

Development institute in economic systems

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Abstract—The paper analyzes the development of the institute of public control in economic systems. Based on the theoretical materials of the topic under study and practical experience of the use of public control, it is expected to consider the possibility of integrating public control into the economic processes of economic entities. This article presents the results of the study of the activities of public control subjects on the example of the Moscow region, which were revealed during the course of experimental work in cooperation with the Public Chamber of the Moscow Region, public chambers of municipal districts and urban districts of the Moscow region.

The work explores the issues of public control, the formats of public control, their differences between each other, the analysis of the concept and the regulatory framework of the institution of public control. Gross national income data in developed and developing countries are considered. The work provides insights into the experiences of advanced economies and high gross national income for public activities within the framework of public control. The study reflects the basic concepts and concepts of public control, the mechanisms to support public control, from which a common vision of public control activities is formed as a separate institution in economic systems. The paper provides examples of research scientists on the development of the Institute of Public Control in economic systems. The work presented reveals the idea of public control characterized by economic growth and balancing the socio-economic balance. Examples of the implementation of public control in the territory of municipal entities on the basis of experts, as well as on the basis of personal experience of the authors are considered.

The study reflects the results of the activities of public control subjects on the example of public chambers, where the creation of conditions for the integration of public control corresponds to the estimated expectations of positive socio-economic development, and the creation of the conditions for vertical integration of public control into economic systems contributes to the growth of the economy. The study also provides recommendations for improving the development of the institution of public

control in economic systems. Comments are made and the problem of public control research is studied. As a result of the survey and the data obtained, the survey provides recommendations on the integration of the system of public control into the economic processes of business entities. This study can be used in the work of public control subjects in the development of plans for public control and guidance to the activities of public control, public and municipal governments to organize the activities of public control actors to promote the development of civil society institutions, open ness of power and counter corruption. The results of the study of this work can also be used in educational and scientific activities in the study of the issue of public control, the effect of public control on economic facilities, etc., as well as when lecturing on economic Disciplines.

Keywords—*Public control, public and municipal government, economic systems, economic growth, civil society institution*

I. INTRODUCTION

Currently, ensuring public control of economic activities, i.e. the participation of public control actors in the economic processes of economic entities, is the most important requirement civil society to public and municipal governments. The system of public control [1] may have different elements of subsystems responsible for the direction of activity and can vary differently in areas of economic activity.

Public control can be divided into five main formats:

- 1) Public monitoring;
- 2) Public inspection (raids);
- 3) Public examination;
- 4) Public discussion;
- 5) Public hearing.

These formats are used by public control actors in the preparation and conduct of public control activities [2].

The simplest and least costly formats of public control are public discussion and public examination, as the main subjects of the study are draft regulations, appeals of citizens and organizations that can be considered at meetings of specialized commissions and plenary sessions of public control subjects without the involvement of third-party experts.

The economic basis of public control is provided by state and municipal governments in order to promote the development of civil society institutions, openness of power, legitimacy, etc. [3]. Administrative support for public control includes:

Providing premises and equipment for free use;

Maintenance of premises and equipment donated to the public control subject;

Providing an opportunity to publish information on the implementation of public control subjects on the information resources of public and municipal governments;

Assistance in the publication of printed products, the organization and conduct of activities of public control subjects (site rental, fabrication, installation and dismantling of banner, press-wall, provision of vehicles for implementation public control and development activities on the activities of public control subjects, etc.).

Logistics of the activities of public control subjects is based on the notion of the institution of public control as an independent collegiate body, which accumulates information on opinions and points on its territory Tension.

The costs of ensuring the activities of public control actors should be paid for: in the current period, through public control measures; in the future, at the expense of well-developed strategic decisions.

Public control measures can make a profit in municipal budgets, guided by an agreement with the competent authorities to implement public control and provide them with information about offences on:

Overdue products in shops, pharmacies, institutions, etc.;

Beautification.

Representatives of public control subjects are not paid a salary. Workers of public control subjects should be paid a salary according to the approved staffing schedule.

