

The Role and Importance of the Concept of Civil Society in the System of Social Humanities

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Annotation. The article focuses on the concept of civil society, its modern concepts and the question of whether it is one of the basic concepts in modern social sciences and humanities. Analytical information is shown and given that openness as a form of transparency is the main criterion for democratic governance of the state and a condition for the formation and development of civil society structures. Today, in an informed society, civil society in the legal sense is considered as a set of public organizations independent of the state and whose purpose is not to make a profit. Attention is drawn to the fact that modern ideas about civil society are becoming a new concept about the functions of social institutions. According to the author, social stability and civil society are integral concepts in the conditions of modern development of society in Uzbekistan.

Key words: society; civil society; concepts of civil society and their analysis, social development, social and humanitarian sciences, public sphere, public administration, system, modern ideas, development, openness, freedom of speech.

Introduction

At the present stage of the development of modern socio-humanitarian knowledge, one can often hear about the revival of the term "civil society" in its original meaning and rethinking the meaning embedded in this term. The current state of the concept of civil society, called the "Renaissance", is primarily due to the revival of concepts and trends at the turn of modern times and their similarity to the modern socio-political paradigm, which is a systematic restoration of principles more than a century ago. Is this really so, and is not the external similarity of phenomena a visible partial sign of the modernization of certain aspects of the relationship between society and government?

The interpretation of this question based on the chronology of Karl Polanyi is very interesting. In this chronology, almost throughout the nineteenth century, the capitalist market forces representing a self-regulating economy took an offensive position, declaring their equality with a liberal society that was freeing itself from an absolutist paternalistic state. However, at the end of the XIX - beginning of the XX century, a transformation took place, as a result of which the elites (the state, political parties) expressed the interests of various social groups of the population, including contrasting these interests with the

"destructive tendencies of the capitalist market economy."

It is no coincidence that today in the society of Uzbekistan the issue of civil society has risen to the level of state policy. The implementation of Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD-6181 dated 04/03/2021 "On approval of the Concept for the development of civil society for 2021-2025", promoted by the Respected President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev, continues. z is reflected in our society today. If such decisions and decrees regarding private society in society are legally promoted by the head of state, then development will correspond to this.

Discussion

Describing the political order in changing societies, S.Huntington believes that the level of political consolidation that is achieved at a certain stage of social development is a reflection of the connection between existing political institutions and social forces and components that make up society. If certain forms of collective interaction and social cooperation are more visible than actual mechanisms of social regulation, the effectiveness of political decision-making is significantly reduced in such a society, and the society itself is politically and socially disintegrated. At the same time, the sphere of influence of uncontrolled processes and phenomena increases (for example, the emergence of destructive religious associations and important decisions are made outside the sphere of public discussion. On the contrary, in open societies, where there are practically no mechanisms of self-regulation other than the actual functioning of civil society institutions, there is a clear designation of the roles of certain individuals and organizations.

Political activity is divided into two forms: public discussion and a management mechanism based on public law regulation. The first form, namely public discussion on the main issues of development and policy vectors, takes place within the framework of the functioning of civil society institutions. Direct managerial decisions should become a reasoned logical conclusion of the first one, which allows us to speak about the democratic nature of the government and the adoption of important decisions for the benefit of society and is commensurate with the will of the majority. If the state is governed outside of social discussion, or it is replaced by the fiction of a political process presented to society as a discussion, then civil society institutions also play a much smaller role in the political field, and the ability of the authorities to manipulate society is inherently undemocratic. In the context of the public functions of certain civil society institutions, we can talk about formal and real justice, as well as about formal and real freedom . Thus, publicity as a form of activity of organizations is the key to democratic governance of the state. "Publicizing rules for institutions ensures that those who participate in them know what limits on behavior to expect from each other and what actions are allowed". The public nature of political decision-making allows the electorate to assess the actions of politicians who directly express the will of the voter. Artificial crises of legitimacy, i.e. equal and general elections held on the basis of democratic principles, allow society to assess political forces and, accordingly, to trust or not trust them with power .

The conflict between society and the state here, although it is an artificial form of struggle for power, still allows public organizations to compete with state bodies in the implementation of certain public programs and projects. "The institutionalization of political conflicts means that they take shape in a free and orderly competition, governed by the

decision of the majority of the people. The will of the majority makes a quick decision, but it cannot prevent the continuation of the free play of conflicts of opinion, which may lead to the formation of a new majority opinion in the next election period.

