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SECTION 24. Sociological research.

THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY INSTITUTIONS IN SPIRITUAL LIFE OF SOCIETY

Abstract: In this article some aspects and interest moments of formation in system of civil society institution in spiritual and others spheres of society on example of the Republic of Uzbekistan are considered.

Key words: society, civil society, Uzbek model, spirituality, spheres of life, politics, NGO.

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Introduction

Development of civil society in favor of historical prerequisite for the development of law. Without a mature civil society is impossible to build a democratic political system. Only conscious, free and politically active citizens capable of creating the most rational forms of collective life. On the other hand, the state has to provide conditions for realization of the rights and freedoms of individuals and groups.

The diversity of interests of citizens, their implementation by the various institutions, the range used at the same time the rights and freedoms constitute the main features of civil society.

Civil society institutions can be divided into three groups. This organization, in which the individual:

- receives funds to meet the vital needs for food, clothing, shelter and so on.. These means the individual can get into industrial organizations, consumer and trade unions etc.;

- meets the needs of procreation, fellowship, spiritual and physical perfection, and so on. D. This is facilitated by family, church, educational and scientific institutions, creative unions, sports clubs, and etc.;

- meets the needs in the management of the life of society. Here the interests are realized through participation in the functioning of political parties and movements.

The ability of individuals, various organizations of citizens to defend their personal interests, the ability to meet them at their own discretion, without

violating other people's private and public interests, characterizes the maturity of civil society.

Materials and Methods

In modern conditions the civil society acts as a manifold is not mediated by the state of relations of free and equal individuals in the market conditions and the democratic rule of law. In contrast to the state structures in civil society not dominated by vertical (hierarchical) and horizontal communication - the relationship of competition and solidarity between legally free and equal partners.

In the economic sphere, the structural elements of civil society are non-state enterprises: cooperatives, partnerships, joint stock companies, companies, corporations, associations and other voluntary economic associations of citizens, they create on their own initiative.

Socio-political sphere of civil society include:

- defining the family as social unit of civil society, which intersect the individual and the public interest;

- social, political, political parties and movements, which express the diversity of interests of different groups of civil society;

- bodies of public self-government in the place of residence and work;

- identify the mechanism of formation and expression of public opinion, as well as the resolution of social conflicts;

- non-state media.



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In this area develops the practice of institutionalization of interests that arise in society and express them in a non-violent, civilized manner, within the framework of the constitution and laws of the state.

Spiritual sphere of civil society presupposes freedom of thought, expression, real opportunities to express their views publicly; autonomy and independence of scientific, artistic and other associations from the state structures.

In general, civil society gives priority to human rights and freedoms, improving the quality of his life. This implies:

- recognition of the natural right to life, free activity and happiness;
- recognition of equality of citizens in the single framework for all laws;
- approval of the rule of law, subordinating its activities to the law;
- creation of equal opportunities for all economic, social and political activities.

Civil society is closely connected and interacts with the state of law, the main functions of which are as follows:

- develop a common strategy for social development;
- definition and justification of priorities, rates, proportions of the economic and social spheres of society;
- promotion of socially useful activity of citizens and protection of their rights, property and personal dignity;
- democratization of all spheres of society;
- defense of borders and public order.

Today in Uzbekistan there is a gradual process of formation of civil society. Civil society in modern conditions is an integral part of civilization and humanity. People of any state the right to decide their own destiny, to make responsible decisions and accomplish their tasks well. Then it will be achieved the highest goal of our people - peace and tranquility in the country, well-being and prosperity of the motherland. At the same time, to, form a civil society, need to be transformed and the public consciousness. This is to ensure that citizens fully get rid of the ideas of the old command-administrative system and were able to create an independent form of civil government with the help of civil society institutions.

The main purpose held in Uzbekistan from the first days of independence, large-scale complex transformation was the construction of a democratic state with steadily developing economy, the formation of an open civil society, in which the highest value is a man protected his rights, interests and freedoms, has created favorable conditions for the realization of its potential. The successes achieved by the country on the path of their own favorites are the result of the implementation of

today received worldwide recognition of the "Uzbek model" of reforms, developed by President Islam Karimov stressed at the conference.

Within the framework of consistent implementation of the principle "From a strong state - a strong civil society" has all the necessary organizational, legal and material conditions for the formation and development of independent, stable, enjoying the support of the general public and with deep roots in the history of our people of diverse civil institutions.

The country has a strong legal framework, which guarantees freedom of activities of self-government, political parties, movements, trade unions, associations and foundations, NGOs, independent media, which, accounting for the institutional structure of civil society in Uzbekistan, promote the active participation of citizens in the implementation of the most important tasks of socio-economic development of the country.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan enshrines the right of citizens to participate in managing the affairs of society, guarantee the rights and legitimate interests of civil institutions, the creation of equal legal opportunities. Adopted by more than 200 legal acts that serve a solid legal foundation for the sustainable development of civil society in the country.

The transformation of public consciousness is one of the most complex social processes. In Uzbekistan, the circumstances were such that it was necessary here since the early days of independence to decide the most acute problems that were inherited from the previous regime. Legacy of the past were deeply lopsided economy; colonial directed structure rich natural and mineral resources, distribution of productive forces, pricing, structure of consumption and others. There was a problem of self-determination of mechanisms and forms of transition from a command economy to a market system, and the need to search for the best options for entering into international economic relations.