In order to ensure the continued economic growth of citizens, an effective civil society must be built [4]. This is intended to create the conditions for the vertical integration of public control. However, for some administrations, the integration of public control is [5] positive. causes some difficulties.

It follows from the above that it will be objectively useful and timely to develop and create a universal environment for the implementation of public control activities capable of defending the public interest and satisfying civilians Needs.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The main materials of the study were information on public control published in the special scientific literature, periodical press, the global information telecommunications network "Internet" and the results of scientific and practical conferences on the implementation of public control, the development of civil society institutions and socio-economic development. studies of civil society and the non-profit sector and other expert centers for the development of civil society institutions, the Expert RU analytical agency, the Expert Council of the President of the Russian Federation for the Development of Civil Society Human Rights and Human Rights Committee, the State Duma Committee on Economic Policy and Entrepreneurship with the participation of specialists from Vnesheconombank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Institute of Economics of the Russian Academy of Sciences, the Institute of World Economics and International Russian Academy of Sciences.

Data from the Public Chamber of the Moscow Region on the implementation of municipal public chambers in the Moscow region and the implementation of the Moscow Region Governor's Policy on the Development of Civil Society Institutions were examined presented in working order.

Final reports on the development of civil society institutions in the Moscow region for 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 were analyzed. Data on the best practices of municipal public chambers of the Moscow region, published annually in the global information telecommunications network "Internet" were considered, as well as the working materials of the public chambers were considered municipal districts and urban districts of the Moscow region, developed and approved by the Public Chamber of the Moscow Region and municipal public chambers on competence, among which:

1) The gold standard for public observation at polling stations;

2) codes of ethics for members of public chambers of municipal districts and urban districts of the Moscow region;

3) provisions on public chambers and public councils of the Moscow region;

4) regulations of public chambers of the Moscow region;

5) provisions on expert consultants of public chambers in the Moscow region;

6) methodical recommendations on rating public chambers of municipal districts and urban districts of the Moscow region;

7) methodical recommendations on the formation of new compositions of public chambers of municipal districts and urban districts of the Moscow region.

Also materials of the study were the laws of the Russian Federation, the Moscow region on public control.

The submissions contributed to the development of theoretical approaches to the economic nature of [6] public control, which were reflected in the study.

The paper also used data from statistical and sociological studies of public control. Sociological studies were conducted in the form of a survey of residents of municipal entities in the Moscow region for the need for public participation in the economic activities of state and municipal governments. Gross national product for Western Europe, the United States, Russia, Kuwait, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, as well as data from international statistical organizations on indicators of public activity were studied.

On the site of the Public Chamber of the Moscow Region, as obtaining practical materials and data for the study, the authors of the article took part in public control activities to carry out the sorting and disposal of solids municipal waste at landfill sites and the organization of separate garbage collection inside the settlements.

The study examined the data and materials provided by public control on landscaping, the availability of overdue public consumption products in chain stores, pharmacies, institutions, in particular school and pre-school.

The study used various methods of cognitive activity: analysis, synthesis and logical method. Comparative method was used to compare different approaches to the study of public control, as an institution of modern economics. The most important is the synthesis and systemic method of research, which were used to identify the relationship of different relationships in the study under consideration and to develop proposals to resolve the bottlenecks of public control as an institution of modern economics.

The results of the study were reported at national and international conferences, and materials on the Institute [7] of Public Control are included in the course of lectures on the disciplines of the direction of training "State and Municipal Administration."

III. DISCUSSION

Currently, the current system of public control is undergoing changes due to the introduction of modern mass communication technologies. The changes also concern the modernization of the state apparatus as a result of the development of automation and artificial [8] intelligence. Businesses on the other hand, the majority of the population is at risk of depriving the main source of income - wages. It should be noted that the level of financial literacy of the population directly depends on the current policy of the state. In the current realities, economic society acquires consumer traits, creating new products of consumption. The

media aggressively influence human consciousness. In the current situation, the development of public control will be insurmountable as the main sources of information (television, Internet, radio) do not indicate savings and reasonable investment [9].

