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### RESEARCH ARTICLE

#### ACTIVITIES OF PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS IN UZBEKISTAN DURING THE INDEPENDENCE YEARS: OBSTACLES, EXPERIENCE, AND ACTIVITIES

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#### Abstract

In Uzbekistan, at present, there are more than 9,000 non-governmental non-profit organizations in the country, as well as branches and representative offices of 29 international and foreign non-governmental organizations. In 2017, non-governmental non-profit organizations such as the Nuroniy Foundation, the Youth Union, the Council of Farmers, Dehkan Farms and Landowners of Uzbekistan, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Republican Council for Coordination of Self-Government Bodies Special decrees and resolutions were adopted to improve the activities of organizations and support them<sup>1</sup>. While helping to ensure a balance of interests in society, non-governmental organizations play a worthy role in governing the state and society. Currently, significant work is being done in Uzbekistan to develop civil society. It should be noted that the activity of civil society institutions in all spheres of public life is growing. The author tried to investigate the field training in the Surkhandarya region, the south part of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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#### Introduction:-

The most important task in this area is to train modern human resources to direct the activities of civil society institutions to the development of social, economic, and cultural spheres. As a result of this need, there is a growing interest in the use of interactive methods, innovative technologies, pedagogical and information technologies in the educational process. One of the reasons for this is that while traditional education has so far taught students to acquire only ready-made knowledge, modern technology allows them to search for their knowledge, study and analyze it independently, and even draw conclusions. also teaches them to produce themselves. In this process, the teacher creates the conditions for the development, formation, education, and upbringing of the individual, as well as acts as a leader, a guide. In the concept of further deepening democratic reforms and development of civil society in Uzbekistan, non-governmental non-profit organizations (NGOs) are increasingly addressing socially important tasks in the field of employment, social protection, health, environment, and many others. is noted to play an active role. They are aware of the situation on the ground, identify and address unresolved social issues. Some of the required social services are currently provided only by NGOs. Some of the services initially provided by NGOs are now integrated into the public system.

The NGO proved the potential of social work to rehabilitate troubled families, children with severe disabilities, and people in need of social protection in medical, labor, and occupational rehabilitation. Thus, government and non-government organizations need to work together to identify problems in the social sphere, including those that need

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to be supported by NGOs, and to provide government social orders to finance the activities of NGOs that provide such assistance. In this regard, further support for socially-oriented NGOs is needed to ensure that the state makes full use of the potential of NGOs. A survey of NGOs showed that 12% of social service providers are fully operational, with less than half of their potential being used on average (Shaturaev 2014).

### **Method and Materials:-**

The teaching and content of the social sciences today the growing need for further enrichment requires the teacher to take an innovative approach to the learning process does. Understanding the content of social processes is important understanding the nature of trends and changes, human consciousness, and sciences that study the development of thinking active, interactive, and challenging in teaching the use of technology to achieve a guaranteed result is becoming a factor. Because in today's era of globalization sources that encourage the explanation of social processes many organize the learning process in the context of information attacks require a different approach to doing. Student science with rhetoric and slogans mastering and developing analytical skills will not Person-centered learning comes first changes the paradigm of education. If in the education system If teaching was a priority, it is a priority for society today to prioritize reading and teaching in the information age directed.

