



## Strategic factors of civil society development

**Kadirov Mirsultan  
Batyrovich**

University of Public Safety of the Republic of Uzbekistan  
Professor of the Department of Social and Human Sciences,  
Doctor of Philosophy (DSc)

**Usarov Ikromjon  
Normamat oglu**

National Guard Tashkent city  
Deputy head of department

### ABSTRACT

In this article, civil society is considered an indicator of the combined, integrated quality indicators of social, economic, and political factors. There is a correlation between its levels and the parameters of the development of the political, legal, and economic culture of citizens. The effectiveness of the strategy and tactics of interaction between state and civil society institutions depends on the process of further improving existing laws, their rational understanding, and timely implementation. From this point of view, the harmony in the development of the political, legal, economic, and cultural life of citizens arises from the requirements of objective and subjective factors existing in society.

### Keywords:

humanistic imperative, manaviy, madaniy, nodavlat tashkilotlar, fukarolik zhamiyati

**Introduction.** This article examines the strategic factors of civil society development in Uzbekistan, ways to further improve the constructive relationship between state and non-state organizations in civil society, promising directions of the concept of strategic development in the development of a democratic legal state and civil society in our country, and draws relevant scientific and theoretical conclusions.

**Analysis and results.** Civil society is based on the basis of high spiritual, cultural and human relations. In the spiritual life of this society, one standard is strictly followed, that is, the human being, his dignity and potential are greatly honored, human spiritual and moral virtues are honored and considered sacred. In this case, high virtues and values such as human dignity, kindness, moral purity, justice, generosity, kindness, and in general, humanity

are the determining criteria of relations between members of society. It is no coincidence that during the period of democratic reforms, the main attention is paid to raising spirituality. Because, spirituality is a high social value that reflects the content of a person's inner world, thinking, consciousness and way of thinking.

People always strive for goodness and spiritual perfection. The success of the fundamental reforms being carried out in our country, the country's prospects in the near future will depend on which cultural, spiritual and moral values our compatriots will adopt as their motto. In a civil society, freedom, equality before the law, social justice are ensured, and opportunities for the direct realization of the creative potential and talent of all citizens are created. Civil society is measured by the criteria of law and justice. Law is a unique "humanistic

imperative" (humanitarian demand) of society, that is, a human-moral rule, a spiritual beacon. The construction of civil society is not only the democratization of the political system, but also the restoration of legal principles in the economy, the radical reconstruction of economic activity on a democratic basis. This means the rejection of administrative command methods of economic management, the economic arbitrariness of authoritarian power, the establishment and management of the economy from the point of view of material interest, entrepreneurship, and economic stimulation of initiative labor. Economic life should be built not on the basis of orders, but on the basis of contracts. The contract is based on the equality of the parties, the free expression of their desires, the negotiation of mutual interests, coordination, and cooperation. The transition of the economy from the administrative command form of management to the form of legal contracts opens up a wide path for the social activity of workers, increases the interests of labor, and turns workers from semi-free workers into real owners of property. They can have a real impact on the organization of production, the distribution and use of labor results.

The main elements of civil society are: diversity and equality of ownership forms, freedom of labor and entrepreneurship, ideological diversity and freedom of information, strength of human rights and freedoms, developed self-government, cultured legal authority. The multi-party system and democratic institutions and other public organizations are also important in civil society. In this, the role of the state is to eliminate any obstacle that slows down the creation, decision-making and development of political parties and public movements. Because it is impossible to imagine representative democracy in the country without civil society institutions. Non-governmental non-profit organizations are democratic institutions that are the main link between the people and the government.

World experience shows that the development of any country is directly related to the role and importance of non-governmental non-profit organizations and other civil society institutions

in that country. Where sufficient attention is paid to this factor, democratic principles find a vital reflection.

In our country, a number of works have been carried out in recent years to improve this area. In particular, the adoption of more than 200 regulatory legal acts aimed at developing the activities of non-governmental organizations is a vivid proof of this. On May 4 of this year, the adoption of the Decree "On measures to radically increase the role of civil society institutions in the process of democratic renewal of the country" by our President Shavkat Mirziyoyev marked the beginning of a new era in this area [1]. The reason is that now an Advisory Council for the Development of Civil Society will be established, the activities of which will be directly coordinated by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In particular, the establishment of public funds to support non-governmental non-profit organizations and other civil society institutions under the Jokargy Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional and Tashkent city Keneshas of people's deputies will be an important factor in the development of this area in our country.

Today, 441 non-governmental and public organizations and other civil society institutions are operating in our region [2]. It should be noted that the institution of civil society means free thought and honest speech. Since the public society feels a greater need for non-governmental organizations and civil society institutions, this indicates that there is a force that can compete with local authorities to prevent bureaucracy, corruption, and self-interest. In short, the development of this sector in our country is an important process not only for civil society, but also for the development of the country.

