

The role of civil society institutions in the development of youth political activity.

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Annotation: *In the socio-economic development of our country, the system of education, science, science and technology, further liberalization of scientific and technical development, the level, quality and relevance of scientific research, technological and constructive developments, the development of innovative ideas and technologies are in the new interpretation. Practice has become a demand for time. At the same time, youth activism is a priority.*

Key words . *Youth, civil society, J. J. Russo, social space, democracy, activism, freedom .*

The Civil Society theory, which is considered to be one of the most important political events of the new era, has transformed into a number of concepts and interpretations in its own right, as well as a modern government. The scientific-theoretical foundations of civil society go back to T. Gobbs, J. Lokk, and Sh. Monteske. Understanding, civil society has been introduced to reflect the historical development of humanity, to convey the idea that man moves from a primitive way to a developed lifestyle. Human and human qualities have developed and continue to develop in an unforgiving, natural state of civilization and world civilization.

Not natural and unassuming natural passion, but the perfection, that is, the ability of a person to realize conscious collective life is the natural beginning of human life and society. Civil society has been acknowledged as a condition for the welfare of a person, first of all, material (food, shelter). The process of transforming and liberalizing the diverse (economic, social, cultural) spheres that meet the daily needs of a person has led to the emergence of a civil society.

As you know, in the early part of human development, tribes (associations) of smaller groups emerged to unite together to find food, housing, protection from enemies, and to avoid natural disasters. These associations are created within the family, the tribe, which are united by the necessity to live as a whole, a living part of nature. As a result of the increase in social production and the division of labor, the association of people has grown steadily, functionally diversified. Common interests have become a link between the members of society. Nonetheless, all

members of society have the opportunity to live independently without having to be members of associations representing civil society. With the privatization of property and the emergence of different classes, social division has arisen, and the common interests began to split off into private and collective interests.

On the basis of the ideas of the French philosopher J.J. Russo there is a theory of social contracting that analyzes the human, society and state relations in detail. Rousseau analyzes socioeconomic and political processes in its time, while analyzing their potential, people are able to withstand the ruling class by uniting their capabilities, and encourage the possibility of regulating social relations will give it. At the same time, Russo is worried about how to preserve freedom, which is the most important asset of a person who has abandoned his potential for the benefit of the community in order to create such a unified power. Finding the answer, he says, "It is important to find such a form of association that the power that protects the identity and the property of the members of the Association, so everyone who is united with all will abide by many, and at the same time they will stay. This is the main task of the social contract. "[1]

Russo's ideas are aimed at selecting social units as a result of social contracting. "If each of us individually and to the best of our ability to commit and subdue all his will to the will of the world, then each of us becomes an indispensable player of the single integrity." [2]

One of the well-known scholars who interpret the civil society in terms of the status of public authorities is Sh.L.de Monteske. One of his main ideas is about the division of power. He considers himself a "law of the law" as a result of a public agreement aimed at eliminating public hostility among civil society. It clarifies these two concepts and has both of its specific laws (civil and state) and has its own domain. Civil society governs relationships of citizens, while the state provides for political rights and freedoms of people. In his above-mentioned work, he writes: "Freedom of expression for the citizen is a belief that is based on trust in his own safety. To achieve this kind of calm, there must be such a governance that a citizen should not be afraid of another citizen "[3]. A scientist who emphasized civil society's commitment to law, wrote: "If I go to a country, I am interested not in the fact that there are good laws, but how they obey the laws ..."

In the developed democracies, since the second half of the 20th century, as a result of the decentralization of state governance, self-governing bodies have become one of the major institutions of society. Local self-governance (called "municipal" in the West) means local self-governance, which represents the populations in the administrative-territorial units, as well as by the elected bodies and their administrations. control what you are doing.

The theory of local self-governance originally appeared in Western Europe in the second half of the eighteenth century. Its nature and its place in society are

linked to the idea of being elected by local authorities and self-governing bodies. The concept of independence of the self-governing bodies, elected by citizens during the early days of the new history, gives rise to autonomy and autonomy for central government in managing their rural communities and urban affairs. They came to look at these bodies as a separate link outside the public administration.

