

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN RESEARCH

ISSN: 2690-9626 Vol. 4, No. 12, 2023

# **Civil Society and its Influence in Society's Ideosphere**

**Turdiyev Bexruz Sobirovich** 

Associate Professor of the Department of Jurisprudence and Socio-Political Sciences, Bukhara State University, Uzbekistan

**ABSTRACT:** Civil society is the most important condition for the formation of a democratic political system. Civil society represents a complex that includes various forms of social activity of the population independent from the activities of state bodies and shows the real state or level of the structure of society. This represents the concept of civil society, and is the main criterion in New Uzbekistan.

**KEYWORD:** civil society, Constitution, political parties, culture, public associations, election, youth.

### INTRODUCTION

Civil society consists of a large number of interpersonal and social group relationships that unite citizens within the framework of various associations without the direct intervention or support of the state. According to Article 70 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, public associations are recognized as trade unions, political parties, scientific societies, women's, veterans' and youth leagues and persons with disabilities, professional associations, mass movements and other organizations of citizens. Dissolution, prohibition or restriction of the activity of public associations may take place only on the basis of a court decision [1].

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the legal basis of public associations has been created, allowing citizens to have the right to participate in the management and administration of public and state affairs, both directly and through representation (Article 36), to form trade unions, political parties and any other public associations, and to participate in mass movements (Article 39) is guaranteed.

### DISCUSSION

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "**On Public Associations in the Republic of Uzbekistan**" adopted on February 15, 1991 defines the concept, purpose, forms, scope of activity and rights, status and registration of a public association. According to Article 1 of the Law, a voluntary structure created as a result of the free expression of the will of united citizens to jointly realize their rights, freedoms and legal interests in politics, economy, social development, science, culture, ecology and other spheres of life is stated as association "union".

According to the Law "On Public Associations in the Republic of Uzbekistan", the purpose of establishing public associations is as follows:

✓ public associations realize and protect civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights and freedoms;

	ISSN 2690-9626 (online), Published by "Global Research Network LLC" under Volume: 4 Issue: 12 in Dec-2023 https://globalresearchnetwork.us/index.php/ajshr
84	Copyright (c) 2023 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY).To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

- ✓ to develop the activity and initiative of citizens, their participation in managing state and community affairs;
- ✓ satisfying professional and hobby interests; to develop scientific, technical and artistic creativity;
- $\checkmark$  maintaining the health of the population, participation in charity activities;
- ✓ implementation of cultural-educational, physical training-health and sports activities;
- ✓ protection of nature, objects of cultural heritage;
- ✓ education of patriotism and humanity;
- ✓ expanding inter-republic and international relations, strengthening peace and friendship between peoples;
- $\checkmark$  it is created in order to carry out other activities not prohibited by law [2].

The Law "**On Public Associations in the Republic of Uzbekistan**" does not allow the establishment of public associations:

- ➢ if its activities are aimed at breaking the moral foundations of society, universal humanistic values;
- illegally changing the constitutional system or breaking the unity of the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, escalating war, violence and cruelty, social, including class, as well as racial, national and religious enmity leading to the disintegration of society;
- public associations aiming at other actions prohibited by law;
- militarized public associations and armed structures, as well as religious parties, their branches and other structural units.
- the creation of public associations and their activities that encroach on the health and morals of the population, the rights and interests of citizens protected by law will be prosecuted in accordance with the law.

According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Political Parties" of December 26, 1996, A political party is a voluntary association of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan formed on the basis of common views, interests and goals, which strives to realize the political will of a certain part of society in the formation of state authorities and participates in the management of state and public affairs through its representatives [3].

Currently, five political parties are active in the republic. These are:

85	ISSN 2690-9626 (online), Published by "Global Research Network LLC" under Volume: 4 Issue: 12 in Dec-2023 https://globalresearchnetwork.us/index.php/ajshr
	Copyright (c) 2023 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY).To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/



Opposing the sovereignty, integrity and security of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the constitutional rights and freedoms of its citizens

promoting war, social, national, racial and religious enmity

attacking people's health and spirituality

parties of national and religious spirit

86	ISSN 2690-9626 (online), Published by "Global Research Network LLC" under Volume: 4 Issue: 12 in Dec-2023 https://globalresearchnetwork.us/index.php/ajshr
	Copyright (c) 2023 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY).To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

A citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan can be a member of only one political party at the same time. It is forbidden to restrict the rights of a citizen based on his party affiliation, as well as to give him privileges or advantages.



Membership in political parties is recorded individually.

### Political parties have the following rights:

- > freely disseminate information about one's activities, promote one's ideas, goals and decisions;
- > participate in the preparation of relevant decisions through their representatives in elected state bodies;
- participation in the elections of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, state authorities in accordance with the procedure established by law;
- > conducting meetings, conferences and other events related to the party's activities;
- > establishing mass media and using other mass media in accordance with the law;
- Establishing an alliance (bloc) with the political parties of the Republic of Uzbekistan, establishing contractual relations with them and other public associations.

