The Role of Civil Society in Governance: a Comparative Analysis

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Abstract: This article explores the role of civil society in the governance of the state and society through relevant civil institutions. The introduction provides an overview of the theories of Kant and Locke regarding the structure of civil society and citizen participation in public administration. The interaction of the state and civil society is also considered. The section of the literature review examines the goals and objectives of civil society, as well as analyzes the constitutional provisions concerning the participation of citizens in the management of society and the state, including self-government and public control.

Keywords: Civil society, governance, civil institutions, self-government, constitutional provisions.

INTRODUCTION

Civil society is a social space that ensures the active participation of citizens in the management of the State and society through appropriate civil institutions. Emmanuel Kant in his work "The idea of universal history in the context of universal citizenship" reflects on how the structure of a legal democratic state can be embedded in the consciousness of all mankind, the disclosure of its secrets is the highest goal of democracy" [1]. At the same time, he expresses the opinion that in civil society, citizens are given complete freedom in the literal sense. Another great English scientist, J. Locke, in his work "The Second Treatise on Civil Government" denied the natural the condition of any person, saying: "The only way to achieve the level of requirements of civil society, it consists of joining or joining a social unit in agreement with others" [2]. Civil society institutions are a set of non–governmental, non-profit organizations, public associations, family, neighborhood, social movements and other structures that serve the participation of citizens in state and public administration. These are interdependent structures through which local (or municipal) government is carried out. It is worth saying that "the relationship between the state and civil society, more precisely, the level of state intervention in the life of civil society, manifests itself in its own form in each country" [3].

LITERATURE REVIEW

In general, the ultimate goal of civil society is to make people happy [4]. For this reason, the systematic study of the possibilities of the activities of citizens' self-government bodies in order to build a democratic state, civil society and free market relations is the result of a consistent policy implemented in our country towards creating a people-friendly state. In our country, great attention has always been paid to improving the position and role of the democratic institution of self-government of citizens. First of all, in article 32 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the right to participate in the management of society and State affairs directly and through their representatives." Such participation is carried out through self-government, the holding of referendums and the democratic organization of State bodies, as well as the development and improvement of public control over the activities of State bodies.

Well, the expression of citizens self-government actually and essentially consists in the socialization of a person, increasing the inclusive participation of people in public administration by activating it.

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Self-government is also one of the large-scale tasks of spirituality, which serves as a guide for each person and the whole society. Self-government in a moral sense is important because it is aimed at solving issues such as curbing people's egos, preventing negative consequences, individual self-government, and the introduction of humane moral norms. At the same time, morality and human interaction are regulated by approval or censure based on the opinion of society and the moral self-esteem of a person. The roots of self-government go back to ancient times. Even in Ancient Rome, this type of management was recognized as an independent management activity. Self-government is rooted primarily in kinship management and has spread to other areas of life. Self-government is characterized by the characteristics of local government, regional governance, as well as vertical and horizontal aspects. An important feature of self-government bodies is their direct and effective influence on people's lifestyle. Politically, self-government is expressed in the activities of parties, various public associations, and non-governmental organizations. Another important aspect of self-government is that elected representatives of the people make decisions on social issues based on their opinions. In our country of self-government, the neighborhood structure serves as a moral bridge for the integration of the individual from the family into the infrastructure of the state and society. The absence of such a unique social institution in the Western world also serves to accelerate and facilitate the process of human socialization in our country. "In this sense, the quarter can be called a school of self-government, so to speak, a class of democracy" [5].

The bodies of civil self-government are among the oldest institutions. During the period of the former Soviet Union, when the assimilation of peoples was carried out at a rapid pace, the role of citizens' self-government bodies played a major role in ensuring that Uzbek national traditions and values did not disappear.

Studies of the development of social institutions in sociology have shown that self-government structures derive their strength from the desire and efforts for socialization. G. Spencer, commenting on the development of social institutions and their changes, describes that "the emergence and development of social institutions is born from the strong need for them of society and man". In other words, the author shows that the formation of social institutions is directly influenced by functional and structural needs. J. Mead argues that social institutions are "the need for people to live together in a community" or "the ability of people to realize their natural desire for community." Logically speaking, it is natural that social institutions arise as a result of the proximity and similarity of people's attitudes to a situation, a person or certain conditions. According to E. Mune about the formation of teams, "A team can exist only when there are members" [6]. It can be said that as a result of people living together in communities, a balance of social needs, economic, political, cultural, national and other values, skills, social activity and norms of behavior is ensured.

