

The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in the Development of Civil Society

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Abstract: The article notes the creation of a legal framework that guarantees the freedom of citizens' self-government bodies, political parties, movements, trade unions, public organizations and foundations, non-governmental non-profit organizations and independent media.

Keywords: Democracy, civil society, strategy, non-governmental non-profit organizations, active citizenship, political parties, citizens' self-government bodies, public control, "third sector".

The development of civil society is an important condition for the restoration of a Democratic state. The so-called "democracy "literally means" people's power". It is civil society that allows a person to feel that he is the owner of power, the source of power at once. This means that the projection of democracy also dictates the progress of civil society. Civil society is an area of self-expression of the potential of free citizens; it consists of voluntarily formed organizations and associations and is free from interference by the state. Social movements, mass media, parties, trade unions, public associations, non – profit organizations, self-governing bodies of citizens, and creative associations-institutions of civil society. The main goal of civil society is to fully satisfy the various interests and needs of a person, to bring out its potential. After all, civil society institutions will be able to solve some problems in society independently, in a legal way, without interference from the state. Self-management and strict discipline – form the foundation of civil society. Man, his interests, honor and dignity are recognized as the highest values of civil society. In civil society, there are separate functions of state and authority, and institutions of civil society that complement each other and ensure the survival of a highly developed society. As noted by the first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov, "civil institutions, non-profit organizations are now becoming an important factor in the protection of democratic values, human rights and freedoms, as well as legitimate interests, the realization of their potential by citizens, their social, it creates conditions for increasing socio-economic activity and legal culture, promotes the balance of interests in society. As the reputation of such organizations increases and strengthens, the role of civil society institutions in the implementation of effective public control over the activities of state and authority structures is increasing in our society"[1,42]. Non-governmental organizations should be organized on a continuous basis on the basis of the framework of action, as well as on the basis of appropriate norms and rules of the established activities. Non-profit organizations create positive values, which will be the basis for stable relations between the individual and society, active participation of citizens in socio-political processes, increasing their responsibility for the work of society. Their specific role, Health and influence are felt in many aspects of the life of the society, creating a specific basis for the well-being of the human being as well as the well-being of the individual. The basis of civil society is public organizations. Also, one of the peculiarities of civil society is the voluntary formation of membership in all public organizations in the non - state system. This rule, firstly, manifests the high level of democracy in this same society, and secondly, expresses the high level of social consciousness and activity of members of society. It remains only after each citizen has made sure that he will achieve the goals that correspond to his interests and exteriors in the activities of the organization to which he wants to enter, he will be able to voluntarily join this organization. Public associations in the territory

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of the Republic of Uzbekistan should cooperate with the state and its bodies in the transition to the market economy, restoration of the legal state, Democratic and civil society, Express and satisfy the interests of various social groups in the means of self-government, promote democratic ideas and rules among the people. For a deeper understanding of the essence of civil society, it is necessary to clarify its relationship with the state. In civil society, horizontal relations based on mutual equality, volunteerism, personal initiative is the priority, if in the state structures a centralized management and vertical subordination relations are practiced. At this time, the state and civil society complement each other, not being dependent on each other. Therefore, in Democratic states, institutions of civil society are supported and protected within the framework of the law. It is not surprising that in 2017-2021 in the strategy of action on five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the development of civil society institutions is also focused. After all, the promotion of the issue of civil society development by the state as a strategic task will serve to improve the system of Public Administration. Article 49 of the state program "year of dialogue with the people and human interests" provides support of institutions of civil society in Uzbekistan by local government bodies. Its implementation serves the scope of implementation of activities on projects of social partnership by non-profit organizations in the regions. Civil society is restored by conscious, active citizens. Having an active civil position, a person observes events that occur in society, observes about their causes, seeks solutions to existing problems. Such a person is characterized by a strong sense of civil responsibility. Membership in civil society institutions does not serve as an increase in personal income. Because without the distribution of the organization's revenue among its members, the activities of the same organization are directed to development. The study of developed countries and national experience shows that the restoration of civil society cannot be achieved without the activities of public institutions, in other words, socio - political institutions. True, in this area, the state authorities are among the most basic institutions. But the policy and practical activity of the state in the field of socio-political stability, the activity of citizens in this direction, of course, is ensured only by the result of the organizational and other forms of behavior of the activities of public institutions. As noted in the literature, "the harmonization of different social strata in the conditions of a social state, their entry into the national interest is also provided for by the peculiarity of the activities of civil society institutions, the political and administrative mechanism of the civil service. It is against this background that the unification process provides for the development and adoption of decisions of civil society institutions at the level of districts, regions and centers, as well as active participation in control over them"[2,28]. In civil society, political parties, self-government bodies, non-profit organizations and other various mass actions are necessary for active participation of citizens in public administration and political processes as a result of their activities, representing the worldview and interests of various social strata in society, and, if necessary, as a result of socio-political activity of citizens, their political culture increases. On February 15, 1991, the Supreme Council of Uzbekistan adopted the law "on public associations in the Republic of Uzbekistan". This law created legal conditions for the radical reform of the activities of Public Associations, their purification from the old solo ideology, as well as the separation of the structure of Public Associations from the system of state and government. For the first time in the socio-political life of the Republic, the objectives of public associations were described in this law on the basis of international and democratic criteria: "Public Associations are civil, political, economic, social and cultural, realization and protection of legal and liberties, development of activity and initiative of citizens, their participation in the management of state and Public Affairs..."[3,155] will be drawn up for the purposes.