Today, the activities of the bodies and institutions participating in the implementation of the state policy on youth in our country are considered to be strengthened on the basis of the law "On State Policy on Youth", and they include the following:

- $\checkmark$  state education management bodies and educational institutions;
- $\checkmark$  state health system management bodies and health institutions;
- ✓ physical education and sports bodies;
- ✓ cultural bodies;
- ✓ labor bodies;

87	ISSN 2690-9626 (online), Published by "Global Research Network LLC" under Volume: 4 Issue: 12 in Dec-2023 https://globalresearchnetwork.us/index.php/ajshr
	Copyright (c) 2023 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY).To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

- ✓ prosecution authorities;
- ✓ internal affairs bodies;
- ✓ judicial bodies;
- ✓ defense bodies [4].

A person who has reached the age of 14 can become a member of a non-governmental non-profit organization of youth. The conditions and procedures for membership in a non-governmental non-profit organization of youth, and the procedure for losing membership, including the conditions for leaving its membership based on age, are determined in the charter of the relevant non-governmental non-profit organization [5].

#### RESULTS



**The Youth Union of Uzbekistan** is a non-governmental non-profit organization uniting the youth of Uzbekistan. According to the decision of the 4th Congress of the Youth Social Movement of Uzbekistan "Kamolot" held on June 30, 2017, the Youth Union of Uzbekistan was established.

The Youth Union of Uzbekistan is committed to the formation of a physically healthy, spiritually mature and intellectually developed, independent-minded young generation, protection of youth from external threats and harmful effects of "popular culture", protection of the rights and legitimate interests of youth. The union is a non-governmental non-profit organization uniting the youth of Uzbekistan.

The day of the establishment of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan – June 30 is declared as "Youth Day" in our country [6].



**Youth Affairs Agency is** an agency dealing with solving problems related to youth and encouraging talented youth. The agency was established by the decree of the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev dated June 30, 2020. The Agency for Youth Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a government organization that brings the

state youth policy to a new level, finds effective solutions to problems in the field of youth, provides them with comprehensive support, and also effectively organizes and coordinates the activities of the competent authorities [7].



**"El-Yurt Umidi" Foundation.** On September 25, 2018, the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the training of specialists abroad and communication with compatriots established the "El-Yurt Umidi" Foundation under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan and with this document, the Foundation conducts activities on the organization of advanced training, internships and studies of scholarship holders abroad [8].

#### CONCLUSION

Summarizing the opinions of various scientists, according to M.Kyrgyzboyev, "civil society is:

firstly, a human unity, formed voluntarily in the economic, social and spiritual spheres of community life, including primary non-state systems;

secondly, a complex of economic, social, family, national, spiritual, moral, religious, production, personal and non-state relations in society;

88	ISSN 2690-9626 (online), Published by "Global Research Network LLC" under Volume: 4 Issue: 12 in Dec-2023 https://globalresearchnetwork.us/index.php/ajshr
	Copyright (c) 2023 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY).To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

thirdly, a society where free individuals, voluntarily formed organizations, and citizens are protected by laws from oppression, interference, or homogenization by various bodies, in which they have constant opportunities to express themselves" [9].

Thus, civil society consists of a large number of interpersonal and social group relationships that unite citizens within the framework of various associations without the direct intervention or support of the state.

#### **REFERENCES:**

- 1. Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. –T.: "Uzbekistan", 2023. –p.26-27.
- 2. O'zbekiston Respublikasining "O'zbekiston Respublikasida jamoat birlashmalari to'g'risida" 1991 yil 15 fevraldagi 223-XII-sonli Qonuni. //https://lex.uz/ru/docs/-111825
- 3. O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Siyosiy partiyalar to'g'risida" 1996 yil 26 dekabrdagi 337-I-sonli Qonuni. //https://lex.uz/docs/-54191
- 4. O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Yoshlarga oid davlat siyosati to'g'risida"gi 2016 yil 14 sentyabrdagi O'RQ-406-sonli Qonuni. //Oliy Majlisi palatalarining Axborotnomasi, 2016 yil, 9-son.
- 5. O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Yoshlarga oid davlat siyosati to'g'risida" 2016 yil 14 sentyabrdagi O'RQ-406-sonli Qonuni. //https://lex.uz/ru/docs/-3026246
- O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "Yoshlarga oid davlat siyosati samaradorligini oshirish va O'zbekiston yoshlar ittifoqi faoliyatini qo'llab-quvvatlash to'g'risida" 2017 yil 5 iyuldagi PF-5106-sonli Farmoni. //https://lex.uz/docs/-3255680
- O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining "O'zbekiston Respublikasi Yoshlar ishlari agentligi to'g'risidagi nizomni tasdiqlash haqida" 2020 yil 11 sentyabrdagi 550-sonli qarori. //https://lex.uz/docs/-4993790
- 8. Majidov I.U, Hodiyev B.U, Bekmurodov A.Sh. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning Oliy Majlisga Murojaatnomasini o'rganish va keng jamoatchilik o'rtasida keng targ'ib etishga bag'ishlangan ilmiy-ommabob qo'llanma. –T.: "Ma'naviyat", 2019. –B.25.
- 9. Qirg'izboyev M. Fuqarolik jamiyati: genezisi, shakllanishi va rivojlanishi. -T.: O'zbekiston, 2010. -p.52.

89	ISSN 2690-9626 (online), Published by "Global Research Network LLC" under Volume: 4 Issue: 12 in Dec-2023 https://globalresearchnetwork.us/index.php/ajshr
	Copyright (c) 2023 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY).To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/