



PRINCIPLES AT THE CURRENT STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS IN UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation

This article establishes the legal framework for the establishment of various forms of non-governmental non-profit organizations - public funds, public organizations, political parties, trade unions, charities, etc. - to implement the law in the development of society. Over the past period, more than 200 pieces of legislation have been adopted to strengthen the legal status, role and importance of non-governmental organizations and civil society institutions, and their number is growing every year.

Keywords: Civil society, "Social partnership", social, non-profit, non-governmental, institutions, concept, human rights

Introduction

Have you faced social problems in your life and tried to find a solution to solve them? It happens to everyone. After all, the government alone is not able to solve the social problems that arise in society. Such problems can of course be solved with the help of non-governmental organizations. They can even be considered a partner of the government. Therefore, a non-governmental non-profit organization (NGO) should be established. A regular press conference was held at the Ministry of Justice. Our article, organized in accordance with the unified plan of events on important issues in the life of our country, is dedicated to the topic "The role and prospects of development of non-governmental organizations in society in Uzbekistan." Uzbekistan is building a state governed by the rule of law and an open civil society. It guarantees the constitutional rights of citizens to unite in associations, to participate in the governance of the state and society. In order to exercise this right, a legal framework has been established that allows for the establishment of various forms of non-governmental non-profit organizations - public funds, public organizations, political parties, trade unions, charitable organizations. Over the past period, more than 200 pieces of legislation have been adopted to strengthen the legal status, role and importance of non-governmental organizations and civil society institutions, and their number is growing every year. The law "On guarantees of freedom of activity of non-governmental non-profit organizations" adopted in 2007 has played an important role in the development of NGOs. At the same time, the institutional base





of this sector has been formed. In particular, the Committee on Democratic Institutions, Non-Governmental Organizations and Citizens' Self-Government of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Representative for Human Rights, the National Center for Human Rights, the Republican International Cultural Center, NGOs and other civil society institutions under the Oliy Majlis Public Fund for Support, the National Association of Non-Governmental Organizations of Uzbekistan, the Independent Institute for Monitoring the Formation of Civil Society. In this regard, the participants of the conference drew attention to the consistent measures being taken in our country on the basis of the principle "From a strong state to a strong civil society" put forward by the President at a joint meeting of the Oliy Majlis on 12 November 2010. In the formation of civil society, public policy is aimed at addressing this issue, as well as ensuring compliance with the rights and legitimate interests of non-governmental non-profit organizations, creating equal legal opportunities for them to participate in public life. Within the framework of the concept, a number of important laws were adopted - the Law on Social Partnership, the Law on Environmental Control, the Law on Parliamentary Oversight, and the Law on Transparency in Public Administration. expanded its rights and opportunities to cooperate with the government on the basis of social partnership, to establish public control over nature protection, to ensure the transparency of government agencies. The Ministry of Justice was directly involved in drafting these laws. In addition, a number of incentives have been provided for the convenient operation of non-governmental organizations. In particular, corporate income tax, water use tax, property tax, land tax and other taxes, as well as illegal decisions of government agencies, non-governmental non-profit organizations violating their rights and legitimate interests, illegal actions (inaction) of their officials. was exempted from paying state duty when he appealed to the court. As a result of the reforms outlined in the Concept of Further Deepening Democratic Reforms and Development of Civil Society in the Country, it has become possible to develop, organize and launch the NGO system. Also, in order to improve and simplify some organizational and legal mechanisms and procedures in the legislation for NGOs, on December 12, 2013, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a resolution "On additional measures to promote the development of civil society institutions." In particular, in the field of registration, paperwork has been improved and fees have been reduced. This is a great impetus for the development of social relations with civil society and institutions. If in 2000 the number of NGOs was 2,585, and in 2010 it was more than 5,100, today the number of such structures has exceeded 8,500 and they operate in different directions. In addition, in accordance with the orders of the Minister of Justice of June





