



THE IMPORTANCE OF POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF CIVIL SOCIETY

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: Today, special attention is paid to the issue of building and developing a civil society based on democracy in the world. The article talked about the importance, priorities and peculiarities of political institutions in the construction of civil society in our country.

INTRODUCTION

Historically it is known that in the formation of civil society, the adoption of the "bill of Rights" in England in 1689, and in the United States in 1791, and later in France in 1789, the "declaration of the rights of man and of the citizen" was instrumental. During this period, the concept of civil society was formed as a society of equal people, free from excessive prohibitions and unnecessary administrative regulation, which freely manifests its creative initiative.

Today, civil society is understood as a social space in which the law is prioritized, human rights, freedoms and legitimate interests are ensured, favorable conditions are created for the development and manifestation of personality, independent and stable institutions are practiced, supported by a wide range of activities [1].

It should be noted separately, it is impossible to build a legal democratic state without a mature civil society. Therefore, from the days of our independence, such important tasks as the establishment of a free democratic state based on a free market economy, the formation of a solid foundation of civil society were identified as the main strategic goal.

Our First President Was I.A.Karimov said that " today we are building a new state, a new society in which socio - political relations, the consciousness and thinking of people are also unique, at the same time, there is no doubt that a completely new meaning will be acquired. First of all, the relationship between the individual and the state, with the person and society should completely find a new meaning and form, be based on new features, new principles"[2], they emphasized.

At the moment, effective work is being carried out on the construction and development of civil society in our state. In particular, in this regard, the head of our state SH.Decree No. 6181 “on approval of the concept of development of civil society in 2021-2025”, adopted by Mirziyoyev on March 4, 2021, also confirms our opinion.

In this concept, the importance of political institutions in the construction of civil society is reflected in the following priorities:

- consistent improvement of the legal framework for the development of civil society;
- further improvement of the mechanism of assistance to civil society institutions and their support by the state;
- create the necessary conditions for the active participation of civil society institutions in the management of the state and society;
- further expansion of the participation of civil society institutions in the implementation of state social projects;
- ensuring the openness of the activities of civil society institutions[3].

LITERATURE REVIEW

In political science, the construction of civil society as well as the study of the problems associated with them is relevant. Scientific research in this direction continues today. Including M. from Western scientists. Walzer, Ph.Schmitter, K.Helmut, a Russian scientist. I.Solovev, V.P.Pugachyov, V.Baturin, M. from scientists of the Republic. Kirgizboyev, H.Odilgoriev, Sh.Jalilov, A.O'tamuradov, R.Hasanov, S.Berdikulov, K.Nazarov et al. When writing this article, the books of the authors named above and the decisions, decrees, decrees adopted in our country on the topic accompanying them were designated as methodological resources.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study used methodologies of systematic-analysis, functional, historicism, logicism, complex approach, institutional approach.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

One of the main criteria for the formation of civil society is the creation of its legal basis. Therefore, first of all, special attention was paid to the establishment of the legal foundation of civil society in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the expression of its legal norms, which legally strengthen its basic provisions and requirements. In particular, in Article 12 of our main framework, we can see that the main principled issues of civil society such as “the development of social life in the Republic of Uzbekistan on the basis of the diversity of political institutions, ideologies and opinions, the fact that no ideology can be established as a state ideology” [4] are legally strengthened.

As a result of the reforms implemented in our country, the participation of citizens in the state government is becoming richer with a new meaning. It is directly related to the diverse democratic institutions that have arisen in society. From this point of view, we can observe that, to this day, in the socio-economic, political-spiritual life of our society, the functions of civil institutions from state power are expanding. If 95 NGOs were recorded in our republic in 1991, by 2000 the number had grown to 2,585. In 2013, it surpassed 6,000. Today, the number shows an increase from 8,250.

Significant work was carried out to democratize and liberalize the activities of civil society institutions, ensuring their wide participation in the process of deepening socio-political and socio-economic reforms. Special attention was also paid to the creation of the legal framework for the activities of these institutions. Chapter XIII of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan is devoted to the constitutional foundations of the activities of Public Associations, in which such principles as the types

of these organizations, the order of their activities, their independence from public authorities and officials are strengthened. In particular, Article 70 of the Constitution states that "trade unions, political parties, societies of scientists, women's organizations, veterans and organizations of youth and persons with disabilities, creative unions, mass movements and other associations of citizens registered in the Republic of Uzbekistan in the manner prescribed by law are recognized as public associations"[4].

In addition, the new Constitution places special emphasis on "the importance of political institutions in shaping civil society", and also includes norms aimed at the formation of an active civil society and the further development of the institution of public control.

- for the first time in our national legislation, the composition of civil society institutions is revealed and it is established that they form the basis of civil society;
- a new article is introduced on the formation of the state budget and the conduct of public control by civil society institutions over its implementation;
- as one of the main powers of the government, it is established "to take measures to ensure openness and transparency in the work of executive authorities, legitimacy and efficiency, to combat the manifestations of corruption in their activities, to improve the quality and openness of public services;
- granting citizens, if their number is not less than one hundred thousand people, the right to include their proposals on legislation in the Legislative Chamber of the House of Commons in the procedure of legislative initiative.

All this is exactly monand to the recommendation of Folker Thurk, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, who was in our country with an official visit on March 13-15 of this year, that: "to ensure the full participation of civil society in the reform process, state institutions must create the necessary conditions." Also, Folker said of Turk: "strong civil society provides the movement of the wheel of human rights as an important Bolt. The fact that non-governmental organizations can operate without external intervention is as necessary as air with water" suggests that the role of political institutions in the construction of civil society is incomparable.

Therefore, it is in our consistent policy on the development of civil society in Uzbekistan that the necessary conditions are created for the active participation of political institutions.

It should be noted that the most important of the basic principles of the formation of a legal-democratic state and civil society is the formation of state authorities on the basis of universal elections and the participation of citizens in the affairs of the state and society directly or through their elected representatives.

The main role in this, first of all, is played by political parties, which serve as a kind of "bridge" between society and the state and are one of the most important institutions of civil society.

Hence, " civil society is a highly organized society, relying on a system of holistic relationships, in which self-control mechanisms are perfectly determined. In the context of this society, there will be various associations, associations, non-governmental organizations and agencies that represent the rights, freedoms and interests of people and citizens. They are independent of state power and operate actively on the principle of self-government.» [6,328].

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that political institutions are becoming important in building a civil society. Therefore, today we need an in-depth scientific and theoretical study of civil society, a constant analysis of its development, increasing the information and educational potential and democratic skills of representatives of civil society institutions, legal strengthening of the participation of NGOs at all stages

of drafting bills, improving the legal framework in the field of mass media and increasing the effectiveness of public control, it is necessary to ensure the fulfillment of important tasks and the implementation of.

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