By January 1, 2019, based on the territorial needs of non-governmental non-profit organizations, "Houses of Non-Governmental Non-Profit Organizations" [3] will be established on the basis of vacant and ineffectively used state-owned facilities, and newly established non-governmental non-profit organizations, as well as those operating in

socially significant areas, will be accommodated in these buildings at a "zero" rental rate [4].

In general, civil society is a set of relationships that are free from state influence and interference in social life, administrative pressure, and that constitute the sphere of people's private lives. Civil society is an extremely complex social phenomenon. Thus, civil society – this means a free, democratic, legal society in which the interests of every person are prioritized, an environment of respect for legal traditions and laws is created, universal human values are respected, human rights and freedoms are unconditionally ensured, effective mechanisms of public control over state power are created, and human relations are based on deep spiritual and cultural values.

The following priorities of civil society are expressed:

- Civil society forms political institutions, gives the state the powers it deems necessary. The distribution of state power is carried out mainly through elections. No one, no group, no political party is allowed to monopolize power, either in practice or in law;
- the existence of clear consensus on the main ideas, ideals and goals of social development between the main group and the political parties and movements that represent them;
- it is assumed that personal freedom is ensured both legally and in practice.

Thus, in the conditions of a pluralistic political and legal culture, democratic goals are realized only through democratic approaches, mechanisms and means. Specific traditions of political cooperation are formed between political parties, groups and other social strata of society.

When we talk about building a democratic legal state and the formation of civil society, we should also think about the role of a healthy political and practical opposition in the formation of civil society, its necessity. The number of the opposition, its organizational system, its possession of certain rights and constitutional guarantees, that is, its responsibility for the stability of state and social construction in its activities, are indicators of the good conditions in society. Here it is

important for us to deeply understand the concept of "opposition" and to assign it a clear meaning and content. We understand political opposition as a practical alternative force. There should be freedom to choose an alternative in all spheres of life. Therefore, when we talk about political opposition, we mean a practical opposition, an opposition that can offer alternative models of reforms and begin to lead society on the path of development and renewal. Civil society is a society of people with high virtues. Civil society is a social system in which the rule of law is ensured, all human rights and freedoms are established, political parties and institutions, a variety of ideologies and opinions are ensured, a person is guaranteed the freedom to choose the forms of his economic, political, and cultural life, and the status of citizens' self-government bodies is high. Every citizen of the country widely participates in the activities of civil institutions, and through them satisfies his political, social, economic, spiritual, and legal needs. In civil society, public control of citizens over the activities of the state and its bodies is established. A number of state powers are assigned to public organizations. It can be said that the construction of civil society occurs through a gradual transition from a strong state to a strong society.

The advanced elements of contemporary civil society, its institutions formed as a product of development, and the socio-political conditions associated with them are all deeply understood and built on solid political considerations.

Civil society is characterized by its tendency to accelerate the transformation of life, society, and work systems.

Even today, debates continue among various scholars about the formation of civil society in the East or West, North or South, as well as its formation in different countries under different conditions. At the same time, there are also differences in the answers given to questions such as whether democratic values play an important role in the development of civil society or whether liberal ideology is more effective. In addition, there are views in political theories that contrast the foundations of liberalism and democracy.

From the above analysis, it can be concluded that civil society is the highest form of society, which includes various "organizations" such as the family and the corporation. They represent, by their very nature, a society based on the principle of justice in society. In this society, each person can find the highest well-being for himself.

Civil society creates broad opportunities for the individual, in which each person can unite with others or act in cooperation with others. In this way, civil society elevates the dignity of man to a higher level, ensuring his free activity in the political, economic and social spheres.

**Conclusion.** First of all, in the countries where civil society is formed, values such as human freedom, high responsibility of the state to serve the society, and self-management are practiced in these societies. Among the countries of the world, countries with a civil society are leading the way in the distribution of the gross national product per capita. The main reason for this is that a person can fully express his creative potential only in the context of political, economic and social freedoms. Secondly, it is not without reason that civil society is distinguished by creating relatively broad conditions for human self-expression in life. Therefore, the interest of all peoples and states in the world to build a civil society is increasing.

#### List of used literature

1. Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, May 7, 2018, No. 18, Article 360
2. <http://karmanaovozi.uz/siyosat/6459-fu1178arolik-zhamiyati-shakklanishida-yangi-bos1178ich.html>
3. <http://uza.uz/oz/society/nodavlat-notizhorat-tashkilotlari-va-izhtimoiy-tara-iyet--22-02-2019>
4. <http://adolat.uz/2018/05/farmonda-bir-ator-vazifalar-belgilandi/>