

Development Factors of Non-Governmental Organizations as Institutions of Civil Society**Ikramjon Batirovich Masharipov,**Associate Professor of Tashkent Institute of Finance,
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Annotation. This article provides a scientific theoretical analysis of the need to support non-governmental non-profit organizations and other institutions of civil society, the factors of creating convenience, guaranteeing their freedom, and strengthening social partnership between state bodies, as well as the basics of improving the legal framework regulating this field, as well as the essence of the development of non-governmental non-profit organizations, political parties, which are considered the most important institutions of civil society in Uzbekistan in recent years.

Keywords. Civil society, non-governmental non-profit organizations, social partnership, cooperation, public organizations, institutions of civil society, political parties, social strata.

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Introduction. The formation of civil society took place in connection with the emergence and development of non-governmental non-profit organizations (NGOs). Civil society also improved as NGOs became organized and multiplied. NGO appeared as the main institution in the structure of civil society. Since the society is a human unit consisting of many social strata and groups, each of them felt the need to create a specific NGO in order to organize and live in the society, and had the opportunity to express and satisfy their interests through the NGO. Institutions and structures of civil society ensure its manifestation as a whole society, at the same time it performs the functions of this society, establishes relations between society and its members, integrates all people as a whole society.

To support non-governmental non-profit organizations and other institutions of civil society in all developed countries of the world, create facilities for them, guarantee freedom of activity, strengthen social partnership between state bodies and them, as well as protect the rights and legal interests of individuals and legal entities, democratic values of the activities of non-governmental non-profit organizations plays an important role in achieving social, cultural and educational goals.

The most basic principle of civil society - ensuring human freedom and rights has become a priority of state policy, significant results have been achieved in the protection of human rights and freedoms. This process took place in connection with the implementation of reforms based on the principle "State agencies should serve the people, not the people".

Literature analysis.

Anthony Giddens, a well-known social researcher, sociologist, explains the principles of development of modern organizations. He tries to prove to other authors that primary groups and bureaucratic organizations are of primary importance in contemporary societies based on opposing views, Giddens contrasts voluntary associations - charitable organizations and mutual aid societies. He evaluated the principles of development of civil self-organization from positive aspects, while showing the types and number of mutual aid societies, he showed that their structure is not hierarchical, and that they are interconnected with the joint activities of family members and their common moral principles in the development of projects. At the same time, he shows the

negative aspects of the development of civil self-organization and exposes their growing bureaucratization. Giddens sees the development of voluntary associations as sustainable forms of organizations that can quickly

adapt to the environment, replacing the fading organizations of the 20th century. He was a scientist who predicted the development of societies, their growth, the process of the disappearance of hierarchy in them, and the development of opposing principles.

The well-known Swedish scientist T. Jansson in his work "Triangular Tragedy" expresses the relations and connections between the state and civil society and expresses it in the form of a "tragic triangle". According to him, the state is at the top, and on the other hand, local self-government related to the social sphere, and voluntary associations located in the private and free sphere are functioning below. Some countries have developed a communalist type of society (focused on local self-government), while others have developed as an "organized" society. If the ruling elite consciously implements a way of supporting the self-government of the citizens, the interference of the state in the civil society will be reduced and the elite will treat the state structures with respect. Or, according to Jansson, conditions are created for partnership between the parties who have concluded a mutual social contract.

During the analysis of various concepts and models of civil society, it can be characterized as social institutions and relations independent of the state, aimed at realizing private interests and needs, providing conditions for individual individuals and communities to realize themselves in life. Manifestation of such a potential of society for self-organization can happen in an environment where certain economic conditions are established, that is, economic freedom, various forms of property and market relations. However, private property is the basis of civil society. This property provides an opportunity to preserve the economic value of members of civil society. The third sector is formed on the basis of the principle of self-management, as a result of the activity of the "below" citizens. This is a less precise category and a more abstract concept, which is public (non-governmental) associations formed by citizens of various forms independent of the state to implement self-management and non-commercial initiatives, which try to achieve social changes that are significant for society. These social resources and public initiatives are not only organizational and legal forms (public organizations, social movements, etc.), but also groups, including professional social strata of social significance. In Western countries, NGOs and social movements are characterized as interest and pressure groups. The concept of interest groups or interest groups was developed by US political scientists A. Bentley, D. Truman and others, and they became one of the main directions of western political science. According to A. Bentley, politics is the process of organized struggle and interaction of a certain group of people to achieve their goals and interests. Interest groups are "voluntary associations formed to express and represent the interests of other groups and political institutions in the interaction of people within it." Most of the interests organized in the competition between groups are satisfied through the institutions of civil society. However, in most cases, the collective needs of the group members require the adoption of authority decisions. If an interest group is satisfactorily satisfying its private interests through open government institutions, they are characterized as pressure groups. The concept of "pressure group" reveals the dynamics of turning social-group interests into political factors that appear in civil society. The effectiveness of pressure groups depends on the resources they have (property, information, skills, experience, cultural influence, ethnic and religious ties, etc.). Trade unions, business associations, cooperatives and consumer associations, voluntary voluntary societies and other public associations (except political parties) represent the types of interest groups.