From the many discussions, it is concluded that the initial focus at the state and municipal level is on promoting and maintaining the development of public control in order to develop knowledge of this particular area and civil responsibility.

The results of the analysis of the activities of the Public Chamber of the Moscow Region from 2014 to 2018 show that public control is now gaining a lot of publicity. However, the methodical basis of public control activities is still poorly worked out. The organizational and technical side of public control shows the effective systemic work of the Public Chamber of the Moscow Region with the Central Executive Authorities of the Moscow Region. Thanks to the monitoring of medical institutions for the available environment and quality of complaints services provided by residents of the Moscow region, the system of working out the public control event is built from the vertical of management. Public control measures are intensifying the surge of public activity. As a result of a number of field monitoring of health facilities, a large number of institutions were identified that require major repairs (in particular, these are health facilities located in the territory of Volokolamsky municipal district, the Solargorsk Municipal District and the city district of Reutov in the Moscow region).

The authors of the study took part in public control activities on the situation at the solid municipal waste processing plants in the Moscow region. The objects of landscaping were examined by separate collection of garbage within the municipal entities of the Moscow region. In the course of public inspection activities, the existing threat of pollution has been identified. As a result of this monitoring, the Governor of the Moscow region announced the introduction of a system of separate garbage collection in the municipal districts and urban districts of the Moscow region. At the moment, there is no regional program of separate garbage collection. Responsibility for separate garbage collection rests with municipal governments. In this situation, it becomes important to monitor public scrutiny at the municipal level to meet targets, [10] openness and information transparency [11].

At the moment, public control events with the presentation of publicity to residents of the Moscow region are made piece by piece due to the lack of a methodical basis of public control. For each area of public control, it is advisable to create an official instruction on the organization and conduct of public control. It should be noted that the creation of a universal instruction will serve to further the technical development of the methodical basis of public control in directions.

In our opinion, the activity of public control directly depends on the indicator of gross national income, as the level of well-being of each public

member is directly proportional to the quality of work and depends on the influence of the external environment (table 1).

TABLE I. GROSS NATIONAL INCOME OF ADVANCED AND EMERGING ECONOMIES PER CAPITA IN U.S. DOLLARS

| Fiscal year | Western Europe | USA | Russia | Qatar | Kuwait | UAE |
|-------------|----------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| 2017 | 56566 | 60200 | 11179 | 128050 | 83310 | 74410 |
| 2016 | 54678 | 58650 | 10999 | 126560 | 83150 | 73450 |
| 2015 | 53826 | 57800 | 11029 | 124830 | 8100 | 71230 |
| 2014 | 52482 | 56150 | 11283 | 121580 | 81790 | 67470 |
| 2013 | 51510 | 53990 | 11374 | 120290 | 82500 | 64100 |

Five economically developed countries were considered for an objective calculation of western European GNP. Among them: Luxembourg, Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, France. From these indicators, as well as data from international statistical organizations on indicators of public activity, it follows that the institution of public control on the level of well-being of citizens in developed countries has a certain Force. Public opinion is taken into account, which is why economic growth is observed.

According to the results of the survey of residents in urban districts: Balashikha; Bogorodsky; Dubna; Yegoryevsk; Ivantevka; Istra; The queens; Krasnogorsk; Likino-Dulevo; Losino-Petrovsky; Lubertsy; Lakes; Reutov; Fryazino; Chemists; Blackhead; and municipal areas: Volokolamsky; Odintsovsky; Pushkinsky; Sunnygorsk; Ramensky; 68% of residents define public control as an integral part of the development of civil society

As an experiment, the survey was conducted in large shopping centers, near the buildings of municipal administrations, business centers, in city parks and squares (Figure 1).