Studying the rich experience of many countries with a market economy has prompted the need for Uzbekistan formation of socially oriented market economy. This choice was based on full consideration, not only international experience, but also the conditions of life, traditions, customs, and way of life of the population.

The process of formation of socially oriented economy in Uzbekistan is based on five key principles of the policy of the transition period set out by the President Islam Karimov [3]. They are as follows:

1. The economy must take precedence over the policy, be it internal content. Policy is a reflection of the economy and should serve as its further development. Economics and politics do not function separately. They are inextricably linked to each other

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and form two sides of a single whole. In this relationship the priority is attached to the economy as the primary single system. This does not mean to override policy. Economic policy is designed to strengthen the economy, to determine the strategy of its development. Unreasoned, unreasonable, erroneous economic policy could cause the economy is not reparable impact, gain economies to failure and disruption of the ultimate goal. Economics and politics, in unity and in full compliance, should move in the direction of the main social goal - improvement of living standards and social protection of his.

2. The transition from one socio-economic system to another is full of contradictions and complexities. Overcoming them requires a strong government. It is the state acts as the initiator of reforms. It identifies priority areas of economic development, develops and implements the policy of radical transformations in the socio-economic and socio-political life of the country. The state is the main reformer during the transition period. This factor does not allow chaotic development processes of transformation of one socio-economic system to another; this process gives focus and consistency.

3. At the beginning of the transition period is necessary to lay the legal foundations of the future socially oriented economy. First of all, the very transitional period should be based on a legal basis. Only in a state of law is provided tangible results of economic and social transformation.

4. The transition to a market economy in Uzbekistan, with its demographic characteristics and accumulated complex social problems, demanded the implementation of a strong social protection of the population. Uzbekistan inherited from the previous system, has got a very low standard of living of the population, especially in rural areas. By this phenomenon has increased more the problem of unemployment, which is aggravated by the economic crisis. The closure of many large enterprises of national importance, the cessation of deliveries and orders from other regions of the former Soviet Union, led to the cessation or drastic reduction in activity significant number of companies, which has led to an increase in the number of unemployed. Lack of work, of course, reduces the source of income and expanding the circle of poor families. The transition to a market economy, under the influence of supply and demand, leading to a sharp rise in prices for goods and services. Out of the country on the world resources market requires adaptation of the internal market prices on the international level. The introduction of market-based pricing mechanism, low income families requires the establishment of a strong and effective mechanism of social protection and social services. Only in this case it is possible to ensure a dynamic move toward a

market economy and preserving social and political stability in the country.

5. The gradual formation of the new market is an essential feature of economic reforms. The experience of the transition to a market economy in a number of countries by the "shock therapy" for Uzbekistan was not suitable. The introduction of market mechanisms in the short term could further deepen the accumulated social problems and lead to a precipitous impoverishment of the population. Only a gradual transition to a market economy is one of the leading principles. It defines all the internal logic and dynamic nature of economic reforms. A gradual transition to market relations was caused by the fact that for a country like Uzbekistan, took time to create an appropriate legal framework, market structure, the implementation of far-reaching reforms in the area of ownership, agrarian relations in the social sphere. A gradual transition to a market economy required for the formation of a new economic thinking, market psychology, adapt to the market situation. It was necessary to solve the problem of training a new generation of cadres, specialists able to work in market conditions.

An important manifestation and indicator of transformation of public consciousness is public opinion. The backbone of public opinion are [4]:

- the importance of social facts and events on which public opinion is formed;
- spiritual and intellectual and moral level of society, different social classes and groups that represent public opinion;
- spiritual and moral stance, political views of citizens, political parties, social movements as the generators of public opinion;
- national, ethnic, religious characteristics of the population, defining social actions are reflected in public opinion;
- the ratio of principal and related interest to be implemented in the course of social action, the level of harmony that defines the status and sustainability of public opinion.

In the course of studying of public opinion in the above-mentioned features are considered logical relationship and sequence.

The main areas of expression of public opinion are morality, morality, law, religion, culture, ecology, economics, politics, and others. Public opinion in these areas of life in nature of society is a rapid response of social science to the relevant requests of social practice.

Public opinion is a necessary element and effective public administration system of socio-economic and political processes. Public opinion expressed by the people on urgent problems of social life, is a kind of "social barometer" that allows for a constant monitoring of the social development of the socio-political, socio-economic and other processes in the country. On this basis, it produced evidence-

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based suggestions and recommendations (action model) on the most important aspects of the development of society, timely account of which contributes to the removal of emerging social tensions and improve the efficiency of public administration.

Conclusion

In Uzbekistan, the transformation of public consciousness steadily held in the context of the formation of free-thinking independent identity of the citizen with permanent views, beliefs, forms the world, as well as a powerful ideological immunity. The confrontation of different kind of ideological threats would allow beneficial to participate in all spheres of the Uzbek society with a view to the

formation of civil awareness of the importance of reforms in the country.

For the formation of a strong civil society is necessary to build on the national traditional institutions and to provide an independent and self-development NGOs. Civil society - is, above all, self-government. Revived in independent Uzbekistan is a unique institution of self-government - Mahalla - is thus the foundation based on which is formed a strong and just civil society in the country.

So, elaborated and implemented in Uzbekistan's own model of social and political construction "From a strong state to a strong civil society" has proven its effectiveness in the process of formation of a democratic state of law, which protected human rights and freedoms.

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