

Civil society and third sector: global aspect

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Many countries are setting their own development path through the establishment of a civil society. It is basically a social phenomenon characterized by this developed and some developing countries. Of course, building a civil society is a complicated process, not easy. Why are we pursuing civil society? Everyone is wondering if he will give us more opportunities than we currently live in. It is well-known that the priority of civil society is to study the interests of each person in the social and political processes and to ensure their inclusion in state reform. Nominal interests in such a society are based on the balanced aspirations of individuals and societies and their joint activities.

As you know, the development of democratic processes is complicated and its basis is linked to the work of civil society institutions. Non-governmental, non-profit, and public-sector organizations can, however, arise through the initiative and association of citizens, but will not be able to manage the functions that will be provided by the authorities for a short period of time. Because NGOs are not yet governed, they can not have enough confidence to operate independently of government. The minimal reduction of government power permits national independent associations to interact with civil society. "National Associations operating under the Community's Principles" implements public services in a restricted context when civil society is limited.

At the end of the 20th century and in the early 21st century, civil society was the most commonly used society in the field of socio-political and legal sciences. Non-governmental non-profit organizations are also often referred to as civil society concepts. In civil society, the most important concept of freedom takes part in the existence of a human being, but the responsibility of individuals is realized in cooperation. No one can deny that today there is a need to build an institutional structure of the Third Span, which alternatively binds the state and market, and reflects the humanitarian transformation of human life. Nowadays, in the socio-political life, as a strong institution of civil society, special attention is paid to non-state structures, and their confidence grows. It is the institution that serves to represent the interests of the nation and the various social groups living in a particular state and society, and their quantity, quality, activity, participation and initiative serve to represent the level of development of that state and society. As for the history of developed countries, most of them observe the activities of the state in partnership with public associations, social movements and organizations, associations or charitable foundations (NGOs). The basis of this cooperation is the direct responsibility of citizens to ensure their compliance with the state and society standards, their legal, political consciousness, culture and social cohesion of the state and society. For example, the active involvement of NGOs in shaping the

US democratic system. B. Franklin, who lived in the eighteenth century, in his "Essentials", highlighted the role of the various social, legal, and public organizations in the United States (1789). In the Western European country, UK plays a leading role in supporting NGOs. In particular, public associations play a crucial role in protecting and advocating the interests of the UK, with an equal socio-economic, legal capacity and equal access to government agencies. At the beginning of the 20th century public organizations conducted parallel work with the state. In the 1930s, the English social sector model, slide ladder, played an important role in replenishing state-funded services by non-profit organizations. This sector creates an effective system of social co-operation and cooperation with the public and business sector under the general welfare of society. This indicates that a public participation system has been created in government decision-making. It is becoming a major auxiliary force in implementing the state's policy of social protection, or they appear as the "right hand" of the state in the provision of social protection. Non-governmental non-profit organizations (NPOs) are, in their own name, not funded by financial institutions, and are government-run organizations in support of civil society governance. In the civil society, any strong and developed nations have their own development potential directly behind the NGO. Non-governmental non-profit organizations (NPOs) are, in their own name, not funded by financial institutions, and are government-run organizations in support of civil society governance. In any civil society, any strong and developed countries are directly linked to the level of their performance directly by the NGO. As we know, in countries that are based on democratic principles and different forms of ownership, legal entities are divided into three sectors. The first sector incorporates state and municipal organizations, property that is owned by state and local authorities. The second sector is the private sector, the commercial organizations which are the basis of the profit-making activity and whose property is not included in the property of state and local authorities. The third sector is a set of nongovernmental nonprofit organizations that expresses independent structures from government agencies that do not aim to gain profits in certain services and do not distribute these funds among their members (participants). In some sources, we find that the Third Sector embraces a structure comprising political parties, trade unions, religious organizations and many other non-profit organizations. In their opinion, "non-profit organizations" are the various forms of people who do not have the status of a state body and who do not distribute profits. Other researchers say that this sector is a narrower, non-governmental and non-political organization that is engaged in social work, protecting the interests of society, its group, and its

members. In defining nongovernmental nonprofit organizations, the emphasis on the non-economic aspects of the activity will enable them to differentiate between the state and the economy. The charitable and voluntary nature of these organizations distinguishes itself from state structures that have certain boundaries and compulsory requirements. Some nongovernmental nonprofit organizations such as the Not-for-Profit Organization (NFPO), Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), Charity, Private Voluntary Organization (PVO), Civil Society Organization (CSOs) operate in Eastern Europe. While the name of non-profit organizations in each country differs from organizational-legal, socio-economic point of view, the following are common signs: Stable institutional structure; separated from the state; the law provides for profit (profit), but the profit (profit) is not distributed among its participants (organizers, leaders, members); self-governance; voluntary organization of the organization by individuals and legal entities; volunteering (the law does not require mandatory membership and participation, and their activities depend on voluntary donations such as voluntary donations).

In the late twentieth century, the Independent States (including the Republic of Uzbekistan) have developed their own development strategy to create a solid and solid foundation for the new regime. The basis for this is the need to understand the human factor in defining the development strategy, its place in society on the basis of long-term experience, and the need to build a humane democratic society based on this experience. Nongovernmental nonprofit organizations emerging as a result of voluntary and free association of vital interests and interests between the state and the people on the way of development of any country that has a preference for human dignity and interests play an essential role as a transmitter of democratic reforms. In particular, Professor A.H.Saidov is studying the national and international legal frameworks of the organizational and legal aspects of the non-governmental institute. Scientists have analyzed the mechanisms of international nongovernmental organizations from a political perspective and analyze the importance of their liberalization in the socio-political life and in the wider democratic reforms. Professor S.A.Jurayev studies the impact of non-governmental structures in Uzbekistan

on their socio-political situation and expresses their opinion on organizational and legal issues in the field. It should be noted that the public-political science and research in Uzbekistan have a general characteristic of some aspects of non-profit organizations, but specific research and monographs in the civil society are clearly reflected in their role and significance. The role of the third sector in the process of building civil society, partnership with the government and partnership remains a problem. Of course, this is in the case of Uzbekistan. I think it is necessary to find a scientific solution to these problems and give sufficient explanation.

According to T.Peyn, who has gained a degree of radical character in civil society, the minimal reduction of state power permits national independent associations to interact with civil society. "National Associations operating under the Community's Principles" implements public services in a restricted context when civil society is limited. Alexis de Tocqueville links the formation of a civil society with the development of a civic institution that reflects public institutions independent of the state. In his opinion, public institutions are not the only element of civil society, but the only element. On the basis of them, there are numerous associations and associations that include religious, family, professional and other social activities. These civic institutions are not just the elements of civil society but also the interconnectedness of people who are independent of the state apparatus. In the young independent countries liberated from the totalitarian regime, the gradual formation of civil society and the institutionalization process have increased the importance and social significance of nongovernmental non-profit organizations. From the very beginning of its independence, Uzbekistan has recognized the idea of building a civil society based on democratic principles as its national strategic goal. In this priority area, the role of non-state non-profit organizations in human life and the importance of socio-economic development in the country have been properly evaluated, and key tasks have been identified to further improve the sector's activities and enhance their role in society. But these issues are not enough. Currently, there is no clear statistical data available from the third sector in Uzbekistan. There is no information available in any source.

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