For the first time in the history of the country, it was recognized that the institutions of civil society – the independence of public associations-are legal entities that operate separately from the state and the government. This situation was one of the hallmarks of civil society. The law enshrined that interference in the activities of state bodies and Public Associations of officials, as well as interference

in the activities of public associations with the activities of state bodies and officials, was legally strengthened. In the period of the restoration of civil society, the activities of public associations are mainly aimed at achieving the following objectives:

- ✓ to ensure that the activities of public organizations are within the framework of the Constitution and existing laws;
- ✓ active participation of public organizations in the implementation of ideas for the construction of civil society, maintenance of political and social stability, comprehensive reform of society;
- ✓ development of market relations in the priority areas of its activity, eradication of such illusions as immortality and apathy in our society, mobilization of national pride and pride, patriotism, formation of a perfect person, formation of business and entrepreneurial qualities and qualities in our people;
- ✓ to protect the rights of members of Public Associations in their statutes and create opportunities to satisfy their interests;
- ✓ Wide participation of public organizations in the preparation of decisions of state authorities and management bodies, etc.

Institutions of civil society represent public opinion, carry out public control. The existence of public control is considered a sign of a Democratic state. On the one hand, if public control serves to improve the activities of public authorities, on the other hand, it serves as a mechanism for protecting citizens from illegal actions of state bodies, officials.

Public control is manifested in:

- ✓ implementation of public control over the activities of state bodies (each citizen can get acquainted with the document of the state office, citizens' appeals should be considered immediately and they should be answered promptly);
- ✓ petitions to the state authorities and self-government bodies;
- ✓ direct participation of citizens in public and public affairs (mainly through the activities of local self-government bodies);
- ✓ carrying out research work affecting public policy, carrying out scientific expertise, preparation of analytical documents, publication of publicist works, social audit);
- ✓ journalistic investigation;
- ✓ transparent discussion of important issues related to legislation and public life;
- ✓ Exit from legislative initiative (according to which citizens have the right to recommend the draft law to the relevant subjects) [4, 369].

Public control plays an important role in the elimination of ills in society, serves effectively in the Prevention of existing violations. In public control, an important role is played by the effectiveness and result of the activity, as well as the effectiveness of the implemented control practice. In this respect, public control serves to obtain objective information about the problems existing in the society and the conflicts waiting for their solution, as well as to find an acceptable solution to them. It is worth noting that the mass media plays an important role in increasing the effectiveness of community control. Legislation on non-governmental organizations in Uzbekistan is formed on the basis of the experience of developed countries, international legal norms and national traditions, which embodies Democratic printing and values. As the chief reformer of the state in the country, the comprehensive development of the legislative framework of non-governmental organizations is of great importance.