METHODOLOGY & EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

So, social institutions are important because they serve to regulate the system of all relations and communications in the society of individuals and ensure their integrity. Because they are historically formed manifestations of the organization of people's activities in mutual cooperation and manifest themselves in all existing forms of relations in society. In our opinion, among social institutions, local governments are the most necessary system that serves to ensure the stability of society and its balanced development, capable of most effectively realizing the need for people to live together in communities. Also, local governments combine the features of self-regulating social institutions and perform the function of public control.

Western sociologists pay special attention to the theoretical aspects of the concepts of local government. According to him, "local government" means all subsequent levels of "state" government, and "local government" means "organizations that represent and act in the interests of their constituents through the elected council and its executive bodies" [7]. In addition, "local self—government" is "the coordination and management of most public problems by democratic autonomous units located below the national government, based on the interests of the local population" [8].

As a result of the decentralization of public administration in developed democratic countries, since the second half of the 20th century, self-government bodies have become one of the main institutions of society. In the West, "municipal" local government is understood as the management of local affairs, which represent the powers of the population in a particular administrative-territorial unit, and are also carried out by elected bodies and their administrations [9].

The theory of local government was first developed in Western Europe in the second half of the 18th century. The relations between local authorities and self-government bodies, the management of the activities of public administration structures, and the principles of election by authorities were thoroughly revised. In particular, in the early period of modern history, the concept of the independence of self-government bodies elected by citizens, their difference in relation to the central government in managing the affairs of rural communities and cities attracted serious attention from the scientific community. It has become customary to consider the activities of these bodies as a separate operating link outside the sphere of public administration. Article 3 of the European Charter of Local Self-Government, adopted by the European Union on October 15, 1985, defines this concept as follows: "Local self-government is defined as the self-responsibility of local self-government bodies based on the interests of the local population, within the framework of the law they say that they are able to manage most public affairs and be able to do it realistically. These rights may be granted to councils of free, secret, equally directly elected members or to executive bodies accountable to themselves [10].

RESULTS

In the second half of the 20th century, the concept of municipal (self-governing) government began to improve in connection with the theory of the "welfare state", and municipalities were considered as a means of providing social services that equally guarantee and protect the interests of all classes of the population in a certain territory [11]. In countries such as Europe, North America and Japan, the status of municipal councils is legally established above municipal executive management, and their powers include: [12]

➢ Adoption of the local budget;

➢ Making regulatory decisions on certain issues that have not been resolved by higher-level organizations;

➢ Introduction of local taxes;

➢ Resolving issues of obtaining loans and their use, disposal of property belonging to the municipality [13].

In Uzbekistan, the orientation of citizens' self-government bodies has manifested itself in coordinating relations with local authorities. Because according to the content and nature of the activities of local governments, various public relations (organizational, managerial, property, financial and similar issues) depend on the logic and will of local government, laws and other legal documents. However, all these relationships have one thing in common – the goal of pleasing people. These relations are actively manifested in the process of solving local issues by self-governing territorial structures, directly or indirectly. In Uzbekistan, the creation of self-government bodies of citizens of exactly the same level in microdistricts and calling them by the same names will allow them to find their proper place in the political system of Uzbekistan, actively participate in public life during construction. a democratic State governed by the rule of law and a civil society based on market relations. Of course, "there are certain differences in the functioning of the self-government mechanism in urban and agricultural areas" [14].

Over the past period, our country has developed a concept of a system of self-government bodies and its legal criteria. Accordingly, the activities of local authorities should take into account basic legality, human rights, freedoms, priority of human interests, democracy, transparency, social justice, independence, mutual assistance, social partnership, local customs and traditions in solving local issues. citizens' self-government bodies are increasingly being improved.

In recent years, the organizational basis of citizens' self-government in our country has improved significantly. The public understanding of the structural structure, order, form and principles of labor organization of the right to self-government, as well as the creation of legal norms defining the field of activity, turned them into a mutually harmonious system. A solid legal basis has been created for the formation of citizens' self-government bodies and the regulation of the activities of these bodies [15]. Now, with the expansion of the scope of these bodies in the management system, there are convenient and ample opportunities for the rule of law to exercise its powers on the basis of democratic principles.