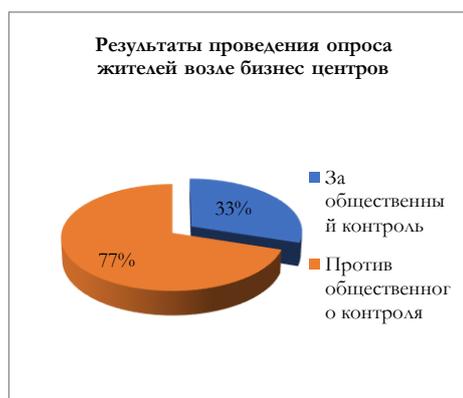
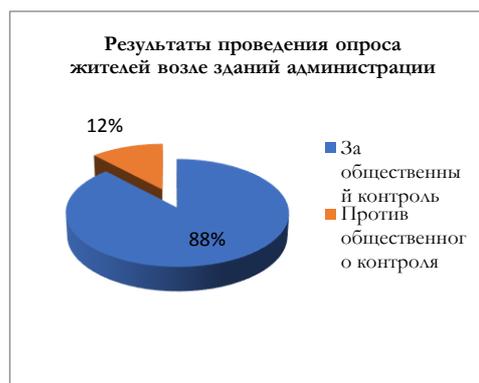


Fig. 1. Public opinion survey on public control in the activities of business entities

The study showed that near the buildings of municipal administrations there is a high need for public participation in the economic activities of state and municipal governments and amounts to: "for" - 88% of the Total number of residents surveyed (150 people); "against" - 12%. The survey rate in shopping malls and in city parks, squares (150 people) is not in a large distance from each other and shows: "for" - 63, 69%; "against" - 37, 31% respectively. The survey rate

near business centers (150 people) showed the lowest results: "for" - 33%, "against" - 77%. According to employees of business structures, the participation of public employees in the activities of economic entities is a secondary task due to free employment and low level of self-government [12]. There is a large gap in data between survey indicators near business centers, which tells us about the reluctance to interact. Since the number of residents who are employees of various companies was mainly conducted near business centers, public servants were interviewed [13] by the executive and legislative bodies (representative) authority is relevant in order to verify the accuracy of the information.

IV. RESULTS

The study shows that with an even distribution of the potential of public control subjects as an accumulating public institution for economic facilities, it is possible to organize a system of public control. Public chambers established in the territories of all municipalities will be able to create a grid of public control. In order to ensure that members of public chambers are evenly distributed in areas of [14] activity, it is necessary that their quantitative composition corresponds to the working quality. is governed by regulations. The order of formation and pre-formation of new trains should be prescribed in the provisions. Information about events (press releases, post-releases, resolutions, protocols) should be posted on the chamber's official website, social networks and other open information sources.

Public chambers should become not separate structures of public control in relation to each other, but a single organism, able to carry out independent linear interaction to achieve the best results. To do this, it is necessary to come to an agreement on the vertical integration of subjects of public control.

By studying ways to vertically integrate public control as an institution in economic systems and the experience of public chambers in the Moscow region, we have determined that for successful organization and public conduct control should be used in a balanced vertical integration method. With balanced vertical integration, the central subject of public control (e.g. the region) seeks to gain control over all municipal actors of public control that provide the entire production chain public scrutiny on the ground. The powers of the public chambers of municipal entities are determined by the laws on public control, and on the example of the laws of the Russian Federation, subjects of the Russian Federation on public control, public control is separated by levels individual independent entities.

The results of the study show that the balanced vertical integration of public control contributes to the centralized system of development of the institution of public control. The experience of public control in managing large territorial economic systems, such as the Russian Federation, shows that centralization is the most effective way of governing. In the absence of centralization, a decentralized system of public control

leads to fragmentation, as a result - imbalance of the development of the territories.

Thus, the results of the study show that the highest central authority of government needs to develop a methodical framework for the functioning of the subjects of public control of central government. In turn, central governments provide a direct link with municipal governments in the development of the public control system. During the formation of a balanced vertical integrated system of public control, it is necessary to ensure the activities of public control actors.

The results show that the creation of conditions for the integration of public control is in line with the estimated expectations of positive socio-economic development, as the participation of members of the public in economic processes contributes to the openness of power, to mitigating points of tension [15]. By considering strategically significant issues on the platform of public chambers, it is possible to adjust the draft decisions. public participation.