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Hundreds of laws and other legal norms on the Coordination of activities of non-profit organizations were adopted in the parliament, including the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on non-profit organizations"(14 April 1999) aimed at ensuring comprehensive coordination and legal aspects of the multifaceted activities of non-profit organizations. In Article 1 of the law, it is recognized that the general purpose of creating a non-profit organization is the satisfaction of social beneficial interests, with which it is established that a non-profit organization must adhere to the printing press of the people in its activities [5, 15]. In Article 2 of this law, the definition of the concept of "non-profit organization" "is interpreted on the basis of democratic values: "non - profit organization is a self-governing organization established by individuals and (or) legal entities on a voluntary basis, which does not receive income (profit) as the main goal of its activity, nor does it distribute the received income (profit) Non-profit organization is formed for the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of individuals and legal entities, other democratic values, for the achievement of social, cultural and educational goals, for the satisfaction of spiritual and other intangible needs, for the implementation of charitable activities and for other socially useful purposes"[6,14]. In this law, the cooperation of the state with non-profit organizations is expressed in such a way that the state body, that is, the Parliament, accepts the law, which, according to the law, serves the interests of members of the "third sector" and society. The concept of a socially useful goal, as noted in the law, is the direction of the activities of non-governmental organizations to social protection of vulnerable strata of the population. Taking into account the fact that one of the important functions of state bodies is the social protection of the population, the creation of legal bases for the interaction of non-governmental organizations with state bodies in this area is manifested. According to the law "on non-profit organizations", the objectives of non-profit organizations of non-profit organizations are carried out in the following areas: -first of all, it is structured in the pursuit of achieving broad cultural goals. This carries out activities in the fields of Education, Science, Culture; - secondly, conducting activities aimed at ensuring the health of the population of the country (organizations engaged in sports and physical education, promoting both methods of prevention of various diseases and advanced experience of their treatment); - third, organizations that protect the rights in different directions of activity (for example, the Consumer Rights Protection Society); -from the four, organizations aimed at satisfying the spiritual and other intangible needs of citizens (non-governmental associations, social foundations, etc.); - in the fifth, organizations engaged in charitable work[7,16]. The interaction and cooperation of non-profit organizations in Uzbekistan is described in Article 4 of this law as follows: "the state ensures compliance with the rights and legitimate interests of non-profit organizations provides them with equal legal opportunities for participation in social life. Non-profit organizations can provide state support for individual social beneficial programs. This article 4 of the law establishes the basis for the interaction of non-profit organizations with state bodies. The state, on the one hand, on a legal basis, strengthens the rights and legitimate interests of non-profit organizations, on the other hand, takes responsibility for the legal protection of the rights and legitimate interests of non-profit organizations. The state creates conditions that guarantee the realization of the rights and legitimate interests of non-profit organizations imposes on all state bodies and officials the duty of unconditional execution of the requirements of the law, where necessary, protects the rights and legitimate interests of non-profit organizations from various encroachments. Non-profit organizations are entitled to protect their rights and legitimate interests by all available legal means. In civil society, great importance is attached to social life and its continuous development. Its main purpose is to ensure that a person lives a decent life, all life dreams are realized through political organizations, social institutions, groups, family and other public associations in the same society. A number of practical works have been carried out and normative-legal documents have been adopted aimed at improving the activities of non-profit organizations in the formation of civil society in our country. In particular, more than 200 legislative acts aimed at the creation of legislative bases for the functioning of non-

profit organizations and other institutions of civil society have been adopted, in the sentence of which we can list the laws “on Public Associations”, “on non-profit organizations”, “on public funds”, “on social partnership”, “on public control”. Non-profit organizations are also growing in our country. Currently, there are more than 9 thousand non-profit organizations in Uzbekistan, as well as branches and offices of 30 international and foreign non-governmental organizations [8, 24]. NGOs are organizational structures that can directly and indirectly influence the improvement of material and spiritual well-being of the citizens of the country. These organizations provide support to the population of a particular region and society as a whole on various issues. In particular, it participates in activities on an institutional scale, ranging from solving important problems at regional, local borders, improving the standard of living of the population, participation in profilactic work. NGOs apply various measures within the framework of the legal norms adopted in the indirect impact on the socio-political life of the country, closely cooperate with state bodies, and act as public experts. The decision-making of the system of Public Associations in the country coincides with the process of practically ensuring human rights and freedom inherent in civil society. As a result of national independence and radical reforms that covered all aspects of the socio-political, economic life of the country, in a short period of time in the country decided one of the important requirements of civil society and the restoration of the legal state - systems of Public Associations inherent in a democratic society. NGOs are united unions of members of society on a democratic basis, they express the political, social and creative interests of their members occupy an important place in increasing the activity of citizens. Youth, women's organizations, trade unions in the NGO system operating in the country contribute to the formation of universal values such as realization of Social Justice, development of democratic principle, solution of universal problems, provision of socio-political stability, peace and tranquility, protection of Population Health, Solution of environmental and other pressing issues are the core of their activities. It is known that in the conditions of civil society, the activities of NGOs are deteriorating; their activities are further enhanced in the reforms carried out in the country. NGOs participate in the discussion of programs and decisions adopted by the state government, in the implementation of Public Policy. They include their representatives in the composition of electoral commissions, express their attitude to the persons who put their candidates in the deputies ' office or in the whiteness (chairmanship) of the meetings of citizens. NGOs will not be indifferent to the political processes taking place in society. Their members are represented in their political processes by their active participation in elections. Bearing in mind that increasing the political activity of citizens is the main component of the formation of their political culture, political parties occupy the main place in the socialization of citizens and increasing their political culture. Also, in the process of mutual oppositional relations between political parties, citizens begin to see the need to increase their political activity. The role and role of political parties in the quality of the main factor for the restoration of civil society in our country can be indicated on the basis of: -candidates for representative bodies and executive power are indicated not by high state bodies, but by members of the party and their bodies; in this process, the attention of the party members ' initiatives, consisting of ordinary citizens, the emergence of responsibility in them is a factor of their activation; -political parties because citizens and social strata represent political interests, citizens become members of it and with the help of the party they have the opportunity to realize their political interests; citizens themselves become members of the party because of the inability to express their political interests and will alone or become a benevolent citizen to him; in the process, citizens are politically motivated; -citizens as supporters of political parties take part in the voting of candidates of deputies elected to representative bodies, which are inclined to themselves in the elections; as a result of the promotion of different candidates by different parties, benevolent desires are formed in citizens to choose one of the candidates and get them more votes; this means that they are not indifferent to; -in the conditions of the multiparty system, citizens are directly involved in the activities of the primary party organizations,

