
Increasing Role of Non-Governmental Non-Profit Organizations in the Modernization of Uzbekistan

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Annotation: This article analyzes the role of civil society institutions in the implementation of effective public control over the activities of state and power structures as the reputation of these organizations increases and strengthens in the context of building a civil society in New Uzbekistan. The article also explains that non-governmental non-profit organizations directly or indirectly contribute to social, economic and political development and are directly involved in the process of building a civil society.

Keywords: state, society, law, Renewing Uzbekistan, non-governmental non-profit organizations, reform, state power, civil society, development.

The reforms being carried out in Uzbekistan provide for purposeful and well-directed material and social protection of the population, especially its low-income strata, at the stage of transition to market relations. Strong social protection is identified as one of the priorities in the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for the period 2022-2026. In this sense, our government pays special attention to the issue of a strong social policy. The part of the budget allocated for social purposes is regularly increased from year to year, and this, in turn, indicates that our social activities are consistent and stable. In this, the role of non-governmental non-profit organizations is growing.

This goal is served by strengthening the relations of social partnership between state bodies and non-governmental non-profit organizations and their interaction in solving current issues, ensuring the initiative and activity of non-governmental non-profit organizations in ongoing reforms in all areas.

It is in this sense that the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Guarantees for Non-Governmental Non-Commercial Organizations”[1], adopted on November 11, 2006 and approved by the Senate on December 1, 2006, was adopted by the Republic of Uzbekistan. On April 12, 2018, in order to exercise public control, defined as the political rights of citizens in Article 32 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the adoption of the Law “On Public Control” was of great importance. “In addition to public funds, trade unions, non-governmental non-profit organizations, public associations and charitable organizations (Navruz, Mahalla, Mehr-muruvvat, etc.) should become more active. Social protection should be the main task of the state, public organizations, and various charitable foundations”[2]. Following these guidelines, it is necessary to proceed from the fact that the transition from a strong state to a strong society, the gradual reduction of state functions in solving socio-

economic problems in our country, and at the same time a corresponding increase in the powers of non-governmental non-profit organizations, citizens' self-government bodies are the laws of our development.

In order to create the necessary conditions for the free functioning of civil society institutions, active participation in state and public administration, and further improvement of the mechanisms for their state support, it is necessary to speed up the adoption of the Code of Non-State Non-State Law. -Commercial organizations and the creation of the Public Chamber.

Here we turn our attention to the issue of non-state social protection. It consists of private law relations between individuals and legal entities that are considered subjects of civil law, and the form of its implementation can only be the conclusion and execution of various contracts and agreements. Therefore, the development and improvement of the legal framework for social protection, the use of its new forms in the direction of these goals are among the important tasks facing us in this area. First of all, we consider it expedient to get acquainted with the concept of a non-governmental organization, its essence and content.

In general, a non-state non-profit organization is a self-governing organization formed on a voluntary basis by individuals and (or) legal entities, which does not set itself the main goal of making a profit and does not distribute profits among its participants (members) [3].

The main characteristics of non-governmental non-profit organizations include:

1. That the organization has the right to self-government;
2. Voluntary association of individuals or legal entities;
3. Not intending to benefit from its activities;
4. Non-governmental organizations can make a profit, but the profit is not distributed among the members, but is used to solve the problems provided for by the Charter.

No state in the world can fully solve social problems only in society. Since the network of social spheres is wide, education, science, culture, art, health care, employment, etc. For the activities of all this, the funds and potential of the state are not enough. The significance of non-governmental organizations for society and the state is as follows:

- participate in the savings of public expenditures (budget), since they work at the expense of extra-budgetary funds;
- acquires new experience in solving social problems, applies it in life within the framework of his own initiative;
- There is a certain competition between state and non-state organizations.

At the same time, non-governmental non-profit organizations are actually used to protect the rights and legitimate interests of individuals and legal entities, as well as other democratic values, to achieve social, cultural and educational goals, meet spiritual and other non-material needs, to carry out activities related to charity and other public useful activity, carried out taking into account the goals. In developed countries, the practice of hiring leaders and employees of non-governmental organizations in state structures is widely used. Based on the practical experience they have gained in the course of their work, non-governmental organizations allow them to better understand their problems, have a broader worldview in the search for their solution, and use new non-standard mechanisms. So, non-governmental organizations are not only a special reserve system of society, but also of the state.

