

FEATURES OF FURTHER INCREASING THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY INSTITUTIONS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UZBEKISTAN'S NEW DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the role of non-governmental organizations and other institutions of civil society in the process of modernization of society. The philosophical essence of the concepts of "politics" is revealed . Particular attention is paid to the factors of increasing the socio-political activity of citizens. The content of the Concept for the development of civil society in New Uzbekistan is outlined.

KEYWORDS

Politics, civil society, new strategy, non-governmental non-profit organizations, political process, development.

INTRODUCTION

As you know, politics is a complex phenomenon of social life. As you know, in exact translation from Greek, the term "politics" means "the art of government, participation in the affairs of the state." The people, the population are the leading subjects of political processes in civil society and local

communities, acting along with the state as the main subjects of political and public power [1].

Civil society is largely a self-regulating system and at the same time controlled by the institutions of state power it creates. At the same time, civil society,



defining the functions, structure and tasks of the state, sets the parameters and limits of its intervention in its activities.

The strengthening and development of civil society depends on many factors, among which an important place belongs to the forms of direct and representative democracy, increased social activity and responsibility of citizens, state electoral policy [2]. The level of citizenship of society and local communities depends on their perfection, justice and reasonableness recognized by all. And the degree of this perfection is determined by the extent to which they allow the majority of citizens to really participate in the formation of power and its policy, in the development of its economic and social programs.

The success and results of reforms depend not so much on the desires and goals of the political elite, but on the choice of such paths that would provide it with a strong support among the people, because no matter how attractive models civil society, democracy, a democratic and rule-of-law state are constructed, their viability and the real content is determined primarily by the participation and political culture of the broad masses of citizens and their public associations [3].

A lot of work is being done in Uzbekistan to form a strong civil society in which the protection of human rights, interests and freedoms is ensured. This has been identified as a priority for large-scale democratic reforms since the first days of independence. For a fairly short period by historical standards, a lot of work has been done in Uzbekistan to develop a system of independent, stable non-governmental non-profit organizations that support the interests of the population [4]. A legal base has been created, a number of normative legal acts and serving for their free development. - The creation of an effective

system of state support for socially significant projects of civil society institutions has served as an important factor in expanding the activities of non-governmental non-profit organizations, ensuring their financial sustainability.

In recent years, through an open, targeted and fair distribution of financial resources annually allocated from the State budget to support non-governmental non-profit organizations and other civil society institutions, the implementation of various social projects by them [5]. The proposed Concept of further deepening democratic reforms and formation of civil society in the country has become an important legal basis for further expansion of the scope of activities of non-governmental non-profit organizations and other institutions of civil society. On the basis of the concept for the past period, the laws “On the openness of the activities of state authorities and administration”, “On environmental control”, “On social partnership” were adopted [6]. In accordance with the amendments to the Basic Law, the institution of public control over the activities of state authorities and administration was constitutionally fixed, which significantly strengthened the constitutional rights of citizens to receive information, participate in the management of the state and society. The priority in this process of the principle of building a strong civil society and its successful implementation finds its practical confirmation [7]. Protection of human rights and interests has become the main activity of non-governmental non-profit organizations. The adoption of the Law “On Social Partnership” is an important event. NGOs constitute the institutional basis of civil society. They provide a balance between the interests of the state and society, contribute to the identification of existing socio-economic and humanitarian problems and mobilize society to solve



them, and assist citizens in realizing their potential. Further improvement of the activities of civil society institutions plays an important role not only in ensuring the interests of the population, but also in the development of the country [8]. It is noteworthy that the expansion of the network of non-governmental non-profit organizations in Uzbekistan, their coverage of all spheres of society, contributes to ensuring the rights of children, youth, women, and solving various social problems. The activity of this system in the wide involvement of the population in small business and private entrepreneurship, the implementation of socio-economic programs and the support of its activities by the state is a positive experience [9].

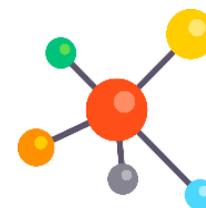
It is advisable to study it and put it into practice. It is noteworthy that the legislation of Uzbekistan provides for the issues of social support and increasing the activity of the population, ensuring its employment, developing small businesses and private entrepreneurship, protecting the environment and public health, and forming a harmoniously developed generation as the main areas of social partnership. After all, the solution of these issues is an important factor in social progress [10]. Their reflection in the national legislation of Uzbekistan and their implementation are the key to success.

