COOPERATION OF REPRESENTATIVE BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS OF CIVIL SOCIETY - A FACTOR OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

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Summary
This article discusses the role and importance of cooperation between representative government and civil society institutions in ensuring the development of society. The views and opinions of foreign scholars on this issue are studied and compared. Emphasis is placed on the role and vital importance of cooperation in decision-making in political and public life.

Keywords: Representation, civil society, cooperation, partnership, decision, development, authority, parliament, state power, democratic government, law.

Introduction
It has been achieved great results through cooperation, mutual assistance and solidarity in social development in Uzbekistan. It is hard for traditional societies to imagine life without the cooperation and mutual support. This natural instinct, which encourages people to live together, work hard and live in community. This communal living way served to save them from natural disasters and wild animals in the early days of humankind. Even today's era of social development, social problems are addressed only on the basis of solidarity. Humanity achieved current standards of living only by this mechanism.

In this regard, it is important to pay attention to the scientific aspects of the relationship between representative government and civil society institutions. There are different views on the relationship between representation and civil society in scientific research. However, it can be said that "representation" is a representative activity in state power, while "civil society" is a field of participation of citizens in the state and public affairs. In some sources, civil society is interpreted as a concept with representative power, however, another group of scholars disagrees with this approach. According to them, no organization can be a "representative" of civil society on its own".

According to European scholars, civil society, along with this set of rights granted to citizens, is a social relationship that results from the union of citizens with others and their participation in political debates and governing structures that go beyond

national borders. Hans-Jörg Trents (Trenz, Hans Jörg) sees civil society as a "discursive structure that emerges in the public sphere".

"Citizens" and "civil society institutions" can be successful partners in public administration. Those who claim common interests and fundamental rights make their claims "on behalf of the public" rather than as a personal claim. This interactive process primarily determines the need for a legitimate path and representative authority. This kind of "representation" is associated with the formation of a "political society," which influences the "democratic government" component of Lincoln's famous quote: a democratic government is not only the government of the people and the people, but the people themselves. It does not affect the relationship between representatives and those who elect representatives, and does not apply the basic features of democratic representation, in particular, representation, credibility, accountability and impartiality.

Civil society is a source of "demand" and "support" in the political system. Civil society associations shape and transform civil society through communication and interaction in the public sphere. In doing so, they serve the public interest and vote for the public interest.

Researchers assess civil society in Europe as a properly organized civil society, and recognize that this organized civil society overcomes some of the shortcomings of modern democracy. In particular, the participation of citizens in making important decisions about the fate of society will help to rejuvenate the age - to bring the people closer to power. This can be a necessary resource for civil society to ensure democratic legitimacy.

Properly organized civil society is also a reliable and effective partner of governance. Scholars emphasize that civil society expresses different interests and views, and that citizens 'knowledge and practical experience are involved in the policy-making process. This means that civil society organizations must be actively involved in decision-making to increase the efficiency of public administration. Citizens participate in the political governance of the state by electing their representatives in government.

Civil society provides an organizational structure for public debate based on democracy. However, as Rayner Schmalts-Bruns points out, "the perspective of discussion is focused not only on internal discussion procedures, but also on an institutional system in which different strata of society can reflect each other. It follows a system of consultations that allows various democratic mechanisms - political cooperation and any form of agreement - to play a role".

Civil society structures provide the "institutional core" of civil society and "unite the communication structures in the social component of life".

Speaking about the institutions of civil society, Jürgen Habermas emphasizes the role of mediators, who connect the personal experience of citizens with the formal process of political decision-making in the social sphere. This is not an "organizational goal" between civil society structures and ordinary groups, but a predominance of communicative practice and close relationships with the public. This is important because the influence of civil society must manifest itself in the social sphere: "It is not just an ordinary influence, but an influence transformed into a communicative force that legitimizes political decisions".

The second conceptualization reflects a pluralistic view of civil society for the study of democratic representation, "Civil society includes all voluntary and non-profit organizations that serve to express the concerns of citizens and meet the needs of the people". Citizens participate in public administration through civil society structures, which is a matter of representation based on the generality of democratic governance. It should be noted that the authorities need to pay attention to certain analyzes when considering the activities of representative bodies and the need for cooperation between civil society institutions.

There are three main essence of the concept of representation:
• Representation as an authorized representative;
• Typical representation, having the average characteristics of a particular group;
• Symbolic representation.

Deputies are representatives authorized by citizens for a certain period of time. The parliament itself is a symbol of the people's representatives and at the same time the unity of society. The activity of the parliament as an institution also has three meanings. Voting means doing one of them. Negotiations are the most important aspect of parliamentary activity and it should be a platform for constant negotiations. According to Dutch researcher Franklin Ankersmith, representation forces citizens to "have a certain position". On the other hand, it "contributes to the formation of our personality". According to the scholar, representation is, in fact, a symbol of political activity, as it allows citizens to enter the realm of politics and overcome the "paradox of absolute indifference and chaos" inherent in social and political reality.

According to various descriptions of the nature of representative power, which we have considered above, we can distinguish the following main features which are exercised through representative power:
• Representation of elections and the interests of the people;
• Decision-making in consultation or collective decision-making;

• Peculiarities of the relationship between people's representatives and voters.

Only if these qualities are observed as a whole, the representative function of the relevant institutions will be realized. Accordingly, it allows the representative government to describe itself as a national representative body.

Both civil society institutions and the government are equally interested in cooperation. While public authorities have the opportunity to work together to address pressing issues in society, civil society institutions can enhance their image and prestige in the political arena in the pursuit of their programmatic goals. Effective cooperation in these areas is important in the development of the state and society, ensuring human rights and freedoms, solving certain socio-economic problems, identifying and solving problems in social life.

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