October 15, 1985 The European Union's Local Self-Government Article 3, which was adopted by the European Union, states: "When it comes to local self-governance, self - governing bodies of local self - governing bodies are responsible for managing and realizing the part of state affairs within their jurisdiction, in the interests of the local population . These rights are exercised by members of the king work or the members elected free, confidential or even directly from the general elections. Meetings or councils may have executive bodies reporting themselves. These rules do not exclude citizens' sessions, referenda or other forms of lawful participation of citizens directly.

Commenting on the need to establish the foundations of civil society, the first President of our country I. A. Karimov said: "Civil society is a social space for us. In this space, the law prevails and prevents the self from developing, but on the contrary. The interests of the individual contribute to the full realization of his or her rights and freedoms. At the same time, it does not allow discrimination against other people's rights and freedoms. That is, obeying the law and freedom at one and the same time, one another has ended radios and dictate one another "[4].

Establishing a democratic civil society required reforming the old state system, primarily the political system. Implementing reforms in the first place, it was necessary to take into consideration two important factors: the use of world experience in building a democratic state and civil society; the second - to rely on the original heritage of our people in the national statehood and other spheres.

At the same time, all of our above mentioned world experience and national characteristics on building a democratic civil society have been fully taken into account. The outcome of the reforms in the country showed that the people, under the influence of the dominant ideology, had difficulty responding to evolving reforms. The dominant ideology was still in the minds and hearts of some people. However, the way we chose was not only based on national and universal values, but based on no violence, harassment or misguidance, economic, social, political, and spiritual activity of our citizens. For example, on December 29, 1991, on the basis of the right of universal, equal and direct suffrage, in accordance with democratic norms and procedures, for the first time in history, alternatively, 9 million 900 thousand people or 94.2 percent of the citizens who have the right to vote participated in the elections. Or 12,113,070 or 91.58 percent of 13,266,602 citizens included in the nationwide referendum on the introduction of a bicameral

parliament in the country. These indicators, on the one hand, support the path of Uzbekistan, the transition from a democratic state and an open civil society, to a free market economy, and on the other hand, the legal, political, spiritual, and mentality of our citizens and that their growth is reflecting their response responses to reforms and changes. [5]

Civil society is a community of people living in a given area, with a free and free life, a nation. Civil society is a social environment that develops and improves in a democracy based on democracy. Civil society is such a social environment where citizens are legally satisfied with their social and other needs. The general aspects of the formation of civil society are as follows: the first is private ownership. In developed democracies, most people are private owners. The Mediterranean Property Owners Class is the majority of the general population. Hence, private ownership is the first and foremost foundation for the formation and functioning of civil society.

The second important factor of civil society action is the free market economy. Only in the conditions of free market economy, there are opportunities for private entrepreneurship, business activity.

The third important feature of civil society is the following: any democratic state implies high satisfaction of needs and interests of citizens. But the modern world is extremely complex In the context of socio-economic development, it is increasingly difficult to identify the needs and interests of state-owned organizations. The only way to solve this problem is to make public institutions step-by-step through many of the functions of managing the life of a society non-governmental organizations, associations, and civil society organizations. The role and place of civil society institutions in the process of democratization of the society and the building of civil society in Uzbekistan is immense. These institutions combine the activities of non-governmental structures (associations, organizations, centers, clubs, funds, etc.), which are established in a voluntary manner and operate in all areas of society. These structures operate all areas of society. Increasing their activities means, in turn, the extent to which the civil society is governed.

The essence of the activities of civil society institutions is to ensure that the members, individuals, groups, and professions of the individual, meet the vital interests, the content of their work. This is the purpose of any activities and public events organized by NGOs. Currently, favorable socio-political, legal, economic and financial conditions are being created in Uzbekistan for the formation and development of civil society institutions. The main purpose of the development of civil society institutions is to ensure and maintain the balance between the interests of members of society. Civil society institutions are, in essence, aware of the self-

consciousness and social relationships self-directed, voluntary associations, non-government organizations that envisage achieving a specific objective.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:

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