citizens and their formations should be of great importance. Such signs include the existence of an independent court, developed local self-government, equality of all before the law and the court, a real multiparty system, independent media, separation of powers, free democratic elections, guarantees of citizens' rights and freedom.

In addition, the rule of law state, acting as a social regulator, defines the norms and boundaries of civil society autonomy. The rule of law serves the needs of society, ensures the rule of law and, at the same time, creates reliable barriers against interference in public life.

First of all, we consider it appropriate to reveal the very notion of "forms of interaction", since this issue is a debatable one. There is no single definition of this concept in legal science, although it is widely used in legal literature. Uncertainty in the conceptual apparatus leads to identification of the same categories, both to forms and mechanisms of interaction, which seems to be incorrect [4,102-108].

The form of interaction is how interaction is expressed, and the mechanism is how it is implemented. For example, the exchange of information is a form, and the direction of requests and receipt of answers are the mechanisms of interaction". It would be more accurate in this case to call the direction of inquiries not a mechanism, but a method or method of interaction, since the mechanism is a more complex and broader, more multifaceted concept.

A mechanism, if considered in relation to the direction of inquiries and receipt of answers, for example, appears to be a complex system of subjects and interrelationships between them, administrative procedures that set these relations in motion. Employees should be designated to receive, register, review requests, collect evidence, draft responses and send them to applicants.

## Materials and methods

Appropriate funding for these activities is needed. Administrative procedures should establish procedures for acceptance, registration, notification, sending responses and procedural deadlines for action. In addition, the

mechanism should include appropriate safeguards, supervision by heads of agencies, as well as coercive measures against authorized employees who violate the procedure for handling appeals - usually such measures are disciplinary measures.

There are also specific definitions, directly related to the issues of interaction of authorities with public associations and public, which reveal the form, methods and mechanism of their interaction, both theoretically and legally [3,136-148]. It should be noted that in the works devoted to the development of problems of interaction of subjects of law, many lists of forms of interaction are proposed. These include, for example, competitive, organizational and structural, procedural, and social and technological forms.

Such forms are offered as the organization of carrying out an anticorruption expert examination of normative legal acts and drafts of normative legal acts, inclusion of representatives of public associations in the structure of the anticorruption (public) councils and commissions created, including in law enforcement bodies, informing public associations about corruptive displays in the activity of executive bodies, consideration of appeals of public associations concerning corruptive displays. It is difficult to imagine the subject of such lobbying. And if it arises (for example, lobbying of transfer of a place of position of a public order protection point in the interests of inhabitants of a micro rayon and to the detriment of interests of neighbors), it will be obviously illegal.

Other forms of information exchange include conferences, round tables, seminars on various occasions.

Of practical interest are new forms of information exchange in the course of interaction between the authorities and public associations - training, when representatives of public associations train representatives of the authorities in ways of communicating with citizens and public associations about the ways of communication with the public. At the same time, the results of consideration of appeals, results of control activities, proposals for draft regulations may be considered jointly. The results of such consideration may become real drafts, which are later adopted as existing normative legal acts. Expert opinions may also have legal force if they affect the adoption of legal acts as sources of evidence.

The circle of non-legal methods of cooperation includes joint actions of various kinds, information, consulting, discussions, etc.

It is also possible to highlight the methods of interaction, which are implemented by citizens and their formations depending on the specific state body with which they enter into legal relations on interaction. In this regard, it should be noted that the internal affairs agencies in Uzbekistan are the closest to the population, since by the nature of their operational and service activities they are required to be in close contact with citizens. District police inspectors are the closest to the population. The following methods are used for interaction between these subjects:

- Mutual exchange of operational information on incidents and admissions of wanted persons;
- Conducting joint activities to prevent, suppress and solve crimes, to identify and monitor persons who lead an antisocial life style and are of operational interest;
- Conducting joint rounds (raids) on the territory served, examining cellars, attics, sheds, buildings under construction and vacant, and other places where criminals may be sheltered;
- joint briefings of employees of management companies servicing apartment buildings, employees of dormitories, janitors and watchmen;
- informing the employees of the patrol and post service about the operational situation at the site, assisting them in studying the territory and population;
- explaining the legal provisions to the public.

It should be noted that, as a result of the methods of interaction between internal affairs services and units and public associations and individuals, the latter may be involved in the individual prevention of crimes and other offences.

