



Political and legal foundations of civil society development

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Abstract: This article briefly describes the political and legal foundations of the development of civil society in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Key words: civil society, state, development strategy, state power, human rights, reforms, democracy.

The current level of development in Uzbekistan proves that democratic reforms are being carried out quickly in the country and the country is not deviating from the path of forming a civil society and building a constitutional state. The development strategy is a path to consistent, gradual reform and development of all areas of state and community life. Today, the “Uzbekistan 2030” strategy, which is being comprehensively interpreted and studied by experts and scientists of our country and abroad, is undergoing a unique assessment and separately defining the future prospects of the country's socio-political and economic development in all directions.

In his address to our people on January 25, 2020, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev stated: “The path of democratic reforms is the only and most correct path for us.” In this regard, we are searching every day and trying to shape our way of life and work to update the study of good practices abroad. We have set ourselves the ambitious goal of building a new Uzbekistan together with our people. In this context, the new idea that “society is the initiator of reforms” is penetrating ever deeper into our daily actions [1]. Each state strives to ensure a stable political environment, to create conditions that support the development of all spheres of society, namely “the state as a subject of political administration, as well as the main political institution that has accumulated maximum power...” “[2] By developing a political-legal mechanism, it is natural to use the available resources. The independent state of Uzbekistan implements its policy in accordance with the specifics of the development of a new management system in the country and the transition to market relations, paying special attention to the groups and strata that form the basis of its social relations, taking into account their goals, interests and problems. It is known that every nation has the right to live freely and comfortably and considers it dear. In particular, everyone has this right. About 70 international conventions, declarations, pacts related to human rights have been adopted by the UN, more than 160 by the General Assembly of the Council of Europe, more than 70 by UNESCO, and more than 30 by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. Currently, there are about 400 international documents on human rights [3]. During the years of independence, a legal system was established in Uzbekistan based on new legal principles and requirements, based on the priority of human rights and freedoms, accepted at the international level. A sharp turn has been made from the oppression and violence of the established regime to legal norms that conform to world standards. Aligning the laws of our country with universal standards and standards in the field of human rights, developing a national program of action in this area, establishing a comprehensive system of institutions for the protection of human rights, continuing to join international treaties and documents related to human rights and creating an effective one Mechanism for fulfilling their obligations.



Civil society is a society of people with high qualities. Civil society is a social system in which the rule of law is guaranteed, human rights and freedoms are established, political parties and institutions, diversity of ideologies and opinions are guaranteed, and a person is guaranteed the free choice of his forms of economic, political and cultural life, Citizen self-government. The status of the committees will be high.

During the years of independence, the political and legal foundations necessary for the further deepening of democratic reforms and the development of civil society and its practices were created in Uzbekistan:

First: the adoption of the Constitution, which fully complies with the standards of international law.

Secondly: the implementation of the principle of separation of powers, which has passed on the experience of industrialized countries and served the development of our national statehood.

Third: the transfer of legislative power – the Oliy Majlis – from a unicameral to a bicameral professional system.

Fourth: transferring part of the President's powers to the upper house of Parliament - the Senate and the government, strengthening the role and responsibilities of the Prime Minister and the state government in general.

Fifth: the implementation of clear legal measures to strengthen the independence and freedom of the judiciary; the creation of a system of reciprocal balance and control necessary for the effective exercise of the powers of Parliament, the adoption of reasoned and sophisticated laws and decisions.

Sixth: strengthen the role and powers of self-government bodies: neighborhoods, neighborhood committees and village citizens' assemblies in social life.

Seventh: strengthening the role and influence of political parties and civil society institutions in the most important decisions of state importance, as well as the adoption of numerous regulatory and legal documents aimed at further expanding the scope of their activities.

It is a fact that has been proven many times throughout historical development that the political foundations for building a new society must be strong. Today, Uzbekistan, which has become an equal member of the world community, has a new content and form of political system and political structures. An electoral system that meets international standards was created, the foundations of a democratic constitutional state and a free civil society were strengthened, and the system for guaranteeing human rights and freedoms was further improved. If the social consciousness of different peoples, parties and national-ethnic units in each society and country does not change, it will be difficult for the people and the nation living in that place to realize their ultimate goals. The harmonious resolution of these issues from the first years of independence will help create social and political foundations that will allow the implementation of priority tasks in this regard.

We can mention some of the laws that serve to establish civil society in our country: Law "On Public Associations in the Republic of Uzbekistan", Law "On Trade Unions, Guarantees of Their Rights and Activities", Law "On Non-State and Non-Commercial Organizations", " Law on Political Parties, Law on Financing of Political Parties, The Law "On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations", the Law "On Mass Media", the Law "On Public Funds", the Law "On Sponsorship", the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Measures to Support the Development of Civil Society Institutions in Uzbekistan" gi Decision and others. These legal documents are an important factor in strengthening the social activity of civil society institutions. The creation of these legal bases not only led to the creation of an independent sphere of legal regulation of social relations related to the activities of public



organizations in the national legal system of our country, but also gave it a sense of systematicity. In addition, issues related to the protection of the rights of public organizations have created an opportunity for the formation of the entire legal system, which includes constitutional, civil, administrative and criminal law norms.

The issues affecting the interests of public organizations were resolved by the state authorities and local self-government bodies on the basis of the participation and consent of the relevant public organizations. At the same time, it was established that the state should ensure the protection of the legal interests and rights of public organizations, provide comprehensive support for their activities and, in particular, provide benefits in tax and other matters.

Reforms in the processes of formation and development of civil society institutions, which form the basis of civil society in the country, are becoming more and more deepened. In our country the representative of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Human Rights (Ombudsman), the National Center for Human Rights, the Institute for Monitoring Current Legislation, as well as the system of national institutions for the protection of human rights were placed in the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in the Prosecutor General's Office and established in the Ministry of the Interior and are actively working.

In this sense, the historical path traveled by our people during the years of independence, great achievements and milestones in all fields, instilling the importance of our country's development strategy in the hearts and minds of every citizen, has become the main direction of our spiritual and spiritual development has become educational work today. This creates a great responsibility for all of us to make the results of independent development tangible to the various segments of the population, especially the young generation, and to develop a sense of belonging to the reforms implemented in society.

So, in the development strategy, the political and legal foundations of the development of civil society are explained in the lectures of the head of our state using historical evidence and figures, well-founded scientific opinions and conclusions, the history of the independence of our country and the stages of the development of our society, Art and significance of today's priorities and tasks, national experiences in other countries. Undoubtedly, it serves as a solid theoretical basis for a clearer understanding of their peculiarities and modern possibilities once the application process has begun.

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