It should be noted that not only the legal, social, but also the financial basis for the activities of citizens' self-government bodies has been created. Its financial source consists of its own funds of citizens' self-government bodies, budget funds allocated to these bodies by people's deputies, district and city councils, voluntary donations from legal entities and individuals, as well as other funds provided for by law. This, in turn, increases the influence of civil institutions on the life of society and plays the role of the main "lever" of the country's development.

With the creation of a stable financial basis in the self-government bodies of citizens, their tasks, their place in the system of public authority, the directions of the goals and functions of this activity are also being improved.

This allows us to work in our country on the principles of horizontal strengthening of governance and decentralization, independently solve all issues of local importance. It is this approach that helps citizens' self-government bodies to combine state and local interests and ensure the most effective implementation of the socio-economic potential of territorial self-government units. At the same time, the capabilities of citizens' self-government bodies to carry out tasks such as protecting the rights and interests of citizens and ensuring social protection of the population will be further expanded.

Taking into account the role of citizens' self-government bodies in exercising public authority and exercising their powers and solving tasks in the course of their activities, the following main tasks can be identified:

1. making independent decisions based on a collective approach to solving local issues;

2. activation of representatives of all segments of the population, turning them from active to proactive;

3. property of citizens' self-government bodies, independent management of the financial basis of their activities;

4. self-government of citizens to ensure the integrated development of territorial units;

5. meeting the needs of the population in the socio-cultural, household and other spheres;

6. assistance in maintaining public order with the involvement of the public;

7. representation in the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens regarding the implementation of self-government;

8. To President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev on the education of citizens included in the "Iron Register", "Women's Register", "Youth Register" based on the principles of collectivism, justice and love, their involvement in the process of social life. mobility, first changing one's social image, and then one's social class, using the created Motivation-Skill financial support mechanism;

9. it is necessary to: sociological classification of the stratification of representatives of the middle and dark strata of the population and determine the structure of the population balance in the region and conduct socio-statistical monitoring of changes in this balance;

10. development of the concept of human capital development of the microdistrict.

It is worth noting here that an important aspect of the activities of self-government bodies is an approach from the point of view of restoring traditions, values and choosing a path that corresponds to the indigenous interests of the population.

The full expression of public opinion through the medium of public opinion in the districts is our country's contribution to the path of democracy, widely recognized in the world [16]. Or in other words, Uzbekistan enriches world democracy with new features, methods, and new content.

The goal was to create neighborhoods not only on the sites of old neighborhoods, but also a full-fledged organization of the population living in multi-storey residential buildings. Because it makes it possible to bring positive conditions in neighborhoods into the lives of residents of high-rise buildings. This created opportunities to help everyone through the district work system. It is these opportunities that have consolidated in the legislation the status of the microdistrict as a self-governing body of citizens.

CONCLUSIONS

Currently, the work carried out to improve the social status of Magals in terms of strengthening human potential can be divided into two main areas. They are as follows:

➢ the first is a spiritual task, which is to give collective strength to a movement based on millennial traditions and values of honoring humanity in our people;

➢ secondly, in accordance with today's requirements of the institute of neighborhood, certain types of activities assigned to regional, city, district khokims are assigned to microdistricts and to achieve new and very important opportunities in democratizing the life of our society;

➢ the third is the goal of increasing human potential, that is, lifting each person from the status of a personality to the status of a personality, raising him to the level of a perfect personality, "professional perfection".

Therefore, the institutions of self-government are an important bridge connecting the state and citizens, and as a result of this activity, special social relations are created between the state and citizens. Building a civil society is not limited to ensuring the participation of citizens in the affairs of society and the State. Self-government bodies create the basis for citizens to occupy a certain position in the life of the state and society. This also includes strengthening social protection measures for education, training, and improving people's professional, intellectual, and creative potential. Their important task is to increase the consciousness and moral maturity of each person, work to eliminate such negative sides as nationalism and localism, educate them in the spirit of respect for national values, customs, traditions, Homeland, state and the interests of other citizens.

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