



Foreign experience of mutual cooperation of civil society institutions.

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Abstract: This article provides information on mutual cooperation of civil society institutions in Uzbekistan with specific examples.

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

The development of political systems in our country today makes it possible to express regional interests and reconcile them with the interests of the state as a whole. The effectiveness of this process depends on the activity of national and regional political institutions. Local governments are an important territorial political institution formed by local authorities. The establishment of close relationships of this institution with the regional community and its other institutions serves to realize regional interests.

Based on the experience of foreign states in Uzbekistan, regional communities need to form various political institutions to realize their interests. The fact that political institutions represent common interests without mass citizen participation makes them independent subjects of politics. Each institution, as a political entity, cooperates with the social environment through the activities of its leaders, managers and ordinary members to satisfy socio-political interests of individuals and groups. Under the influence of deficiencies in the activities of these institutions, including organizational and technical deficiencies, the capabilities of this or that structure do not meet the needs of individuals and groups, which leads to a deterioration in their reputation. A. Limonov evaluates the recognition of local self-government as an element of the political system in the form of the recognition of local (municipal) interests that are directly related to the provision of vital needs of the population. It will be possible to justify this regional authority as an independent authority, i.e. as an authority of a territorial community. Local self-government is, on the one hand, a necessary element of civil society, and on the other hand, it arises as a means of improving it. Some Uzbek scholars recognize the need for a clear separation of self-governing and state-regulated social relations in civil society, otherwise there is a possibility of an expansion of state administration. Finally, the institution of local self-government as an institution of independent mass power, due to the diversity of its organizational and functional forms, defines the role of a unique “border” institution between civil society and the political system.

In the West, the ideological interpretation of civil society's relations with the state is emphasized in the doctrine of contractualism. It was mentioned that the main task of the state is to protect civil society institutions through legal regulation and limitation. There is also an approach that prioritizes civil society over the state. This is particularly evident in the opinion that “the smaller the state's sphere of influence, the better” (T. Pace). Many scientists, including H. Odilkoriev, say: “Civil society is a set of relations that are free from state influence and interference in social life, administrative pressure and form the sphere of people's private life.”

D. Ernazarov criticizes the conflict between civil society and the state and shows the role of civil society as a system of non-governmental organizations in ensuring national



security.

In the words of Islam Karimov, the first president of Uzbekistan: “For us, civil society is a social space.” In this area, the law prevails, and it does not hinder a person's self-improvement, on the contrary, it helps. The interests of the individual fully contribute to the full realization of their rights and freedoms. At the same time, it is not allowed to discriminate against the rights and freedoms of other people. That is, freedom and compliance with the law apply simultaneously, complement each other and require each other. In other words, state laws should not discriminate against human and civil rights. Therefore, all people must unconditionally obey the laws.” The analysis of approaches to civil society and state relations shows the need to build cooperative relations between them. Article 1 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Local State Power” establishes that the Council of People's Deputies and the Governor ensure relations between the state power and administrative bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan and citizens' self-government bodies and their involvement in the administration of individual regions, districts and cities. Despite the fact that local councils are given extensive powers and the governor is usually appointed from among the deputies and confirmed by them, the issues of fulfilling the above-mentioned tasks have not been sufficiently resolved. In this context, improving the regulations of the local councils of governors and people's deputies as part of modernization and democratization processes serves to implement the law, i.e. to represent the interests of local communities. The implementation of the modernization process in the country and the achievement of stability are the institutions, values, traditions, population mentality, regional, national, religious, cultural and spiritual characteristics that have their roots and foundations in this society, to what extent people can accept modernization values, that political system depends on important factors such as adaptability to updates. The institution of the Council in our nation-state is one such factor.

Experiences of decision-making based on the Council are recorded in Nizamulmulk's “Politics” and Amir Temur's Tuzuks. Today, the development of councils such as citizens' juries (in Germany), agreement conferences (in Denmark) and publiforums (in Switzerland) abroad is a solid foundation of Uzbek traditions for democratic development.

Abroad, the conduct of “citizen polls” by representatives serves to fulfill the task of representing the interests of their constituents in their respective councils of people's deputies. However, due to the agenda of the local councils, and due to the agenda of the meeting, the deputies have enough time to study and express the interests of their constituents in relation to the issue discussed in the meeting. This is not to diminish the importance of permanent commissions, on the contrary, it should be noted that they serve to educate the population as an active regional community by ensuring the participation of every MP in their activities.

For example, the “technologies for studying decisive public opinion” proposed by James Fishkin, professor at the University of Austin, USA, serve to unite the interests of the population by first studying the issues being discussed in a small group and expressing their opinion publicly summarize hearings.

Working groups formed by standing commissions can play an important role in the practice of our country. However, not enough attention is paid to the activities of such groups. However, the solution of the problems expected by the municipalities, representatives of regional communities and active citizens who make up these groups serves to ensure the participation of all interested parties. It can be said that developed countries today form permanent public councils subordinate to local authorities. Examples include the Szczecin Consultative Council (Poland), citizens' juries (Germany) and the public chambers of Russian corporations.

Ensuring the participation of public councils and citizens in decision-making on matters



of local importance is a deliberative democracy that "gives everyone an equal opportunity to participate in its deliberations to the extent that they may be affected by the proposed decision." Such a process contributes to ensuring the transparency of the activities of municipalities, the participation of citizens in their work, i.e. the regular development of the political culture of the population.

In order to ensure the participation of citizens in local self-government, it is necessary to engage in their education. In the Russian Federation, the adoption of the Federal Law "On the Freedom of Citizens to Obtain Information on the Activities of State Bodies and Local Self-Government Bodies" can help eliminate problems in this area.

In accordance with Article 8 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Guarantees and Principles of Freedom of Information", acceptable information resources of state authorities and administrative bodies should be created to provide users with information about the rights, freedoms and obligations of citizens, their security and other issues related to them the interests of society are publicly defined as a duty. Although the structure of information services in the administrative bodies is aimed at the implementation of this norm by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to develop public relations of state and economic administrative bodies", the current status of providing citizens with information about the activities of state bodies positions cannot be considered satisfactory. The realization of the idea of using the information resource center in the implementation of these tasks serves to raise awareness among the general public, including young people.

In our country, the Internet, public organizations and the organizational and legal framework for involving active citizens in public administration have been created, but they are not sufficiently used. The majority of students and youth who participated in sociological studies aimed at increasing youth activity expressed the opinion that the education system and public organizations should revitalize their activities to increase youth political activity, political awareness and political culture.

In fact, civil society, its developed form, is a phenomenon that arose under the influence of the developed form of social stratification and institutionalization of the current world. According to this approach, civil society is highlighted as a field of personal interests and individualism [1].

In short, ensuring popular participation in decision-making and its implementation is at the core of cooperation between political and civil institutions. Such participation serves to transform the population into a unified territorial community and the formation of territorial interests.

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