

COOPERATION BETWEEN GOVERNMENT BODIES AND PUBLIC ASSOCIATIONS

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Annotation

The article emphasizes that in modern perceptions of civil society, along with state power structures, political parties, non-governmental organizations, formal and informal groups based on the principle of common interests play a vital role in organizing and managing public life.

Keywords: state, civil society, its institutions, individual state, society, society, objective groups, subjective groups

The scientific literature identifies various structural elements in the structure of civil society, which in turn leads to some direction and clarity in the study of the civil society system. Ideology cannot be allowed to prevail in a civil society system, but sometimes balanced mechanisms of civil society can work in such systems. In addition, different organizations had different meanings for each society. Thus, for example, in post-communist countries, various civic movements and associations were crucial in shaping civil society. Such organizations are trade unions, religious organizations, and so on. Or various charitable organizations, foundations, whose activities are aimed at "objective groups". For example, national minorities, retirees, people with disabilities, students, youth and others. Such organizations and institutions are very important not only in the process of building a civil society system, but also in the process of developing a socio-legal state. These organizations, unlike other elements of civil society, also have a clearly defined social base¹.

According to a number of researchers, the question of the preconditions for the formation of civil society implies the functioning and establishment of democratic mechanisms not only in the state, but also in other elements of the political system. At the same time, the development of civil society is the establishment of institutions capable of self-organization and self-development, which is necessary to ensure a decent and prosperous life of citizens².

In the process of relations between the state and civil society, the contradictions of civil society are formed not through state issues, but rather through an operational mechanism that mediates these issues directly in state structures and creates the need for appropriate legislation. The policy pursued by public authorities and their structures allows to identify key issues that determine the activities of public institutions. In this regard, Sh.U. Yakubov concluded that "in order to further improve the legal mechanisms of cooperation between state and civil society

¹ Коломийцев В.Ф. Концептуальное развитие отечественной социологии: Очерки. ЛЕНАНД 2016. - 160с.

² Гражданское общество и власть - диалог и сотрудничество / Совет при губернаторе Ульяновской обл. по содействию развития ин-тов гражданского о-ва и правам человека. - Ульяновск : Корпорация технологий продвижения, 2006 (обл. 2007). - 79 с.

institutions, it is necessary to make a number of changes and additions to the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan «On NGOs»³ and «On Guarantees of NGO Activities»⁴ is coming⁵.

The formation of a social and legal state, enshrined in the Constitution as a direction of state development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, requires the implementation of basic principles. Among them, special attention should be paid to the division of power into legislative, executive and judicial branches. It also contains other requirements of the social state governed by the rule of law. Indeed, ensuring the rule of law, respect for human rights and freedoms, mutual responsibility of the state and the individual, and the requirements for its implementation are the main tasks of the legislature and the executive. The task of the judiciary is to monitor the implementation of laws and other regulations. The effectiveness and efficiency of the separation of powers is evident in the interaction of the legislative and executive branches of government. The relationship between the two branches of government cannot be perfected, and the contradictions between them are a source of striving to improve democratic institutions and the rule of law. The legislature, which is the core of the democratization of society, the development of parliamentarism limits the activities of the executive branch, the improvement of its mechanisms is an indicator of the degree of democratization of society. Therefore, “In order to strengthen cooperation with civil society institutions at the governmental level, it is necessary to establish separate departments for work with non-governmental organizations within each ministry and state committee. It is important to define their functional responsibilities and create a legal framework”⁶.

According to the idea of the socio-legal state, the formation of conditions for the dignity of human life and the guarantee of his life should be left to the discretion of the state. This, in turn, requires the creation of a new system of value orientation of the individual and society, in which the value of the individual, his freedom and independence, the right to self-determination and self-interest take precedence. “Individual and society are interrelated concepts. The individual is formed and developed in society. The specific qualities of a person are determined by their place in society and the functions they perform. It is important for him to go through many complex stages to form as a person, to have the necessary knowledge, life experiences, to reflect the needs of the community environment and the specific society in which he lives and works»⁷.

In conclusion, civil society has a political dimension. In an open society, this advisory is a place of democracy. Civil society cannot develop without human and civil rights, the rule of law and democracy, but not vice versa. An integral value of active civil society for society as a whole is, first of all, its creative contribution to social change, as well as social peace in the form of participation, inclusion and opportunities for participation, and the formation of social capital and society.

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³ <https://lex.uz/docs/11360> (Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Қонуни, 14.04.1999 йилдаги 763-І-сон)

⁴ <https://lex.uz/docs/1101278> (Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Қонуни, 03.01.2007 йилдаги ЎРҚ-76-сон)

⁵ Якубов Ш.У. Давлат ва фуқаролик жамияти институтлари ҳамкорлигининг ҳуқуқий механизмларини такомиллаштириш. Докторлик (DSc) диссертацияси автореферати. –Тошкент, 2018. –Б.24.

⁶ Якубов Ш.У. Давлат ва фуқаролик жамияти институтлари ҳамкорлигининг ҳуқуқий механизмларини такомиллаштириш. Докторлик (DSc) диссертацияси автореферати. –Тошкент, 2018. –Б.25.

⁷ Якубов Ю.М. Ислом таълимотида шахс ва жамият муносабатлари масаласи. Номз. Дисс. Автореферати. –Тошкент. 2008, -Б. 11.

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