

**THE IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC ASSOCIATIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE
STATE AND SOCIETY**

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Annotation: This article covers such issues as the concept of civil society, the role of Public Associations in the construction of civil society, the legal basis of Public Associations.

Keywords: Civil society, bill of Rights, trade unions, political parties, societies of scientists, women's organizations, non-profit organization.

INTRODUCTION

The formation and development of a free civil society in our state, the protection of human rights, legitimate interests, democratic values is an important factor in the establishment of a New Uzbekistan. Public associations and other NGOs, citizens' self-government bodies, the media form the basis of civil society. Therefore, the importance of Public Associations in the development of the state and society is important.

RESULTS

Civil society is a necessary rational way of social life, theoretically based on law and democracy; it is a social system in which a person is guaranteed a free choice of factors of his economic, political and cultural life, the rule of law and Human Rights and freedoms are ensured, the diversity of multi-party, political institutions, ideology and opinions is guaranteed, and where self-governing bodies have high importance.

The adoption of the Bill of Rights (England, 1689; USA, 1791) or the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen (France, 1789) is of great importance in the practical emergence of civil society.

Civil society relies on three foundations: economic foundation, socio-political foundation, spiritual foundation.

The economic basis is the variety of forms of property, economic pluralism, the presence of free market relations. In this, every member of society will have some kind of property, will have the right to spend, willingly dispose of property, inviolability of private property, freedom of entrepreneurship, labor and consumer activity guaranteed by the state will be ensured.

The socio – political basis is the unification of people into certain organizations to protect their interests, the separation of economic and political power. Political pluralism, the gradual transfer of functions of state power to civil society institutions.

The spiritual basis is that citizens are aware of their self-esteem, can protect the basic values of society, can fight for them when necessary, ensure freedom of conscience, adhere to moral norms, directly and indirectly participate in the field of Public Administration, have a civil position.

The decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on approval of the concept of development of civil society in 2021-2025" was adopted in order to create the organizational and legal framework for the development of civil society in the Republic of Uzbekistan, to increase the role and importance of non — profit organizations, social activity and efficiency.

The following were defined as the priorities of the concept:

- consistent improvement of the legal framework for the development of civil society;
- further improvement of the mechanism of assistance to civil society institutions and their support by the state;
- create the necessary conditions for the active participation of civil society institutions in the management of the state and society;
- further expansion of the participation of civil society institutions in the implementation of state social projects;
- ensuring the openness of the activities of civil society institutions.

The thirteenth chapter of the Constitution in the new edition is called civil society institutions, Article 69 of this chapter establishes that civil society institutions, including public associations and other NGOs, citizens' self-government bodies, media form the basis of civil society. According to it, the activities of civil society institutions are carried out in accordance with the law.

Also, in accordance with Article 70 of the Constitution of the new edition, the Republic of Uzbekistan recognizes trade unions, political parties, societies of scientists, women's organizations, veterans, youth organizations and organizations of persons with disabilities, creative associations, mass movements and other associations of citizens as public associations. At the same time, political parties, other non-profit organizations, as well as political parties with national and religious signs, promoting war, Social, national, racial and religious enmity, compromising the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens, health of the population, social morality, which aim to change the constitutional system by force, encroach on the state sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of Uzbekistan, the ban on the organization and activities of militarized associations was consolidated in Article 71.

A non-profit organization is a self-governing organization created by individuals and (or) legal entities on the basis of discretion, which does not make the receipt of income (profit) the main purpose of its activities and does not distribute the income received (profit) among its participants (members). The non-profit organization is formed to protect the rights and legitimate interests of individuals and legal entities, other democratic values, achieve social, cultural and educational goals, meet spiritual and other intangible needs, carry out charitable activities, and for other socially useful purposes.

The non-profit organization is established in accordance with the legislation on the basis of the decision of its founders i.e., members. Associations (alliances) of NGOs can be formed at least on the initiative of two NGOs. Initiators or founders of a non-profit organization call a constituent Congress (conference) or a general meeting, at which a charter is adopted and executive bodies are formed. The non-profit organization is considered by the Ministry of Justice to have been formed from the date of registration.

Individuals who have reached the age of eighteen at the time of the organization's formation, as well as legal entities, can be founders, participants or members of a non-profit organization. And the fact that individuals who have reached the age of fourteen can become members of a youth non-profit organization is laid out in the legislation. The requirements for membership in a non-profit organization, the conditions and procedure for deprivation of membership, including the conditions for withdrawal from membership by age, are determined by the charters of the relevant NGOs.

One of the public associations listed in the Constitution in the new edition is Trade Unions: Trade Unions express, protect and are voluntary to join the socio-economic rights and interests of employees. In the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on Trade Unions" Trade Unions are defined as follows: trade unions are voluntary public associations that are related to the general

professional interests of citizens by their activity or type of Education, which are formed in order to express and protect their labor, other socio — economic rights and interests.

Article 74 of our Constitution in the New Edition defines the activities of political parties as follows: political parties participate in the formation of state power through their democratically elected representatives, representing the political will of various social classes and groups. Political parties submit transparent reports on the sources of financing of their activities in accordance with the established procedure to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan or the body it empowers. The law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on political parties prohibits the formation and functioning of the following political parties:

- who aims to change the constitutional system by force;
- Opponent of the sovereignty, integrity and security of the Republic of Uzbekistan, constitutional rights and freedoms of its citizens;
- promoting war, Social, national, racial and religious animosity;
- aggressor of the health and morale of the people;
- parties in a national and religious spirit.

According to Article 75 of our Constitution in the new edition, religious organizations are separated from the state and are equal before the law. The state does not interfere with the activities of religious organizations. The state guarantees the freedom of activity of religious organizations operating in the manner prescribed by law. It is known that currently there are 16 religious denominations operating in our country. Their legal status, scope of activity, rights and obligations are established in the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “on freedom of conscience and religious organizations”. According to it, the religious organization has the following rights:

1. The use of buildings and property, as well as objects of material and cultural heritage, provided for by contract, for its own needs in the manner prescribed by law;
2. Implementation of charitable activities;
3. Holding events related to the activities of the religious organization;
4. Organization of entrepreneurial structures for the performance of the tasks specified in the charter;
5. Preparation, import and withdrawal of materials of religious content;
6. Establish international relations with the aim of organizing pilgrimages or participating in other religious events;
7. To make proposals for the establishment of new burial sites and the repair of existing burial sites.

DEBATE

The organizational and legal basis for the development of civil society in the Republic of Uzbekistan is strengthened in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other regulatory legal acts. Community associations, as the basis of civil society, have been gaining importance and developing in various spheres of social life.

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