
The Role Of Non-Governmental Organizations In Building A Democratic Society In Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT: The role of local self-government bodies in building civil society and improving the living standards of the population, the basis for the free functioning of non-governmental non-profit organizations in the Republic of Uzbekistan since independence has been established and enshrined in law. This article discusses the legal status and legal framework of non-governmental non-profit organizations in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

KEYWORDS: civil society, non-governmental organizations, democracy, public associations, representative bodies, rule of law, constitution.

INTRODUCTION

From the first years of independence in Uzbekistan, the government led by President Islam Karimov has focused on reforming non-governmental organizations on the basis of democratic principles, based on the goals of building a civil society and the rule of law. Speaking about the country's development, President Islam Karimov outlined the strategic goals of the country's reforms as follows.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

As a result of democratic reforms during independence, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted in 1992, and a set of laws adopted by the Oliy Majlis are aimed at building civil society by deepening democratic change in the country. In particular, according to Article 2 of the Constitutional Law "On the Results of Referendums and Basic Principles of State Power" adopted at the VIII session of the Oliy Majlis of the second convocation, the main principles of deepening democratic reforms and improving the legislation on civil society are as follows:

"Ensuring the rule of law, the balance between the legislative, executive and judicial branches of government, the real independence of each of them;

- ensuring guarantees of human rights and freedoms on the basis of universally recognized principles and norms of international law;

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- Consistent liberalization of all aspects of political life, state and society building;
 - providing guarantees and conditions for further strengthening and development of non-governmental, public organizations and other democratic institutions of civil society;
 - Comprehensive strengthening of citizens' self-government bodies and the gradual transfer of powers of central government bodies to local governments, the formation of a mechanism of public control over the activities of executive authorities, including defense and security structures and strengthening. ”

During the period of independence, the legal basis for building a democratic society in the country was created. The ideas, goals, spirit of the Constitution, each of its provisions are reflected in the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the democratic values formed in advanced and leading countries over the centuries, national statehood, as well as inherited from generation to generation for thousands of years. embodied the traditions of fair governance of the national and oriental state and society, as well as the direct participation of the people in governing the country.

From the very beginning of national independence, the country has created a legal framework for the free and independent operation of non-governmental non-profit organizations, one of its important institutions in building civil society. A separate chapter of the Constitution, entitled "Public Associations", created both legal and practical conditions for the establishment of civil society and a multi-party system in the republic. According to him, legal clarifications will be introduced to concepts such as public associations, trade unions, political parties. Now they are being defined on the basis of democratic interpretations. In particular, Article 58 of the Constitution states that “the state shall ensure the observance of the rights and legitimate interests of public associations, provide them with equal legal opportunities for participation in public life. Interference of state bodies and officials in the activities of public associations, as well as interference of public associations in the activities of state bodies and officials is not allowed,” Article 34 states. have the right to participate in the action. Recognition of the legal principle of ensuring the independence of civil society in political parties, public associations, mass movements, as well as in the representative bodies of power means that human life is striving for a civil society that has successfully passed through centuries of experience and trials. For the electoral system in Uzbekistan, according to Article 117 of the

Chapter "Electoral System" of the Constitution, "citizens of the republic have the right to freely elect and be elected to representative bodies."

At present, the legal basis for the activities of non-governmental non-profit organizations, public organizations and political parties in Uzbekistan is the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Public Associations" (adopted in February 1991, and in April 1997 Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Trade Unions, Guarantees of their Rights and Activities" (July 1992), Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Political Parties" (December 1996), the new edition of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On citizens' self-government bodies" (April 1999), the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On non-governmental non-profit organizations" This is in line with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations" (May 1998).

According to the Law "On Non-Governmental Non-Profit Organizations" adopted by the Oliy Majlis on April 14, 1999, is a self-governing organization that does not have a purpose and does not distribute the received income (profit) among its participants (members). The non-governmental non-profit organization is created for protection of the rights and legitimate interests of physical and legal persons, other democratic values, achievement of social, cultural and enlightenment purposes, satisfaction of spiritual and other intangible needs, charitable activities and other socially useful purposes.

CONCLUSION

According to the current legislation of Uzbekistan, non-governmental non-profit organizations have the following rights:

- protection of the rights and legitimate interests of its members and participants;
- to take initiatives on various issues of social life, to make proposals to public authorities and administration;
- Participate in the development of decisions of public authorities and administration in the manner prescribed by law;
- Dissemination of information about their activities;
- Establishment of mass media and publishing activities in accordance with the established procedure;
- organization of business structures for the implementation of the tasks set out in the charter;

- create your own symbols;
- conducting meetings, conferences on issues related to its activities;
- opening representative offices and branches in accordance with the legislation.

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