
Public Organizations In Uzbekistan – In The Interests Of The State And People

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Annotation: On the basis of the work carried out in Uzbekistan, the role of public organizations is in full swing, which indicates that the role of the third sector is increasing. As the reforms carried out serve to increase the activity of citizens, the laws adopted in their place mean that they are in harmony with society, that is, the foundations of civil society are rising.

Keywords: society, public organizations, third sector, civil society, social stratum, democratic reform, experimental observation, poverty reduction, neighborhood, non-public sectors.

Introduction: In the current conditions of the reform of society, everyone is required to form their own worldview in life, to supplement their life knowledge independently, to evaluate and understand reality objectively, and to have a clear goal in a vast and changing information system. It should be noted again that in the rapidly developing political processes of the Republic of Uzbekistan there is a special aspect that is not found in other countries in terms of increasing the social activity of citizens, the responsibility of studying this situation politically, showing the experience of Uzbekistan to other countries, too. In this place, the activities of public organizations are unique.

The processes of interaction and cooperation of citizens in different districts, their voluntary participation in the management of society are carried out mainly by public organizations. The fact that the state and society are not unfamiliar from each other is also related to the development of the activities of public organizations. Article 34 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan recognizes the legal basis for the participation of citizens in public institutions, such as "Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the right to join trade unions, political parties and other public associations, participate in mass movements" [1] which means that striving for a society of freedom - a civil society that has successfully passed through centuries of experience and trials. The activity of members of the "third sector" is required as a basis for the development of society.

President of the Republic Sh.M.Mirziyoev touched upon about the goals and objectives of building civil society in the country, the problems in this area and expressed the following views: "It should be noted that the role and place of non-governmental non-profit organizations in our reforms to build a free civil society and protect human rights and freedoms is invaluable. 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 are operating. In 2017, a special decree and decisions have been adopted which were issued to improve as well as support the activities of non-governmental non-profit organizations, such as the "Nuroni" Foundation, the Youth Union, the Council of Farmers, Peasant Farms and Landowners of Uzbekistan, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry , The Republican Council for Coordination of Self-Government. However, despite such significant efforts, the participation of these organizations in the systematic study of the problems of the population, their specific solution, especially in the issues of support for women with severe social conditions, prevention of offenses and crime among young people and women, their employment, is not sufficiently noticeable. They are only engaged in holding meetings in his name. We believe that non-governmental organizations will make a difference in their activities, drawing conclusions from today's criticism." [3].

Since the majority of public organizations in the country have not yet identified the social groups on which they rely or as they have not been able to bring themselves to the level of an organization representing the interests of any social class problems associated with the involvement of citizens in their activities are not found their solution yet. There are still situations happening in which the spirit and work-style experiences of leaders and activists of some public associations gained in the old bureaucratic nomenclature system, as well as activities such as leadership inherent in state bodies,

are still preserved. Some of them still consider representatives of the state government bodies as their direct leaders – supervisors. It is time to realize that the share of the first sector in society is declining. At this point, the emergence of various forms of ownership through the strengthening of ties with the second sector, the correct orientation of the sense of interest in people is the main task on the agenda. Only then is the perception of Civil position in every citizen manifested. This, in turn, means that public organizations in their place will increase their position in the society.

Review of the literature. After gaining independence, our country has set itself the goal of building a free, democratic state governed by the rule of law and a civil society. In the process of achieving this goal, radical reforms are being carried out gradually to strengthen and increase the place and role of structural institutions of civil society, in particular, public organizations, which are considered an important part of it, in the life of society.

In particular, Article 56 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that "trade unions, political parties, societies of scientists, women's, veterans and youth organizations, creative associations, mass movements and other associations of citizens registered in the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with the procedure established by law are recognized as public associations" [1].