4, 2015, the Regulation on the procedure for coordinating the activities of NGOs and the approval of reporting forms submitted by NGOs to the judiciary can be used as evidence of the above. These orders primarily include the further simplification and improvement of the functioning of NGOs, which are aimed at strengthening the legal status, role and importance of NGOs. Today, the Ministry of Justice continues legal reforms to improve the activities of non-governmental organizations. The draft law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On amendments and additions to some legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted by the parliament on April 25 this year. It should be noted that NGOs are not only the object of control for the Ministry of Justice, but also the most active partners. The Ministry cooperates with NGOs in all its main areas of activity: including legal advocacy, protection of human rights, the rights of entrepreneurs, foreign investors, preparation of draft laws, their examination. In some of these areas, the ministry has signed memoranda of understanding with major NGOs. The conference participants were informed about the scope, directions, goals and objectives of this cooperation. Based on the tasks assigned to the Ministry of Justice and other relevant organizations, it can be said that the reforms to improve the legislation in the field of NGOs will continue. Our main goal, said the organizers of the event, is to create an effective legal system for the full realization of the potential of NGOs, to improve the mechanisms of social cooperation between government agencies and NGOs. It is impossible to imagine civil society without a well-developed structure of non-governmental organizations that provide and maintain a balance of interests and stability in society, and is a necessary condition for the sustainable development of the state and society. Uzbekistan also pays attention to this issue. The large-scale measures taken in recent years to support non-governmental organizations are evidence of the great attention paid to the development of this sector. Clearly, today, along with government agencies, they play an important role in addressing issues related to the rights and legitimate interests of citizens, the protection of democratic values, social, cultural and educational access. Year by year, their importance is growing in our society. Two important documents adopted in our country are the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 3, 4 "On additional measures to ensure state support of NGOs, protection of their freedom, rights and legitimate interests" and "2021-2025 The Decree "On approval of the concept of development of civil society in recent years" has placed a great responsibility on non-governmental non-profit organizations, civil society institutions. It is no coincidence that during the years of independence their number has increased more than 30 times. If we look at the statistics on the number of civil society institutions, in the first years of independence there were about 300





non-governmental non-profit organizations, and in 2015 their number exceeded 8,000. To date, the number of civil society institutions registered with the Ministry of Justice has exceeded 9,000. UzNNTMA, which coordinates the activities of non-governmental non-profit organizations and represents their common interests, was established in 2005 at the initiative of leading civic institutions operating in the country. More than 800 NGOs are members of the NGO, which work to implement the priorities of state and society building, to build a free and open, strong civil society, to further liberalize and democratize public life. Legislative frameworks, government and parliamentary policies helped to support the activities of NGOs. The issues of increasing the socio-political activity of civil society institutions, their broad involvement in the socio-economic development of the country, solving the problems of democratic change in the country, improving the political and legal culture of their representatives have been identified as the most important priorities. It should be noted that the Parliamentary Commission on Management of the Public Fund for Support and Development of Non-Governmental Organizations and Other Civil Society Institutions is carrying out systematic work in this direction. As a result, it paves the way for the expansion of social partnership between civil society institutions and public authorities. NGOs implement government programs aimed at socio-economic development of the country, including health, environmental protection, employment, especially women and youth, social support for vulnerable groups and addressing pressing social issues. has a wide range of options for. Of course, the work of all non-governmental organizations today is commendable. For example, one of the most active and effective NGOs, the Millennium Center, is an organization of more than 500 young people with disabilities, supporting young people with disabilities in the new socio-economic environment and involving them in social life. In particular, the Millennium Center has organized clubs in the interests of its members, where various meetings, sewing and other crafts classes, English language classes are held under the guidance of volunteers. The center, in cooperation with other NGOs, creates new jobs for people with disabilities. It should be noted that the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev took part in the forum "Youth and Students" and presented the project of the non-governmental organization "Hour of Code" in cooperation with Microsoft and Digital Generation Uzbekistan. Today, Digital Generation Uzbekistan is a fast-growing non-profit organization dedicated to supporting talented boys and girls, developing their creative and intellectual potential. creating conditions for the realization of handicrafts, effective protection of the rights, legitimate interests and freedoms of the younger generation, helping to realize the spiritual and professional culture and creative potential of girls.





In short, the activities of the non-profit sector will help to improve the education and health of the population, increase the pace of economic development, achieve political and social stability.

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