or in the labor community, he or she is assigned to the influence of this or that political party; this situation affects their political activity; -citizens participate in the activities of political parties or in the election campaigns in which they coordinate; this process increases the level of socialization of citizens to a certain extent; in other words, citizens are politically at a certain level of activity; - politics “deals” not only with state organizations or political parties, but also with some derived entity, or in other words each individual is engaged in politics. Because, according to Aristotle interpretation, “man is a political being by its nature” [9,378]. As a result of the law “on public associations in the Republic of Uzbekistan”, adopted on February 14, 1991, provides for the legal aspects of the formation of the multiparty system in the country, the processes of formation of new political parties in the country began. The law “on political parties “adopted by the OliyMajlis on December 25, 1996 took an important place in the decision-making of the multiparty system in Uzbekistan. The law consists of 17 articles, in which legal bases were created, characteristic of the requirements of the criteria of developed countries for the functioning of political parties on the basis of democratic rules. According to Article 5 of the law, “the state guarantees the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of political parties, creating equal legal opportunities for them to fulfill their goals and functions established by the charter” [10,12]. Also, for the first time in political life, Article 12 of the law clearly and clearly indicates the rights of political parties “ ” political parties have the following rights: -free dissemination of information on its activities, promotion of its ideas, goals and decisions; - participation in the preparation of relevant decisions in the elected state bodies through their representatives; -participation in the elections of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, bodies of state power in accordance with the procedure established by law; -holding meetings, conferences and other events related to party activities; - establishment of mass media and use of other mass media in accordance with the procedure stipulated by the legislation; -Establishing an Alliance (bloc) with political parties of the Republic of Uzbekistan, establishing contractual relations with them and other public associations” [11,15]. One of the important signs of civil society is the creation of legal grounds for the free expression of different opinions in political institutions and political processes, as well as the formation of individuals capable of pluralistic thinking - citizens of a legal state. The adoption of the Constitutional Law on the renewal and further democratization of Public Administration and the role of political parties in the modernization of the country”, which entered into force from 1 January 2007, strengthened the legal framework for the further development of civil society institutions in the country, created opportunities for political parties to operate on the basis of democratic principles. Currently, the people's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan, the Social Democratic Party of Uzbekistan “Adolat”, the Democratic Party of Uzbekistan “national revival”, the movement of entrepreneurs and businessmen-the Libo - Democratic Party of Uzbekistan and the Ecological Party of Uzbekistan are operating in our country. In this way, in the years of independence in the country, socio-political latitudes were created for the independent development and wide activity of political parties from the bodies of state power. At the same time, the legislative power of the OliyMajlis "consists of one hundred and fifty deputies elected for a period of five years on the basis of multi-party rule on territorial, single-mandate electoral districts", this rule was strengthened by the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on elections to the Supreme Assembly of the Republic of Uzbekistan", which further As a result of the reforms carried out by the state in the early period of national independence in the country, legal foundations were created for the functioning of political parties, which were an important institution of civil society, on the basis of democratic values. As can be seen from the analysis, political parties play an important role as the main factor in increasing the political activity of citizens. In its place, the rise in the activity of citizens is manifested as a factor of ensuring socio-political stability in society. Because, citizens who satisfy their political interests and passions through political parties will no longer give up their dignity and dissatisfaction with their activities in relation to the bodies of political power, thus, between the authorities and the society, self-esteem and general

goals will be formed, and socio-political stability in society will become a stagnant state. As a result of the main reform activity of the state in Uzbekistan, the legal basis of non-profit organizations on the basis of democratic principles was formed. In a short period of time, constitutional and legal conditions were created - the foundation for the construction of civil society in the country. As a result of the reforms, a system of non-profit organizations was formed in the country. Importantly, as a result of state cooperation with the "third sector", broad opportunities were created for the independent functioning of non-profit organizations, management of state and public affairs in the country. By the beginning of the XXI century, the state and people of Uzbekistan devoted freedom to citizens in the advanced developed countries, created all conditions for the free development of the individual, were able to democratize all spheres of society, expressed in themselves the national heritage and traditions, civil society began to deepen the new stage of reforms on the way to restoration.

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