In addition, the above constitutional principles have been further developed in the legislation. In particular, "On Public Associations in the Republic of Uzbekistan", "On Trade Unions, Guarantees of Their Rights and Activities", "On Non-Governmental Organizations", "On Citizens' Self-Government Bodies", "On Political Parties", "Law on Public Funds", "On Financing of Political Parties", "On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations", "On Guarantees of Activities of Non-Governmental Non-Profit Organizations" and a number of other laws and legislative legal documents are adopted by the President and the Cabinet of Ministers.

Although various aspects of the activities of public organizations are to some extent legally enshrined in these normative legal acts, it should be noted that they do not have a single approach to the concept and types of public organizations. There is no clear definition of the terms "public association", "public organization" or "public union". Also, although the types of public organizations are listed to some extent in the above-mentioned Article 56 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the criteria for classification of these public organizations are not strictly reflected in the norms of relevant laws determining their legal status.

In this regard, we consider it appropriate to cite the following views of the lawyer-scientist H.T. Odilkariyev: "In recent years, it has become commonplace to describe public associations as non-governmental organizations or non-governmental non-profit organizations (NGOs)..., there are debates between NGOs activists and foreign experts as to how the status of a non-governmental organization depends on its structure and who finances it. It is widely believed that the NGOs' role as a civic and independent organization is crucial." [8]

According to the specialist scientist I. Indina, in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on "Public Associations", as well as in the Tax Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in comparison with the Civil Code and the law on "Non-profit organizations" (1999), which is understood as one of the possible legal and organizational forms of NGOs used in a much broader sense (as a synonym for nonprofit organizations). [9]

According to T.A. Yampolskaya, who conducted extensive research on public organizations during the former Soviet regime, the issues of legal science, legal creativity as well as the correct use of the terms of public association and public organizations in practice are already relevant. In her opinion, it is expedient to interpret all the structures created by citizens as a "public organization". [10]

In addition, the term "public organization" is mainly used in the research of Uzbek scholars who have studied various aspects of the activities of public organizations as an important structural institution of civil society. [11]

As noted above, democratic changes in the socio-political and economic system of our country determine the rapid development of legislation that determines the legal status of social structures. Today, the number of normative and legal documents on the legal status of public organizations to one degree or another is more than a hundred. In this regard, a comprehensive analysis of the legal aspects of the state of public organizations, the development of new scientific

rules on the legal status of this institution in accordance with the goals and objectives of public organizations in today's social reality.

Research methodology. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the perfection of society of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov, views and ideas reflected in his works, speeches and lectures on the prospects of youth as well as the directions of the "Strategy of Actions of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021", which form the basis of the ongoing reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the programs outlined in the Addresses to the Parliament, the goals of which implemented in the State Youth Policy settles the main prime methodological basis of the research.

“Democratic reforms in Uzbekistan have become inevitable, and no one, no force can turn us back from the path we have chosen.

This is today's life, today's demand.

This is the desire of our multi-ethnic, tolerant, hard-working and noble people.

And we will continue to intensively pursue such a policy, which expresses the fundamental interests of our people and their noble aspirations. Not only will we continue, but also, we will raise it to a new, higher level" [4] – as these views expressed are not in vain. Taking into account the fact that one of the important functions of state bodies is the social protection of the population, the creation of legal bases for the interaction of non-governmental organizations with state bodies in this area is manifested. According to the Law "On Public Associations in the Republic of Uzbekistan", public organizations - “Realization and protection of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights and freedoms by public associations; development of activity and initiative of citizens, their participation in the management of state and Community Affairs; satisfaction of professional and amateur interests; development of scientific, technical and artistic creativity; public health, participation in charitable activities; implementation of cultural, educational, physical training and sports activities; protection of nature, objects of cultural heritage; education of patriotism and humanism; expansion of inter-republican and international relations, strengthening peace and friendship between nation; for the purpose of carrying out other activities not prohibited by law ... ”[2].