Public associations and citizens may, within the limits established by law, participate in measures for: the protection of civil rights and freedoms; the protection of public order; the organization of road safety; control of migration processes; the improvement, maintenance and exploitation of residential buildings and adjacent territories; legal propaganda and promotion of safe behavior; the formation of a legal culture; the prevention of drug addiction, alcoholism and other antisocial phenomena; and the prevention of homelessness and neglect.

Speaking about the methods of interaction between authorities and public associations, it should be taken into account that in this case two groups of methods should be involved. The first group should include methods with the help of which interaction is created and maintained, and the second group - methods of joint activity.

The methods of the first group should be implemented in bilateral relations between subjects of interaction (these are methods of searching for subjects of interaction, establishment of contacts, coordination of positions, drawing up and publication of joint declarations, etc.), whereas the methods of the second group can be sent

outwards. But in this group there can be methods which do not demand participation of the third parties, for example, training by representatives of public associations is realized in bilateral relations directly between subjects of interaction. In scientific works devoted to the development of problems of interaction of subjects of administrative law, this circumstance is not taken into account.

In our opinion, monitoring and verification can be seen not only as forms, but also as methods of public control. We believe that monitoring of the activities of authorities can be carried out by any person, while it is reasonable to distinguish between professional and non-professional monitoring.

Professional monitoring is carried out by scientific and pedagogical workers who study the administrative and legal regulation and practical implementation of the activities of authorities, as well as the problems arising there from, developing theoretical and practical suggestions for improving their activities.

Non-professional monitoring may be conducted by any representatives of the public, including journalists and members of public organizations.

It is much more important to determine the significance and the procedure for using the monitoring results. In our opinion, the results of any monitoring, no matter by whom it is conducted, if it is based on reliable data, reliable methods of collecting and studying information are of great interest to the country's leadership and local authorities. The results of the monitoring should be studied annually, and the conclusions and proposals should be used to develop proposals for improving the activities of authorities at various levels.

With regard to the topic of this research, we see the main problem of conducting public inspections in the fact that inspectors, who can be given the status of public inspectors, must have access to materials describing the activities of government agencies. These materials may be removed from free access and may contain confidential data about citizens, employees and their family members.

The range of issues that could be subject to public scrutiny is not clear. For example, to what extent it is permissible to verify the appropriateness, efficiency of budget spending, procurement of machinery, equipment, or human resources management, the validity of appointments to management positions.

Under a generally simplified procedure, members of public associations can conduct inspections of the work of government officials, make video recordings, take photographs, draw up reports and send them to their superiors, and demand the adoption of disciplinary coercive measures against government officials who allow violations of law.

Thus, in the course of the research we revealed a lack of unity of ideas about the correlation of forms and methods of interaction, about their mixing, about attempts to present methods of interaction as mechanisms of interaction.

In our opinion, the form of interaction is an external manifestation and the method is the content of interaction. At the same time, there may be cases when the same term is used to denote both the form and content (method or method) of the activity, but in such cases the term is interpreted differently.

## Results and discussion

New forms of interaction have not yet received the necessary legal framework and have not been objectified to the external forms of sources of law. The mechanism of interaction, in turn, should be understood as a complex system of subjects and the interrelationships between them, as well as the administrative procedures that drive these connections. It is necessary to distinguish between the methods by which interaction is created and maintained, the contact between the authorities and the public association, and the methods of joint activities.

It has been established that the most accessible method of public control is monitoring. It has been proposed to distinguish between professional and non-professional monitoring. It has been proved that monitoring does not need any normative legal regulation. At the same time, the results of monitoring should be binding for the heads of the internal affairs bodies (they should be studied, form the basis of organizational decisions, which are to be made public). In contrast to monitoring, conducting public inspections is complicated by the lack of regulatory legal regulation.

Historically, Western European countries have paid great attention to informing the public about the work of government agencies, the prevention of crime, and the importance of public participation in general and various public associations in solving self-government tasks. This direction has gradually moved into the Internet space, which has contributed to increasing the transparency of the work of the authorities, improving public opinion about the representatives of the authorities, which ultimately contributes to the activation of interaction between the internal affairs bodies and the population.

Since the end of the last century, new principles of local self-government organization based on a socially oriented model have been introduced in foreign countries.

