

## **PUBLIC ASSOCIATIONS AS ELEMENTS OF THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF CIVIL SOCIETY**

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### **Abstract**

The principle that public associations are an important part of the state and society, and they also act as a link between the state and the individual, is enshrined in the concept of the rule of law and civil society. Therefore, state and social development are closely related to these civil institutions, as they determine the improvement and development of democracy. These opinions are not secret to anyone today, since they are important, integral elements of civil society and the rule of law. Today, thousands of civil associations and unions exist and work constructively in all states. But not all of them are focused on defending the real interests of people, and this state of affairs hinders the development of civil society.

In many modern literatures on political science and other social sciences, various concepts, definitions, and concepts of the political system are used. But a single well-established definition has not yet been adopted. Countless and consistent definitions of the political system, along with other factors, require difficulties in the process of operating with this concept and reduce its social effectiveness.

The current political systems of the world are characterized by structural differentiation, which is necessary in order to respond in a timely manner to new demands addressed to it from outside or within, as well as to meet the new needs of society. Based on this, some authors distinguish several components of the political system: a relatively large number of people, citizens, a category of officials, a regime, a territory. The environment, the communication (infrastructure), the decision-making system, the political result are all elements of the political system.

The essence of the political system is also manifested in its functions. The preservation or maintenance of the existing model of the political system is carried out with the help of the function of political socialization. The viability of the system is ensured by its adaptation function. Thanks to the response function, the system responds to impulses, signals coming from outside or inside it. The extraction function is designed to draw resources from the internal or external economic, natural, etc. environment.

The distribution of goods, services and statuses by the political system constitutes the content of its distributive (distributive) function. The administrative actions of the political system express the essence of its regulatory function.

Different political systems are known in the thousand-year history of the world, which necessitates their classification. Criteria for the differentiation of political systems were proposed by Aristotle, and since then many similar attempts have been made, but if we summarize the fundamental, fundamental features of the main groups of political systems, then we can talk about three main models (types) of the political system: command, competitive and socio-conciliatory.

The most important component of the political system are public associations, trade unions, and political parties.

Political parties are the most important instrument of parliamentarism and democracy, a necessary element of politics, its engine, the force that determines the direction of government action.

The church stands separately in the system of public organizations, and the political system of most societies formally excludes it from its composition. As for the modern political system in Uzbekistan, it is largely characterized by the features of transitivity. Some elements of the Soviet-style system have been preserved in it, although new political institutions have appeared and begun to function, but it is premature to talk about the successful completion of the process of forming a democratic political system. The state is part of the political system of society and supports the normal activities of public organizations and other components of this system. This is reflected in the granting of the constitutional right to citizens to unite in public organizations and the creation of the necessary conditions for their successful activities, the determination of the legal status of some public organizations, the protection of their activities, and the targeted financing of certain socially useful programs. All this contributes to the stability of public life, the establishment of a regime of real democracy in society.

The state is a political organization through which society is managed, and occupies a central, dominant place in the political system.

The political system of society is understood as a complex complex of state institutions, political parties, public organizations, within the framework of which the political life of society takes place, state and public life is carried out.

The political system includes, firstly, the characteristics of the social content of power, its bearer, interaction with the economic system; secondly, it points to the system of institutions, organizations through which power is exercised and political relations are regulated; Thirdly, it determines the principles, norms of the activities of the institutions of political power, the direction of this activity.

The role of public associations in the political development of our society is determined by the fact that they, as institutions of civil society, represent the natural foundation of political democracy. The state and public organizations are interconnected and ensure each other's development, including mutual control.

An interesting concept of the socio-anthropological content of the activities of public associations is put forward by the Russian political scientist S.A. Abakumov. In his concept, the modern global world is anthropocentric, since it is inconceivable without a developed human individuality. Globalization itself, according to him, became possible, first of all, due to the "pulling" of the world together with the help of a network of transnational communications thrown over it and channels for lightning-fast transmission of large amounts of information. This fast-growing, high-tech system puts forward a demand for a constant creative search for qualitatively new solutions in all areas of public life - in management, production, organization of financial flows, training. Meanwhile, the only source of creative creation is a human person, a specific

citizen, and this makes it necessary to bring concern for human resources to the fore. A new emphasis for Russian society on the competitiveness of the state, the economy and, most importantly, the human personality is born of the awareness of the leading role of the free initiative of an independent citizen in the era of the information society.

To make a creatively active person the main subject of social practice means not only to pay attention to the problems that concern him, but to release his potential and enable the implementation of his business, intellectual, cultural, charitable and other civil initiatives. For this to happen, two main conditions are necessary.

First, the social climate in Uzbekistan should be favorable for all forms of free initiative of citizens lying in the legal field. Public opinion should favor the healthy activity of members of society. Such a social environment would become a fertile ground for the growth of the "third sector" in the country.