While studying the work carried out in the field, it is worth mentioning the activities with the participation of public organizations. An experiment was conducted in Boka and Chinoz districts of Tashkent region using the results of research conducted by Nobel Laureates in Uzbekistan. Experience of advanced countries of the world, A.Banerji, E.Dyuflo and M.On the basis of the results of the research on poverty reduction of the Kremer (Nobel Prize laureates for 2019), a working group consisting of specialists of ministries and departments of the Republic was formed, from which experimental observations were conducted in Boka and Chinoz districts of Tashkent region in order to assess the effectiveness of measures aimed at improving the living conditions of the poor and needy people of social protection. According to the Information Service of the Ministry of economic development and poverty reduction, [5], members of the Working Group carried out observations in all districts for 8 days in all neighborhoods of Boka district from 10-12 in total 504, in all neighborhoods of Chinaz district from 10-12 in total 648, on the general account 1152 households. During the observations, the composition of households, living conditions, consumption expenditures, real incomes, long-term means of use, opportunities of household members to use material benefits and social services, including the use of free medical services, the quality of education of their children, material support and entrepreneurial initiatives were studied.

In addition, the height and weight of children from needy families in relation to their age were measured and their mastery of lessons was studied. Psychologists conducted individual interviews with needy family members and carried out psychological stimulation work to formulate their psychological portrait and lift them out of poverty.

Based on the data obtained as a result of the observations, it is planned to determine the line of poverty in Uzbekistan, to bring to the end the calculation work on the "subsistence minimum" and "consumer basket", introduction of calculation of basic consumption expenditures of the population and poverty line, as well as it is planned to use it in the development of strategic measures aimed at reducing poverty in the country. It is worth noting the direct involvement of public organizations in the organization of these observations. According to the information service of the Public Charitable Foundation "Mahalla" [6] in September of this year, the amount of term bonds in foreign currency

attracted by commercial banks from legal entities amounted to 105.7 billion equivalents to UZS and the average weighted interest rate on these loans was 2.8 percent. In September, the "Mahalla" charitable public fund placed an amount equal to the equivalent of 51.5 billion sums in foreign currency at an annual rate of 2 percent for long-term (13 months) loans. These funds will be spent on important areas such as assistance in the implementation of tasks of national importance and the development of social spheres, as well as support for vulnerable groups of the population, collected through sponsorship and other revenues. In the future, it is planned to provide periodic information on the use of these funds. This work, in turn, shows that the activities of public organizations have a place in the organization of relations between the state and citizens.

According to Dilorom Kuzieva, Deputy Head of the Department of the Ministry of Neighborhood and Family Support, "In the first 9 months of 2020, 19,970 families were divorced. These figures indicate a decrease in 3-4 thousand compared to last year. Since the establishment of the ministry, the awards are carried out not by districts, but by neighborhoods." This shows that the position of neighborhoods as a public association is increasing in society. Today, a total of 140 fully private non-public educational institutions are operating in the Republic. Also, agreements on public-private partnership on the establishment of 18 non-state educational institutions were signed. In Tashkent alone, there are 52 non-governmental secondary schools. The number of non-governmental general education institutions has increased six-fold in recent years due to the attention paid to the non-governmental education sector and public-private partnership mechanisms [6].

Conclusion

The above data show that the role of the third sector in society is growing. The growing confidence in civil society organizations is a testament to the growing foundations of civil society in Uzbekistan.

By the third millennium, along with other spheres, the role and prestige of non-profit organizations and public organizations in the development of society has been growing. The intensification of globalization is leading to the escalation of various conflicts in the world. In such a dangerous situation, the most important policy of the state should be to provide full support to the youth, who are the most advanced strata of society, and to create sufficient conditions for the full development of the next generation. Taking these into account, the relevance of the chosen topic is manifested.

World experience shows that the share of public organizations is much higher than the public sector in preparing young people for life and providing them with professional skills. In the first World countries, the third sector is characterized by free activity. It is no coincidence that the United Nations has proposed the development of an "International Convention on the Rights of the Child [7]". Ensuring the rights and powers of public organizations in developed countries, the full implementation of the principles of civil society further increases the need for research in this area.

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