In Uzbekistan, non-governmental non-profit organizations, based on the legal mechanisms of social partnership, actively interact with state authorities and administration in solving the most important issues of socio-economic development and humanitarian problems. Projects implemented on the basis of social partnership yield high results[11].

public commissions on social partnership operate under all regional Kengashes of people's deputies of our country. They determine the priority areas of

interaction, consider the initiatives put forward. This allows, on the one hand, to draw the attention of state bodies to existing problems, on the other hand, to involve non-governmental non-profit organizations and other civil society institutions in the implementation of the main territorial state programs. - It is noteworthy that in Uzbekistan there is state support for initiatives, social projects of non-governmental non-profit organizations. Uzbekistan has created a legal framework for the participation of non-governmental non-profit organizations in the implementation of important state programs on such socially significant issues as health care and environmental protection. In particular, the Law "On Environmental Control" was adopted, aimed at determining the role and place of non-governmental non-profit organizations in the system of ensuring environmental protection [12-17]. It is worth studying the experience of the state using such a large potential in this area, providing it with all the necessary conditions. Activists of non-governmental non-profit organizations are members of almost fifty permanent interdepartmental commissions (councils, working groups) created by the head of our state and the government.

The organization of joint events of non-governmental non-profit organizations and government bodies has become widespread, the initiators of which are increasingly being non-governmental non-profit organizations. The mahalla institution in the system of non-governmental non-profit organizations of Uzbekistan deserves attention, as it protects the interests of all segments of the population. This institution, which embodies the ancient values of the Uzbek people, along with providing support to people in need of help, educating young people as harmoniously developed personalities, has taken on more than 30 functions and powers of state bodies.



Thus, the mahalla has become an important pillar of the state. Peace and stability reigning in New Uzbekistan create the basis for the free activity of civil institutions. The fundamentals of national legislation to support the institutions of civil society created in Uzbekistan are fully consistent with the norms of international law. The fixing of the institution of public control in the Basic Law of the country gives great rights to civil institutions.

President of Uzbekistan Shavkat On March 4, 2021, Mirziyoyev signed a decree approving the Concept for the Development of Civil Society in 2021-2025.

The priority areas of the concept are:

- consistent improvement of the legal foundations for the development of civil society;
- assistance to civil society institutions and improvement of the mechanism of their state support;
- creation of the necessary conditions for the active participation of civil society institutions in state and public administration;
- expanding the participation of civil society institutions in the implementation of state social projects;
- ensuring the openness of the activities of civil society institutions [18-24].

The decree also approved a roadmap for the implementation of the concept in 2021 and targets for the development of civil society in 2021-2025.

The number of representatives of non-governmental non-profit organizations created at the initiative of citizens in public councils under each state body (in relation to the total number of representatives of non-governmental non-profit organizations in public

councils) is planned to be increased to 5% in 2021 and 25% in 2025.

The total number of proposals made by non-governmental non-profit organizations to higher organizations to improve legislation should be increased to 1,000 in 2021 and to 5,000 in 2025.

The number of non-governmental non-profit organizations participating in the implementation of the state program of the announced year is expected to increase to 30 in 2021, the state program in 2025 - up to 50.

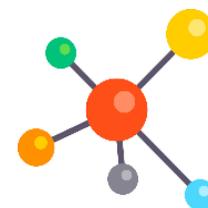
From April 1, the Decree introduces the Index of Openness in the Activities of Non-Governmental Non-Commercial Organizations . The rating will be compiled at the end of each year based on the work carried out by non-governmental non-profit organizations , the level of social partnership, the effectiveness of allocated subsidies, grants and social orders, and other indicators. The development and introduction of the index into practice is entrusted to the justice authorities [25-29].

In addition, the decree introduces the institution of a permanent representative non-governmental non-profit organizations participating in the meetings of the Legislative Chamber Oliy Majlis and its committees (commissions). He is appointed and dismissed by the Public Chamber from among the employees of non-governmental non-profit organizations who have contributed to the development of civil society, have been active in protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens and have earned the respect of the people.

The main function of civil society is to ensure the observance and protection of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen, the formation of a democratic legal social state. The state in modern conditions is



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the main mechanism for solving these problems. The rights and freedoms of man and citizen, the creation of conditions that ensure a decent life and free development of a person, are the backbone of both civil society and a democratic legal social state.

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