

Prospects for the Development of Civil Society in Uzbekistan

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Abstract: To date, the fact that legal and democratic systems in most countries of the world are decided as a combination of universal and national values makes it almost universally recognized that the establishment of civil society is the most optimal way of development of the human way of life, and its global scope makes it necessary to study civil society as a science.

In this article, the prospects for the development of civil society in Uzbekistan are studied philosophically.

Keywords: society, state, human factor, civil society, spirituality, strategy, fundamentals of civil society.

INTRODUCTION

In the process of teaching the science of civil society, methods of science, historicism, logic, Systematics, comparative analysis are used.

Science - to show its methodological theoretical foundations based on the analysis of ideas, theories, modern concepts about civil society. *Historicism* is an analysis based on the historical stages of the formation of civil society, the use of achievements in world experience, analyzing their peculiarities. *Logicism* is the analysis of aspects of the formation of civil society from Genesis to its present state (main signs, factors, principles, functions) on the basis of continuity. *Systemality* - to show civil society as a whole system and the appearance, development and place and role of each character in the system. *The method of comparative analysis* is a comparison of the experience of formation and development of civil society, showing its own aspects in each state.

THE DEGREE OF STUDY OF THE SUBJECT

The concept of civil society has been manifested in different manifestations throughout the long period from antiquity to the Western enlightenment[1]. In modern interpretation, however, the category first appears in the works of European philosophers in the early 18th century. At that time, this concept was understood as a political union formed with the aim of eliminating social conflicts that arise between citizens and are socially harmful through the means of rules. In ancient times, this concept was interpreted in accordance with the concept of a fossil society, without separation from the state. According to Plato, the state should set itself the goal of building a just society, and people, in the interests of society, with prudence, courage, pressure and Justice, carefully carry out the tasks assigned to them. Concern for society is defined as the function of a "wise ruler"[2].

By the beginning of the 21st century, the processes of liberalization of the construction of society began, based on the goals of implementing a conceptual political program "from a strong state to a strong society", gradually giving certain powers of central state bodies to local state authorities, self-government bodies and NGOs.

The fact that the fifth direction of the "Concept of further deepening democratic reforms in our country and the development of civil society "is called" the formation and development of civil society institutions" means that the tasks carried out in this area are the most important strategic goal of the state.

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It has been publicly acknowledged that one of the main tasks in the concept is to increase the prestige and status of civil society institutions in public administration and society, to the point where they are able to exercise effective public control over the activities of state and power structures. It is also envisaged that the process of development of civil society institutions will be inextricably linked with ensuring the effective interaction of public and civil control institutions with the state of society.

The laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On guarantees of the activities of non-profit organizations", "On public funds", "On sponsorship" for the purpose of increasing the development of non-profit organizations as civil society institutions, their independent activities, their rights and freedoms of citizens, as well as the protection of their interests, As a result of the decision of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to promote the development of civil society institutions in Uzbekistan" and the formation of other legal foundations, non-profit organizations began to express signs characteristic of civil society institutions in themselves.

But at the same time, the concept substantiated the need for further development and democratization of civil society institutions in the country, deeper integration goals into the world community, expression of the will of citizens in important state decisions, the adoption of a number of other laws in order to faoalize the participation of the population in reforms and socio-political processes. In particular, the adoption of the law "on social partnership" in order to achieve certain development in this area, to ensure the openness and effectiveness of the reforms being carried out, to ensure mutual cooperation with state bodies in Civil Relations was put on the agenda of the current period. Particular attention was paid to the fact that this law includes "legal norms on such issues as the rights and freedoms of different segments of the population, the establishment of clear boundaries in the interaction of NGOs with state structures in defense of their interests and the improvement of organizational and legal mechanisms".