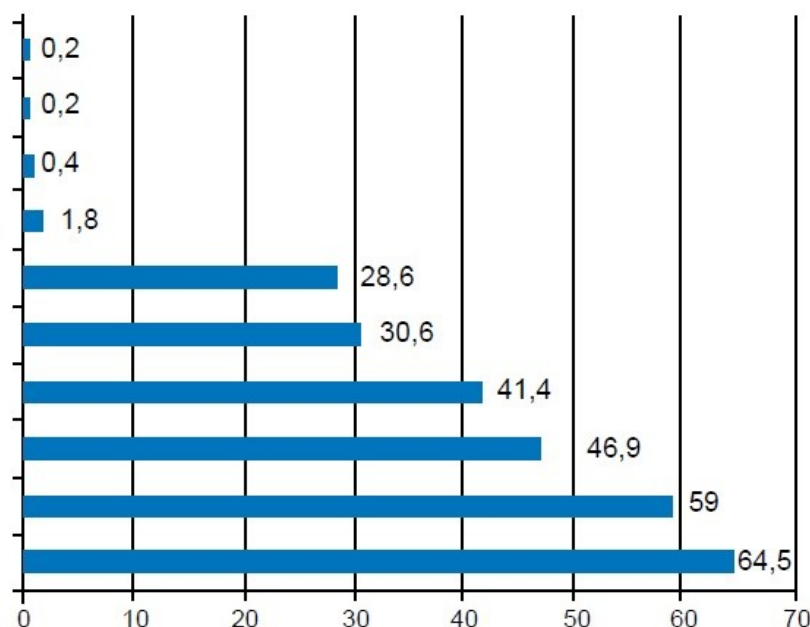
### **Results:-**

The teacher now has a new status, now it is up to the students to acquire independent knowledge-creating opportunities and organizing creative activities, to acquire knowledge independently and apply it in practice consists of teaching. The teacher is teaching for such purposes methods, technologies should be chosen in such a way that it not only for students to acquire ready-made knowledge but also seek knowledge from a variety of sources, acquire it independently, in themselves the formation of a personal point of view, its justification, and the former use the acquired knowledge to acquire new ones should be able to (Shaturaev Jakhongir 2019). The concept of civil society dates back to antiquity varied over a long period before the enlightenment appeared in the scenes. In the modern interpretation, this is it The category was the first European philosopher in the early eighteenth century in his works. At that time, this concept was aimed at resolving social conflicts that arose between citizens and were socially harmful through rules understood as a formed political union. In ancient times it was The concept is from the state, following the concept of fossil society interpreted inseparably. According to Plato, the state is fair the goal is to build a society, and people are a society in the interests of wisdom, courage, moderation, and justice, they must perform their duties diligently. It is the duty of a "wise ruler" to take care of society marked.

### **Discussion:-**

The development of civil society in large regions, such as Europe and later America, took place in three stages, during which the structure of the state and society underwent significant changes, social and political crises, mass movements, class conflicts, a radical change in social ideologies took place. The third stage of civil society in the twentieth century, that is his period of socialization began. The peoples of Europe are ancient from the polis to the development through feudalism came to the stage that during this period it was independent but personal a community of people who can unite for their interests and other necessary elements of civil society came. As a result, the essence of civil society had a chance to think about This is a new situation the law of political and economic rights of the people in the western ideology based on recognition within the framework of, i.e., liberalism found expression. Thus, the impetus given in antiquity dates back to the Middle Ages to the changes adopted and specific to Western Europe based on the bourgeois revolutions of the New Age through, as a literal phenomenon, civil society led to the appearance of Legal equality as a class inherent in the feudal system the place of the individual in society as they take the place of privileges has new content. From their social and economic status regardless of whether the individual is an equal participant in social life, became a free citizen from a person who was completely subordinate to the state (Usmanov 2019). The beginning of this period is the representative government, that is, the people established a method of management acting on behalf of. That's it for people to have rights and freedoms based on equality recognized by law. The general law of class inequality. The exchange of equality is social in the new context of the individual determined its position. Now, regardless of social and property status, The people in question who are free and equal in social relations were recognized as participants. Private property is the freedom of the individual is the most important economic factor that provides factor was the basis for the development of civic consciousness.

**Information on the share of requested NGOs providing social services  
(respondents in %)**



1. social services transport
2. take care of living
3. daycare
4. crisis centers and shelters
5. look at home
6. psychological services
7. social and pedagogical services
8. social and medical services
9. job placement
10. legal services and advice

One of his main ideas is power is about to split. He is the author of *The Spirit of the Law*. civil hostility of the state in civil society the result of a public agreement aimed at elimination will be considered as He clarifies these two concepts and the specific laws of both (citizenship and state) and has its sphere of influence. So, citizenship the state governs the interactions of citizens and ensures the political rights and freedoms of the people. This is it in his above-mentioned work, Sh. Montesquieu's "Freedom for the citizen is about his security," he wrote is a peace of mind based on trust? Such peace of mind To achieve this, there must be managed in which one a citizen should not be afraid of another citizen "8. In civil society emphasizing the application of laws to life, the scientist said, "I am one when I go to a country where there are good laws not by how the laws are obeyed I am interested ... "Ferguson's views on civil society are also very important. According to scientists, civil society The concept was first used by A. Ferguson. According to him "The happiness of individuals is the main goal of civil society: what a prosperous society in which each of its members is unhappy can he achieve? " Interpret the happiness of society from a religious perspective may have been influenced by his religious education. His main views on civil society were in 1767 entitled "Historical Experience of Civil Society" was formed at that time society, that is, a society based on commercial relations is morally criticized in terms of. Man, as a member of society, is part of the whole it does not belong to itself. It is an obstacle to the well-being of society he must give up any freedom and happiness he has. A. Ferguson is achieving a civil society not the development of society, but the moral upbringing emphasizes the importance of A British thinker of Irish descent Edmund Bjork (1729–1797) was a conservative ideologue is the true founder. Bjork's political pamphlet treatises, *Thoughts on the French Revolution* (1790) the essence and specificity of the ideology of conservatism explained. Bjork is another example of conservatism in his work The main thesis of the Enlightenment ideology was: the ability to study human nature, the generality of the mind in the position of civil society and political power, "natural The theory of "law" rejects rationalism, they are human beings He called the "natural" equation a