Analysis and results

The emergence of civil society is inextricably linked with the emergence of non-governmental non-profit organizations (NGOs). Although such a society was created in the 20th century in its original and true form, the concept of it appeared in antiquity. This concept was first used by the thinker Aristotle: "In order to determine what the state is, it is necessary to first understand the concept of a citizen, because the state is a civil society, nothing but a collection of citizens." This concept in Aristotle's interpretation lived until the 18th century - until the formation of signs of civil society in society. The basis of this phenomenon was the process of gradual

obsolescence of ancient ideas of identity of individual and public, private and collective, until the introduction of the idea of the primacy of society in relation to the state.

The contemporary understanding of civil society means that it consists of private persons, classes, groups, corporations, classes, institutions, independent of the state and coordinated with the right of citizenship. In other words, civil society includes all structures that are not covered by the state. At the same time, civil society is not separate from the state, but is united with it. Therefore, it constitutes the natural foundation of political democracy, without which political democracy is ineffective or impossible to happen. The basis of civil society is the sovereignty of the individual, which includes various rights and freedoms, especially the right to life, property and freedom. In such a situation, a person's character is determined by his private interests, and at the same time, all responsibility is placed on his actions. Such a person values his freedom above all else, while respecting the legitimate interests of others. This concept was developed by the World Bank and is widely used in the field of development cooperation. In the operational directive of the World Bank No. 14.70, a non-governmental organization is defined as "a public organization engaged in activities aimed at helping the poor, alleviating their difficulties, protecting the environment, providing basic social services, and encouraging the development of communities." Broadly speaking, this term refers to any non-profit (non-profit) organization that is independent of the government. According to the World Bank, non-governmental organizations are organizations "based on the social values of the organization, acting on the basis of donations in full or in part, working on a public basis"; "altruism and voluntariness remain their main principle." The World Bank divides non-governmental organizations into two main categories: 1) practical, mainly involved in the development and implementation of development-related projects, and 2) advocacy non-governmental organizations, that is, whose goals are to promote specific ideas, to influence policy and the activities of international organizations. Practical non-governmental organizations are divided into: a) national organizations working in a specific developing country, b) international organizations operating in several developing countries, with their main office located in a developed country, and c) collective organizations serving the population of a smaller area; they are called grassroots or "people's" organizations, and they differ from other non-governmental organizations in terms of their nature and goals. If national and international organizations are engaged in mediating services for others, collective organizations are associations of individuals protecting their personal interests; they include women's groups, mutual aid funds, youth clubs, cooperatives, farmers' associations, etc. The structure of civil society on the model of developed countries mainly consists of the following:

- the main unit of society - a person who is free from political dependence and able to use his rights;
- NGOs, public organizations and actions formed based on the need to express various interests and implement them;
- non-state socio-economic relations and institutions (private property, labor, entrepreneurship, etc.);
- producers independent of the state (private firms, etc.);
- voter associations, various clubs and circles;
- municipal, i.e. self-governing bodies;
- non-state sphere of education and upbringing;
- non-state mass media;
- various lobbying organizations of political parties, legislative and representative bodies surrounding the state and civil society (as a connecting link);
- entrepreneurs, farmers' organizations, trade unions, consumer associations, scientific and cultural organizations, sports societies;
- family;
- religious organizations and others.

The new period of current reforms in the country began in 2017. Over the past years, the most basic principle of civil society - ensuring human freedom and rights has become the priority of state policy, and significant results have been achieved in terms of establishing a free civil society and protecting human rights

and freedoms based on the hard and courageous work of our people. This process took place in connection with the implementation of reforms based on the principle "State agencies should serve the people, not the people".

Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 3, 2017 "On measures to further improve the Neighborhood Institute", May 4, 2018 "On measures to fundamentally increase the role of civil society institutions in the process of democratic renewal of the country", February 12, 2020 "On measures to improve the socio-spiritual environment in society, further support the neighborhood institution and bring the system of work with family and women to a new level", "Concept of development of civil society in 2021-2025" approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on March 4, 2021, Decree No. PF-60 of January 28, 2022 "On the New Development Strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" and other normative legal documents related to the field are carrying out the tasks specified.

The decision of Sh.M. Mirziyoev "On the establishment of the representative institute for the protection of the rights and legal interests of business entities under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan" fulfills the tasks of establishing of the representative institute for the protection of the rights and legal interests of business entities, formation of the state policy in this field in the future of this institute and participate in the implementation, control over compliance with the rights and legal interests of business entities, perform tasks of legal support of business entities when their activities are being checked.