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Also, in order to further develop the self-government bodies of citizens as an intitut of civil society, to more broadly represent the interests of the population, to further improve the organizational foundations of the neighborhood, to further expand their scope of work, to bring these bodies closer to their relations with state authorities and local government bodies, it was determined that it is Amendments and additions to this law are mainly neighborhoods"...it was established that on a clearly oriented basis, a serious focus will be placed on social support of the population, transformation into a center for the development of private entrepreneurship and family business, as well as further expansion of their tasks in the system of public control over the activities of state governing bodies".

From world experience, it is known that in the conditions of the functioning of civil society and the legal state, public control of the institutions of society over the activities of state bodies is of paramount importance. In this process, the interests of various social strata and citizens in society begin to manifest as supposedly state interests. In addition, public control affects the provision of the activities of state bodies to start the night on the basis of the interests of society. Importantly, in this process, citizens themselves become more socialized as they participate in public administration. Socialization, on the other hand, is one of the main components of political culture.

Therefore, the concept put forward a proposal to "Adopt the law on public control in the Republic of Uzbekistan", aimed at creating a systematic and effective legal mechanism for the implementation of the control of society, civil institutions over the enforcement of legislation by the authorities of state power and administration. This law established that "it is necessary to establish the types, forms and subects of public control, the subject of control, the legal mechanisms for its implementation, as well as the conditions for the responsibility of officials for not enforcing the current legislation in this area".

The most important aspect of civil society is that it is aimed at ensuring a person, his freedom and rights, while in the process it is important that the state is the main responsible political institution. Therefore, the concept showed that "the development of a national program of action in the field of human rights is of urgent importance". In accordance with it, important attention was paid to the fact that this "program must first of all embody measures aimed at ensuring the protection of human rights



and freedoms by law enforcement and control bodies, ensuring the formation of a culture of human rights in society and compliance with laws related to other areas of the world".

Of course, if we pay attention to how the level of development of civil society is measured by the manifestation of freedom of human rights and their comprehensive protection, we make sure that the improvement of the human rights protection system in the country consists in the improvement of one of the most important elements of the legal state.

At the same time, in the concept "The construction of society and state in the code of administrative responsibility of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is indisputable that the promotion of "amendments and additions", which provide for strengthening the responsibility of officials of state bodies for violating the requirements of legislation that established the rights of NGOs in various areas of socio-economic development, will create wide opportunities and social latitudes for civil society institutions to exercise their constitutional and legal powers as an independent institution. Of course, the amendments and additions to the code create conditions for the full implementation of Article 58 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Most importantly, the most necessary for NGOs is the formation of legal framework for their free and independent activities within the framework of laws.

By the present time, environmental threats have also been added to the global threats and threats (such as terrorism, extremism, climate change in the globe) for developed and developing countries around the world. In addition, environmental conditions also pose a serious threat to human health, the survival of nature on the basis of its own laws. In particular, organizations for the protection of ecology were formed in our country, a group of Deputies was formed in the Lower House of Parliament, who were able to ensure the interests of these actions. In accordance with the concept, "the adoption of the Environmental Control Act and a number of other legislation aimed at determining the role and place of non-profit organizations in the system of ensuring environmental protection" not only improves environmental processes, but also strongly affects the increase in population activity in this area, the formation of environmental culture.

CONCLUSION

By the present time, the reflection of the laws put forward in the concept was adopted by parliament, which is manifested as a factor in the further development of civil society in the country. As it turns out, as a result of the implementation of the goals and objectives put forward in the concept, on the basis of which the legislation for the development of civil society is brought to the level of developed countries, civil society institutions begin to operate on the basis of the requirements of universally recognized international norms, which are inextricably linked to holdamam, all After all, since the implementation of human interests by the present time is the main guarantee of human development, this process can be fully realized only in the conditions of civil society, which we are building. Therefore, the co – eminent thinker Georg Hegel predicted that all conditions for a person to be able to realize this higher value would be created on the ground of civil society, when he said that "the chief interest of a person is his own freedom in life". This society, dreamed of by mankind, is also becoming a Real reality in the country of Uzbekistan in the present time.

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