

THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE FORMATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: *In the process of reforms of the development of a new society in Uzbekistan, it is important to study the theoretical and practical aspects, the experience that the creation of the foundations of civil society in different countries of the world was carried out to varying degrees and in different periods. In this regard, one of the urgent tasks is to teach the subject of Civil Society in the higher education system. On the basis of teaching the discipline of civil society, it is supposed to provide knowledge aimed at forming a young generation in the country who not only lives in a new society, but can also take a direct active part in the development of this society, using the experience and knowledge of other socio-humanitarian disciplines to further deepen reforms on the principle of "from a strong state to a strong civil society society".*

Keywords: *society, citizen, civil society, educational efficiency, modernization, innovation technology, spirituality.*

It is known that after the independence of our Motherland, the establishment of a free democratic state based on a market economy, the formation of a solid foundation of civil society, was established as the main strategic goal. It was recognized that only a similar society can guarantee the decent marriage, rights and freedoms of the people of Uzbekistan, revive our national traditions and spirituality, ensure the spiritual and moral perfection of a person as a person.

In the years of independence, on the basis of the basic principles and norms noted in our Constitution for the development of civil society, evolutionary reforms were carried out to democratize state power and management, reform the judiciary, reform the information sphere, ensure freedom of information and speech, ensure freedom of suffrage, form and develop civil society institutions, further deepen democratic market reforms and liberalization of the economy.

"The idea of" civil society", one of the most important political phenomena of the new era, gave rise to several concepts and interpretations in its evolution. However, it has always been contrasted with the "state" phenomenon. The liberal interpretation of civil society can be traced back to the time of T.Gobbs, J.Locke and Sh.Montesque. As a concept, civil society was introduced by them in order to reflect the historical progress of mankind, to express the transition of man from a primitive way to a progressive lifestyle"[1, 12].

Civil society, in a narrow sense, is directly related to Legal Society, in other words, they cannot exist without each other. Civil society represents the relationship between free and equal persons who are not governed by the state in the context of market and democratic legal statehood. It is a social space in which individual rights and private interests are freely valid.

In the context of civil society, freedom and Justice serve as a social factor that regulates the activities of people, communities and organizations. On the other hand, each person obeys and gains freedom on this basis, due to the fact that as a member of society he realizes the need to rely on norms.

The work carried out to create and develop the foundations of civil society in Uzbekistan is recommended to be analyzed in three stages by The Independent Institute for monitoring the formation of civil society[2].

The first phase covers the years 1991-2000. During this period, first of all, the foundations of the formation of civil society were created.

In the second phase (2000-2010), active processes were continued to democratize and modernize the country.

On November 12, 2010, the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan announced the "concept of further deepening democratic reforms in the country and the development of civil society". This concept ended the second stage of work on the development of civil society in our country, and that is, – the third stage.

Various levels of definitions are being given to the concept of civil society, based on the content of the positive work carried out in our country. Civil society was defined by The Independent Institute for the monitoring of the formation of civil society as follows: "civil society is one that is the rule of law; favorable conditions are created for the development and manifestation of personality, ensuring the protection of human rights, freedoms and legitimate interests; aholinig is a social space where independent and sustainable institutions, supported by its broad layers, are valid".

The variety of definitions of the concept of civil society is characterized by the fact that civil society is a complex, multifaceted process of formation and development. In the years of independence, the priorities for building a democratic society in our country are consistently implemented. We see this in the fact that the democratic principles of legislation, the development of the legal guarantee of civil institutions, the formation of a national idea and ideology are important in our life and way of life.

The theory of civil society has improved on the basis of the history of human – made political views-theoretical views on society and man, politics and the state, as well as the experience of the development of societies from the early communities to the present. At the same time, when we pay attention to the fact that the theoretical aspects of the elements of civil society were discovered several thousand years ago, we make sure that this society was formed in contrast to the most recent derivative of human-made civilizations.