Turning internal affairs bodies into a socially oriented professional structure that provides timely and high-quality assistance to the population, where every employee considers "serving the interests of the people" as their duty, ensuring systematic communication with the people aimed at a specific goal, self-government bodies of citizens, civil development of close cooperation with other institutions of the society, implementation of the practice of comprehensive assistance in solving the most important problems of the population was introduced in the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on April 11, 2017 "On measures to fundamentally increase the effectiveness of the internal affairs bodies, to strengthen their responsibility in ensuring public order, the reliable protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens".

The central position of the middle class in the social structure of the societies of developed countries creates wide opportunities for the stable existence of the society, despite the occasional increase in socio-political tension between the lower classes. Such tensions are mitigated as a result of the neutrality of the majority (the middle class). The most important thing is the emergence of the middle class as the backbone of civil society, the political foundation of democracy and change.

In fact, the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on May 4, 2018 "On measures to fundamentally increase the role of civil society institutions in the process of democratic renewal of the country" was of great importance in the development of NGOs as an institution of civil society in Uzbekistan. In the decree, it was noted that there are a number of systemic problems and shortcomings that prevent the active participation of non-governmental non-profit organizations in the ongoing large-scale reforms of the state of civil society institutions, in increasing the political culture and legal consciousness of citizens, and in meeting their spiritual and other intangible needs. Also, starting from 2018, changes related to infrastructure development of civil society institutions such as pensions will be paid in full to retired employees of NGOs if their work in these organizations is the only place of work, "Houses of Non-Governmental Non-Profit Organizations" will be established, and the Public Council will be formed under the Ministry of Justice, consisting of 17 representatives of non-governmental non-profit organizations, veterans of the ministry and doctors of legal sciences. The procedure for state registration of religious organizations has been simplified, the state duty paid for registration has been reduced by 5 times.

Since January 2020, 10,462 NGOs and more than 2,200 religious organizations and about 2,000 mass media have started to operate in various fields. Until now, more than 200 legal documents related to NGO activities have been adopted. Based on the legal norms adopted in 2018-2023, the following changes were made:

- The E-ngo.uz website, which allows NGOs to provide all services and communications related to justice bodies in electronic form, was launched in trial mode;
- "Houses of non-governmental non-profit organizations" were established in regional areas, where NGOs are accommodated without paying rent;
- State duty rates charged for state registration of NGOs were generally reduced by 2 times;
- The three forms of reports submitted by NGOs to the registration body were brought into one simple form;
- All obstacles to the use of funds and property received by NGOs from foreign entities (after agreement with the registration body in the prescribed manner) were removed;
- The procedure for state registration of religious non-governmental organizations has been simplified, the state duty paid for registration has been reduced by 5 times;
- NGOs were allowed to receive foreign grant funds into special accounts opened in any banking institutions of these organizations;
- A project of the Code on NGOs, which unites all legal and sub-legal documents in the field of NGOs, was developed;

The Advisory Council on the Development of Civil Society under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established;

The system of self-government in advanced foreign countries was formed in several hundred years, and it began to acquire a democratic character by the 20th century. Formation of self-governing bodies in developed countries through elections, financing of their activities, participation of citizens in self-governance, political decision-making processes, the role of these bodies in improving the socio-economic condition of the population has been elevated to a high status. Studying these aspects and applying them to the reform processes in Uzbekistan is one of the urgent tasks.

Conclusion.

At the present time, based on the tasks of democratization of state administration, reforms are being implemented to transfer some powers of the central state power to local government bodies. In other words, it is important for regional authorities to be independent and active subjects in the management of political and socio-economic spheres of the country.

In the country, non-governmental non-profit organizations (NGOs) began to develop in the manner typical of civil society mainly from 2017. The NGO development strategy was embodied in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Strategy of Actions for Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" adopted on February 7, 2017.

The process of implementation of the Decrees and Decisions adopted by the President in 2016-2023 showed that the system of executive power in the country, which is characteristic of the legal state and civil society, began to form. Many rights and powers of central authorities have been transferred to local authorities and civil society institutions. This situation made it necessary for citizens to personally participate in the governing bodies. Such partnership of citizens with the state ensures stability of mutual consensus. The most important thing is that self-realized citizens tend to seek freedom and personal initiative.

It is important that as a result of such reforms as the decentralization of the executive power system, which is an obstacle to the development of civil society in the country, based on the "Concept of Administrative Reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan", and the separation of regional, district and city councils of people's deputies, where civil society is nourished, in the governance structures, state authorities recognize the people, listen to their appeals, have become organs that communicate with the population.

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