"moral and political lie." The development of civil society depends on ancestral traditions. If it goes beyond the historical framework, it is the whole social leads to the destruction of the organism. Preserving the past is the future is the moral duty of the generation. According to Bjork, the political system and society's activities are in a stable and constant state as a whole must be. This situation is in sync with the evolutionary processes political and social institutions of the state means to conform to character and morals. After gaining independence, the state and people of Uzbekistan have chosen the path of building a democratic state based on the rule of law. Because even in the developed countries of the world, only in the conditions of a developed state governed by the rule of law, opportunities are created for the formation of civil society, and permanent stability and well-being of the people are ensured in society. Deeply aware of the history, worldview, spirituality, national interests and national traditions of our people, the Head of State led the adoption of the Constitution in 1992, based on the interests and aspirations of the people of independent Uzbekistan, capable of building a political system embodying civil society and democratic principles. The political and legal guarantees of building a civil society and the rule of law in the republic were soon reflected in the Constitution and other laws. As a result, the legal framework for the formation of civil society was created. The formation of civil society does not happen in any country. Only the rule of law can create all-around conditions for the formation of this society. The most important condition for the rule of law is the implementation of the principle of the division of state power into three. Therefore, Article 11 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan for its application in the political system of the country expressed this principle as follows: "The system of state power of the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on the principle of separation of powers into legislative, executive and judicial branches." This article has created opportunities for the perfect development of the legal framework of civil society in the country's parliament - the legislature. In the early years of independence, the most difficult and difficult tests awaited the reforms of civil society and the rule of law in Uzbekistan. Because the country still has a long tradition of statehood and the complexities of a totalitarian society. Also, the people still had little experience in building and organizing a new society, and their psyche and political culture were far from conceivable about civil society. In this context, President Islam Karimov developed the principle "From a strong state to a strong civil society", which covers the theoretical foundations of the transition to civil society, the rule of law, and market relations in Uzbekistan, this principle of the country's historical development traditions, democratic principles, and people's worldview. and represented the national interests of the country. At the same time, great importance was attached to the implementation of reforms to build civil society in Uzbekistan based on democratic values in the experience of developed democracies and the international community. Because democratic values have begun to be applied to the reform process not only because they have passed international experience and tests, but also because they are in line with the national interests of the Uzbek people. Reforms in the field of formation and development of civil society in Uzbekistan can be divided into three stages, based on the historical development of the independence period, each of which has played an important role in the history of our country. The first stage was 1991-2000, which was a period of thorough and serious work in building the foundations of the political system of independent Uzbekistan. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Public Associations in the Republic of Uzbekistan" (1991), "On Elections to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (1993), adopted on December 8, 1992, is the normative legal acts that form the legal basis of the reforms implemented at this stage. On Elections to Regional, District and City Councils of People's Deputies" (1994), "On Guarantees of Citizens' Voting Rights" (1994), the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (1995-1996), "On Political Parties" (1996), "Non-Governmental on non-profit organizations" (1999) and several other adopted laws. At this stage, the following important tasks have been solved: First, the old administrative-command system, its ideology, the corresponding authorities and administration, the party's monopoly was abolished, public authorities and administration, public education, military and law enforcement agencies, creative associations were deported. Second, a normal political space was created for political parties capable of representing and defending the interests of broad social groups, and social life developed based on diversity of political institutions, ideologies, and opinions, no ideology could be established as a state ideology. The constitutional and legal basis for the activities of newly established political parties has been created. At this stage, civil society institutions and a multi-party system were formed. In particular, the People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan (1991), the Social Democratic Party of Uzbekistan "Adolat" (1995), the Democratic Party of Uzbekistan "Milliy Tiklanish" (1995), the National Democratic Party of Uzbekistan "Fidokorlar" (1998).

### Conclusion:-

The Constitution has created the legal basis for the formation of a multiparty system in our society. The 1994-1999 elections to the Oliy Majlis and regional, district, and city Kengashes of People's Deputies were held on a multi-party basis. In short, in the process of reforms implemented in the first stage, the foundations of a new democratic political system have been laid in the republic. This system was built on the diversity of political organizations, ideologies,

and opinions, and ensured the broad participation of citizens in the governance of the state and society. The second stage, covering the years 2001-2010, the most important task at this stage, which covered all the priorities, was to further liberalize the political and economic life of the country, the process of state and society building. At this stage, the main tasks of the concept of democratization and renewal of our society were identified based on the analysis and generalization of experience gained during the years of independent development, in-depth study of the path of developed countries in state-building and governance.

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