Secondly, according to S.A. Abakumov, excessive legislative and administrative barriers standing in the way of free initiative should be removed - of course, without the state losing its important control functions. At the heart of his concept, that is, the idea that citizens will never voluntarily unite their efforts to promote a project that does not promise them either material returns or moral satisfaction. This means that independent civil organizations and public associations, by definition, are engaged in specific cases that meet the real needs of their participants. Practical experience, pragmatism and cooperation reign here. Here, ideas are tested by deeds, and those that have proven effective become the basis of social consolidation. This is how viable structures of civic initiative are formed, aimed at the dynamic development of the structure. Serving the real interests and needs of Russians, they "root" society in the soil of pressing reality. Only by standing firmly with both feet on this basis, the authorities can count on the respect of citizens and confidently chart Russia's course into the future. In other words, the state urgently needs the formation of civil society for the success of its modernization.

Over the past decades, the role of public organizations in our country has been steadily increasing because in the process of administrative reform, the state has abandoned a number of functions for managing society that public organizations can perform.

The formation of Uzbekistan as a strong, competitive state is determined in this context by three conditions: the education of free citizens who are able to cope with their problems (for this, the level of compulsory education should not be lower than secondary vocational); formation of a competitive state and municipal apparatus; and the creation of a developed civil society, i.e. a society in which the majority of people will unite in public organizations according to their interests.

The increasing role of public associations in Uzbekistan in recent years is an objective pattern. This pattern is based on Article 39 of the new version of the Constitution of Uzbekistan, adopted on April 30, 2023, which states that "Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the right to unite in trade unions, political parties and other public associations, to participate in mass movements."

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan enshrines the right to freedom of association, recognized by the international community, and contains general rules on voluntary associations (organizations). Thus, the status of public associations receives constitutional regulation. The presence of legal norms on public associations in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan means that they are singled out as a constitutional institution. At the same time, due to the specifics of the constitution as the basic law, it does not and cannot contain any detail of the legal status of public associations; The Constitution regulates only its essential aspects, leaving other elements in the sphere of regulation of ordinary legislation.

The specificity of the legal regulation of social relations of various associations is revealed in the analysis of legal norms. Compliance with them is guaranteed by various kinds of organizational, explanatory and incentive means, as well as the use of legal coercive measures against those who do not comply with it (disciplinary, administrative, material and criminal liability).

At present, the norms governing certain aspects of the organization and activities of public associations are contained in large numbers in departmental regulations. This is due to the fact that the activities of the state and public associations are provided not by one, but by a whole system of state and public bodies.

In the modern system of state law, a public association is a voluntary formation that has arisen as a result of the free expression of the will of citizens who have united for the joint realization of their rights, freedoms and legitimate interests in the field of politics, economics, social development, science, culture, ecology and other areas of life. (Article 1 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Public Associations in the Republic of Uzbekistan")

The content of the right of citizens to association, the basic State guarantees of this right, the status of public associations, the procedure for their creation, operation, reorganization and liquidation are regulated by: the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 3 July 1992 "On public associations in the Republic of Uzbekistan" and other laws on certain types of public associations.

Despite the fact that the Civil Code of R. Uz does not distinguish between two concepts: "public organizations" and "public associations", it is safe to say that these two concepts are close in the texts. For example, some laws provide the following definition: "Public and religious organizations are voluntary associations of citizens who, in accordance with the procedure established by law, have united on the basis of common interests to meet spiritual and other non-material needs."

The legislator does not give clear explanations of the concepts of "public association" and "public organizations", which means that these concepts are identical to their activities in the Republic of Uzbekistan. is regulated by the Law "On Public Associations in the Republic of Uzbekistan".

This law applies to all public associations established on the initiative of citizens, with the exception of religious organizations, as well as commercial organizations and non-profit unions (associations) created by them.

In this regard, collectives of public associations are of particular relevance, since in the documents regulating their activities one can see the main features of civil society. A person is the highest value, because all the activities of such organizations, as a rule, are aimed at protecting violated or infringed rights, as well as at the social improvement of the lives of citizens.

As a conclusion, it can be stated that it is public organizations that help the state to become legal, and society to become civil, because these organizations help to solve a number of state problems. For example, the approach to state youth policy consists, first of all, in recognizing it as part of the general social policy. Military-patriotic clubs and associations help in the civic and political education of young people. The development of cultural and moral values in the younger generation is necessary for a young person to take place as a unique personality.

For this purpose, a system of district, regional festivals, competitions, programs aimed at developing the artistic creativity of young people has been created. A variety of children's, youth and family recreation promotes health. Legal protection, social adaptation of young people, development of a system of social services for young people and other organizations aimed at protecting human rights and freedoms, developing his personality, organizing leisure and simply supporting.

### **ФОЙДАЛАНИЛГАН АДАБИЁТЛАР РЎЙХАТИ**

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