The uniqueness of civil society in different countries is determined by the specific content of the institutions that established it. Values such as family relations, neighborhood, priority of community thought have a great influence on the spiritual, political, economic, legal and other aspects of the formation of civil society in Uzbekistan.

All periods of the life of any person are associated with family relationships to one degree or another. Family values are aimed at satisfying the excesses of the state, society, improving social relations. Members of civil society, first of all, take over the values that the family needs for life. Feelings such as fairness, democracy, insolvency, self-sacrifice for society are first formed in the family. This ensures that important values with universal content can be decided on the scale of society.

The view of the family as Sacred Lies in the foundation of all our family values. The uniqueness of civil society is also manifested in family relationships. But this is not absolute and reflects through them, together with a number of other institutions of civil society. That is why violations in the Western Family, cases of moral crisis do not mean that civil society is also being eroded. Western civil society institutions have long, extensive experience.

The view of the family as Sacred Lies in the foundation of the Oriental stable. The civil society under construction should be in line with family relationships and in turn open the way for more progressive family values. This is one of the peculiarities of civil society that is taking shape in Uzbekistan.

Civil society is manifested in all spheres of life. In the economic sphere, various forms of property form the basis of civil society, and in the legal sphere, the division of power, the participation of citizens in state and Public Affairs, the rule of law and the equality of all before the law. Also, in the spiritual sphere, the basis of civil society is freedom of conscience, spirituality and morality.

Civil society is made up of the following institutions: political parties, socio-political movements, public associations, media, organizations reflecting the family and its interests, educational institutions, citizens' self-government bodies, religious organizations, national-cultural centers.

Civil society is not without individual freedom. At the same time, the main function of modern civil society is to satisfy the material and spiritual preferences of a person, create a decent lifestyle and create conditions that allow a person to develop freely. In this case, the state manifests its social character in itself, which we can see in the fact that the nature of the state is enriched with a social basis that leads to a significant transformation of management functions.

Civil Society performs a number of important social functions:

- On the basis of legislation, he studies the personal life of a person and citizens and proceeds from the unsubstantiated strict regulation of other political structures.
- Creates and develops mechanisms of social self-government on the basis of civil society associations.

- Civil society promotes the formation and simple appearance of democratic bodies of the state, all its political ridges.

Civil society is not formed without an active, dynamic, rational-minded citizen. And as an important achievement of modern socio-philosophical thinking in the study of civil society, a new scientific approach to the study of this field was in quality – the formation of a systematic paradigm.

In general, if the theoretical views of sociologists of modern progressive democratic countries on civil society are brought into one system, then civil society is:

first of all, it is a human unit that covers primary non-governmental systems, has been usefully formed in the economic, social and spiritual spheres of the life of society;

secondly, it is a complex of Economic, Social, Family, National, spiritual, moral, religious, productive, personal and non-governmental relations in society;

thirdly, free individs are a society of voluntarily formed organizations and citizens protected by means of laws from the freshness, interference or wearing in one mold of various bodies, in which they will have constant opportunities for their self-expression.

CONCLUSION

Based on the above points, the following conclusions were drawn, both theoretically and practically:

1. There are four main signs of civil society. They are: economic, social, political and spiritual foundations.

2. In order to fully meet the material, social and spiritual needs of citizens, civil society performs the following important social functions:

- Protects the spheres of personal life of a person and a Citizen on the basis of legislation from unreasonably strict regulation of the state and other political structures;

- creates and develops the mechanisms of self-government of society on the basis of civil society organizations;

- creates important and powerful tools that monetize the pursuit of absolute rule by political power;

- institutions and organizations of civil society truly guarantee the rights and interests of the individual, giving everyone equal opportunities to participate in the affairs of the state and society;

- establishes socio-political, legal, spiritual and moral relations between democratic institutions and citizens, providing an opportunity for a fair regulation of their relations;

- organizes the provision of the necessary funds for the day-to-day maintenance of non-working categories in society (people with disabilities, the elderly, patients, etc.).

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