Japan has been actively involving the population in helping the authorities to fulfil their functions. Currently, an interesting and effective system of communication between the authorities and society through small police stations called "Koban" in cities and "Chuzai-sho" in rural areas has been established. In total, there were about 15,000 such stations in Japan, usually with three police officers on duty 24 hours a day. One of the police officers was constantly in the open door of the station and monitored the situation, which meant that he could see and see everything. The rest of the police officers are mainly involved in site visits and patrols of the areas they serve. During the patrol, police officers warn citizens against possible dangers, prevent the use of alcohol and other harmful substances, offences among adolescents and youth, etc. There is also an incentive measure for citizens, such as a sign for cooperation with the police, or a commendation sheet [1, 216].

In addition, each police station has a unit of a public organization. They are:

- inform the public about law enforcement and crime prevention;
- bring information about accidents and incidents to the attention of the police;
- Talk to citizens who come to the police stations;
- inform the police about citizens' complaints and wishes about crime.

In addition, under the supervision of the police, law enforcement structures are established in enterprises. Their activity is especially fruitful where there is a danger of becoming a victim of a crime or, vice versa, of committing a crime.

One such organization working with minors is the "Big Brothers and Sisters" association, which has branches in all prefectures in Japan.

The peculiarities of the State organization in Japan, such as the existence of neighbourhood self-governance committees, make it necessary for law enforcement and crime prevention offices to cooperate with neighbourhood committees and for preventive work to be carried out at the place of study and work of residents.

This demonstrates the emphasis on local programmes in Japan. In this regard, attention must be paid to the model law enforcement and crime prevention programmes developed by the Japan Ministry of Justice on an area-wide basis.

The experience of the United States and other Western countries in attracting the public is also useful and interesting. Thus, currently in the USA, Canada, Great Britain, Germany and other countries the interaction of authorities with society and individual citizens is carried out, as a rule, within the framework of the programs developed. The term can also be understood as: "recognition and approval of the role of society in influencing the philosophy, management activities of local government".

In fact, however, it not only promotes public participation in the activities of the authorities, but also provides an opportunity for community members to express their opinions freely about the work of the authorities.

While researching the established directions, forms and types of interaction between government bodies and citizens' associations, from the practical point of view, it is important to take into account the existing world experience reflecting the regularities of interaction between government bodies and citizens' associations.

## **Conclusions**

Most of the forms and methods of interaction between government bodies and citizens and their associations used in foreign countries, taking into account the social specificities of the population and the structural and organizational characteristics of government bodies in Uzbekistan, can be successfully adapted. To begin with, some of the most appropriate forms and methods of interaction between the authorities and the population and their associations should be introduced as an experiment in a particular region. In the future, as a result of practical implementation of these programs, if they are effective, they should be officially introduced on a permanent basis.

## **References**

- [1] Yedkova, T.A. Counteraction of the corruption in the federal executive power bodies (in the wording of A.F. Nozdrachev) / T.A. Yedkova, N.V. Kichigin, A.F. Nozdrachev et al. - Moscow: Institute of Legislation and Comparative Jurisprudence under the Government of the Russian Federation, 2013. - 216 c.
- [2] Mirziyoev Sh.M. Milliy taraqqiyotimizniqat'iyat bilan davom ettirib, yangi bosqichga kutaramiz. 1-Gild, -Toshkent. Uzbekistan, 2019. -P. 552-553.
- [3] Rodimushkina, O.V.; Yakovlev, O.V.; Chupis, I.N.; Peculiarities of the formation of the public estimates of the authorities' work in modern conditions (in Russian) / O.V. Rodimushkina, O.V.

- Yakovlev, I.N. Chupis // Bulletin of East Siberian Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation. - 2018. - № 1 (84). - C. 136-148.
- [4] Sultanova, R.M. Image role of the power bodies' employees while providing the public security during the mass events (in Russian) / R.M. Sultanova, Yu.V. Chumanov // Applied legal psychology. - 2018. - № 4.- C.102-108.
- [5] Fedorova, I.V. Power bodies interaction with the civil society institutes: administrative-legal aspects: Cand: 12.00.11 / Fedorova Irina Vladimirovna. - M., 2018. - 205c.
- [6] Yurina, E.E. Public control over the activity of the authorities as the form of the state partnership / E.E. Yurina // Public control: a new form of the state and legal participation: collection of articles and materials on the results of the All-Russian scientific-practical conference. - Moscow: Lawyer, 2012. - C. 85.