The development of the institution of public control contributes to the development of economic systems. The use of a public control tool can be extracted to come to the budgets of state and municipal governments. For example, with the municipal public chamber, the competent authority of the government can conclude agreements to conduct public monitoring of the improvement of the home territories. As a result of this monitoring, the Public Chamber can send a photo report on the identified violations. It is also envisaged to use modern technologies that allow video transmission in real time.

In addition to landscaping, our study also believes that the economic benefits of public scrutiny may extend to the detection of overdue products in stores, pharmacies, institutions, etc.

The close interaction of public control subjects with control bodies will allow to identify systemic offences that have developed in practice. It will allow to streamline administrative indicators, update data and existing regulations.

V. CONCLUSION

The main conclusion of the study is the priorities of creating conditions for the actors of public control, which can prevent the creation of a comfortable environment for the prosperity of public welfare. This conclusion is evidence that the dynamic development of the economy in the medium and long-term development strategy focuses on optimizing resources among owners.

It is becoming clear that in integrating public control into economic systems through vertical integration, the main obstacle is the attitude of existing legislation towards super-revenues stewards of property. It is also noted that super profits in the production process are formed on the basis of monopolization of business, reduction of staff and payment of low salaries to employees.

The potential of the institution of public control in economic systems is revealed by the interaction of economic entities with subjects of public control. Efficiency lies in achieving an economic balance between employees and employers, as well as the need for quality work and services by business, government and municipal governments.

To date, the development of the institution of public control in economic systems has been largely constrained by the conceptual problems associated with the formation of an adequate institutional environment, its regulatory and methodical Regulation. Public control, as practice shows, in most cases is not provided by primary interaction with the state and municipal authorities, in whose care is the logistics of the activities subjects of public control.

Proposals from the perspective of the Study of the Institute of Public Control in Economic Systems can be used by public and municipal governments to improve regulation and coordinating impact interested executive and local governments in the process of developing and making management decisions.

In addition, the study interviewed residents of municipalities for the need to participate in the economic activities of public and municipal governments. surveys concluded that it was necessary to integrate public control into the activities of business entities. The development of public control will allow for the development of an effective state and municipal policy on which the economy will improve, which in turn will have a positive impact on the increase in gross national product.

Based on the results of the study, the paper concludes that one of the most important institutions of civil society is the public chamber, as it is a single public system of public control on the state and municipal level of government. Vertical integration of public control will streamline the system of public control within offices.

Thus, a special role in addressing various issues of socio-economic development, issues at the regional and municipal level of the office for organizing joint activities in the provided formats of public control for the development of the economy is relegated to the functioning of the institution of civil society, such as the public chambers of the regions and the public chambers of municipal municipalities.

The results of the study showed that administrative support for public activities in the subjects of the Russian Federation and municipalities is a catalyst for public activity, an important tool to increase social public accountability by reducing tensions and encouraging government involvement. Taking into account the increased demand of the population for the objective activities of state and municipal authorities, their professional competence, the activities of public control subjects is an important factor in the balanced socio-economic development.

At the same time, an analysis of the progress of public chambers in the regions with the involvement of

experts in various areas of government will reveal the systemic shortcomings of the work of public and municipal governments, which deter socio-economic development.

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Public control is a link in maintaining a balance of sustainable socio-economic development between the interests of civil society, business and public and municipal government.

Considering public control as an institution of modern economics, we tried to adhere to the current market trend, in which we determine the main importance of public control - integration into the economic processes of economic entities Subjects. Thanks to the efforts and efforts of the leadership to promote this study, there is an opportunity to reach a new level in the development of comprehensive measures to improve the quality of life of citizens through the means of public control.

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The study of the phenomenon of public control in the post-Soviet space played an important role in the work. In today's economy, subject to the digitalization, development and introduction of machines endowed with artificial intelligence elements into the production and non-manufacturing processes, the public's research into the welfare of the population plays a high role. We sincerely hope that this study will arouse interest and will be actively used in the work in the future.

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Volokolamsky; Odintsovsky; Pushkinsky; Sunnygorsk; Ramensky; It's shchelkovsky.

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