Results

Since the legal meaning of civil society is now also understood as a set of public organizations that are independent of the state and whose goal is not to make a profit, we can say that the country's political system is divided into state and non-state (public) sectors. The public sector includes directly the institutions of state power, that is, management structures. Non-governmental organizations include a number of public organizations, which can be either non-political associations that represent the interests of certain groups of the population outside the political process, or political parties (associations) that represent the interests of various groups of the population in the political struggle by participating in elections and other actions of civil expression of will.

Modern ideas about civil society are being transformed into a new understanding of the functions of social institutions, whereas previously they directly explained the nature of institutional interaction. The main functions of civil society institutions have changed not only due to objective historical changes, but also due to the change and obsolescence of old ideological principles, which are updated not only in the course of visible revolutions, but also in the process of the evolutionary development of political systems. For example:

- The concept of citizenship and political and ideological ideas about it have undergone a significant evolution.
- one of the most obvious and characteristic features is also the change in the very role of idealized modern society,
- Which identifies political ideas in completely new forms in relation to the means of its own community.

Ideology is now more dependent on expediency, and clear ideological frameworks are giving way to combined political approaches that are not only more effective in terms of the struggle for power, but also objectively reflect the possibility of implementing the principles laid down in the program of any political party. In the absence of a clear ideological component in various spheres of civil society, there is a division of political issues, issues of economic and economic development, as well as issues of personal freedoms and legal behavior within the existing legal space. It can be said that the sphere of politics in the context of civic attention includes a range of issues of national interests that make up the national development program. These are the principles of state policy in the international arena, the attitude of political forces to acute issues on the agenda, and issues of improving legislation. The success of a political figure and organization is no longer associated, for example, with trends in economic development, since the economic component in the context of liberalization should not be regulated by the state. The State can only act as an arbiter, legislator, or major business entity. At the same time, in many countries, those officials who are engaged in economic management at the lowest levels of state or municipal administration are excluded from political affiliation with certain parties, blocs, and associations. Officials in the understanding of the modern model of social management are not politicians, but hired managers, with the only difference that the board of directors in

this case is the company, and therefore the rule of hiring for an official is elections. The law also determines the time period until the next election, during which the people should form an opinion about the effectiveness of the manager's work. If the majority considers it insufficiently effective, the society will not re-elect the official for a second term. For some cases, the law may prescribe rules for early recall of a negligent manager-official.

Conclusion

This logic in a simplified form demonstrates the separation of political ideology and social efficiency in today's conditions of social development. Civil society is moving towards a more structured mechanism that is responsible for both political, economic and cultural spheres. In part, the interaction of civil institutions with the state can be a political struggle, since parties always struggle for power precisely to exercise control over the state through participation in representative legislative bodies.

Considering such social models in relation to modern society of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to take into account the multi-level transformations that have been going on in Uzbekistan over the past decades. Uzbek society is in the process of developing new civil institutions, but many of the existing institutions retain the same principles of activity, and are archaic remnants of the Soviet system, which did not disappear overnight, but disintegrated into many unrelated segments that somehow influence the emergence of any new forms of social interaction.

- A society that does not have the ability to influence the actions of the state within the framework of democratic institutions, and which cannot thereby develop within the framework of the evolutionist concept, will approach revolutionary upheavals.
- Subsequently, such processes will destabilize not only the political power, but also the state system itself.
- "From the point of view of ideas about the political space as a complex system that is influenced by many factors (the political preferences of the people are just one of them, maybe not even the strongest),
- It is logical to assume that the above-mentioned democratic laws operate, but not as clearly and unambiguously as it seems above in the democratic ideology".

Undoubtedly, social stability and civil society are inseparable concepts in the context of sustainable development of Uzbekistan society, oriented in the socio-political sphere to the values of democracy and civil cooperation. Taking into account the existing criteria, the vector of development of civil society in Uzbekistan is correctly defined, but the effectiveness of development will depend on practical success in implementing the tasks set in the context of globalized development and the current global socio-political instability.

If we want to become one of the sustainably developed countries, then civil society in our country must be at a high level. It is impossible to ignore this concept in humans.

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