Thus, world experience shows that the following changes are achieved through the participation of non-governmental non-profit organizations:

Firstly, there is a process of gradual transfer of state functions to public organizations;

Secondly, there is a tendency towards an increase in the role of non-state civil institutions in solving problems in the social, economic, political and cultural spheres;

Thirdly, the direction of solving problems of local importance through interstate civil bodies;

Fourthly, citizens, especially young people, are increasingly interested in public institutions in the field of education and culture, as well as the dissemination of information technologies;

Fifthly, cooperation with large international, transnational non-governmental non-profit organizations is expanding.

Modern civil society, first of all, calls on us to regulate our lives in accordance with the requirements of the time, use alternative methods of development, and create strong legal systems. In particular, it is necessary to increase the role and status of citizens' self-government bodies in expanding non-state social protection, to empower them to implement processes related to the formalization of the structure of contracts in this area.

In the first years of our independence, the basic principles of non-governmental non-profit organizations were enshrined in our Constitution, which created favorable conditions for the development of a wide network of such organizations, reflecting the interests of all segments of the population. "The responsibility of state authorities and administration at all levels to the people will be clearly defined, cases of irresponsibility and indifference on their part when considering citizens appeals will be eliminated. New mechanisms are being developed and implemented to recall ministers, governors and deputies of all levels who have not earned the trust of citizens"[4].

Public institutions, non-governmental non-profit organizations are now becoming an important factor in protecting democratic values, human rights and freedoms, as well as legitimate interests, creating conditions for realizing the potential of citizens, improving their social, socio-economic activities and legal culture, as well as helping to ensure a balance interests in society.

As the reputation of such organizations grows and strengthens, the role of civil society institutions in the implementation of effective public control over the activities of state and power structures in our society increases. Today, the institution of public and civil control is becoming one of the important means of ensuring effective interaction between society and the state, determining the moods of people and their reaction to the changes taking place in the country.

There are national human rights institutions in Uzbekistan, such as the Ombudsman, the National Center for Human Rights, the Public Opinion Center, the Institute for Monitoring Current Legislation and a number of other organizations. The adoption over the past period of more than 200 legal documents aimed at strengthening the role and importance of civil society institutions and solving the most important socio-economic problems of citizens in the process of democratic renewal of our country, this shows a strong attention to the development of the region[5]. It should be said that the adoption of the Law "On Guarantees for the Activities of Non-Governmental Organizations" aimed at the gradual development of non-governmental non-profit organizations in the system of civil society institutions, ensuring their independent functioning and true independence, protecting their rights and legitimate interests, strengthening support for their activities in the organizational, legal and logistical aspects were of great importance. "The current stage of democratic reforms makes reforms in the spiritual sphere a very important urgent task. After all, it is impossible to establish public control over the activities of public authorities in a country whose spirituality is weak and therefore the people are in confusion, that is, they are not affiliated with non-governmental non-profit organizations, including political parties, on a high moral basis"[6,

11]. Therefore, civil society, which is the basis for the development of a democratic society in Uzbekistan, cannot be formed without them, and, as a result, if civil society is not fully formed, there will be no possibility of democratic reforms.

So, the main feature of civil society is aimed at building a democratic society. Because, "In civil society, people's power will be further strengthened, the participation of citizens in managing the affairs of the state and society through political parties, public organizations, self-government bodies and institutions will expand, public control over the activities of state bodies will expand, pluralism, cultural diversity, rivalry will be established. and positive competition, passion for innovation, spiritual enrichment and support for each other, the pursuit of beauty, the creation of unique cultural values and work with the intention of making them a common property of life's path"[7, 59-60].

Also, in order for them to become an important institution of civil society, a development strategy for New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 has been developed, consisting of seven priority areas, according to the principle "Action strategy - on the way to a development strategy". As a result of public discussion of the state, and in the state program for the implementation of the main direction of the comprehensive reform of society, it was called the "Year of Honoring Human Value and Active Good Neighborliness" by society and the rule of law. It creates conditions for citizens to realize their potential, increase their social, socio-economic activity and legal culture, and helps to ensure a balance of interests in society.

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