

CIVIL SOCIETY AND ITS LEGAL FRAMEWORK

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Annotation: This article discusses the concept of civil society, its legal basis, public associations, the concept of law and civil and family law, as well as their legal basis, civil institutions and the principles of their interaction with the state.

Key words: Civil society, law, family law, civil law, public association, civil institutions, constitution.

In a civil society, human rights and freedoms are guaranteed, the rule of law is ensured, citizens are socially and politically active, and civil society institutions, including non-governmental non-profit organizations, are active and effective. Today, large-scale reforms carried out in all spheres in the country serve to build a strong civil society in Uzbekistan, strengthening its economic, political, legal and spiritual foundations [1].

The concept of civil society is a product of the thinking of human society that has been formed over the centuries and is determined by the state of human rights and freedoms. In order to lay the foundations of civil society and form it in practice, it is necessary first of all to know the genesis and the basis of ideas about it. Civil society can be formed only when certain foundations (economic, socio-political, legal, spiritual) are created. Sharifkhodzhaev M., Kyrgyzbaev M., Jalilov A., Utamurodova A. et al. [2] investigated this issue in their works.

The article uses methods of analysis and synthesis based on structural principles. Civil society is “a certain social system that guarantees every citizen of this country complete freedom to build their economic and political life on a voluntary basis”[3].

Civil society is built on the rule of law. In a state governed by the rule of law, norms serving the development of civil society will be created and strengthened. The legal basis of civil society is a set of norms relating to the status, organizational and legal form of civil society institutions.

The legal framework of civil society includes the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as laws regulating the activities of civil society institutions, resolutions, decrees and orders of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan aimed at ensuring the implementation of these laws[4].

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan defines the economic foundations of civil society, public associations, families, the legal foundations of the media, which are the basis of civil society. Through these constitutional norms, laws have been adopted that determine the organizational and legal form, activities, goals and objectives of civil society institutions. The organization of the execution of these laws is carried out on the basis of resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the legal basis for building a democratic society. It is the basic legal foundations of civil society, the legal definition and concept of civil society institutions that are enshrined in our Constitution. The Constitution consists of six sections, the third of which is called “Society and Personality”, this section “Economic Foundations of Society” reflects the norms of private property and its protection, which guarantees free enterprise, which is one of the economic foundations of civil society in our

country. The section "Public associations" tells about the organization of public associations in Uzbekistan, the legal status, legal guarantees for the activities of public associations, the legal status and activities of political parties, the activities of religious organizations and associations.

The chapter "Family" of the Constitution legally describes the role of the family in society, the duties of parents, children in the family, state protection of the family, the chapter "Mass Media" gives a legal definition of the media in our country. Thus, the legal basis of civil society institutions is strengthened by constitutional and legal norms.

Law is a system of obligatory social norms established or approved by the state. It included the fundamental rights of citizens, which must be strengthened, guaranteed and protected by the state. Relations regulated by the norms of civil law arise as a result of the participation of certain persons in these relations. However, it is impossible to realize the rights and obligations that make up the content of the relationship without knowing exactly who the relationship is between. Relations regulated by the norms of civil law arise as a result of the participation of certain persons in these relations. However, the implementation of the rights and obligations that make up the content of the legal relationship is impossible if it is not clear between whom the legal relationship is concluded.

Although the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan does not define civil society, it recognizes the legal basis for the creation and operation of civil institutions and establishes the principles of their interaction with the state.

The constitution says:

- public associations (trade unions, political parties, other types of associations of citizens) in the manner prescribed by law must be registered;
- associations seeking to forcibly change the constitutional order, violating the sovereignty, integrity and security of the republic, the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens, promoting war, social, national, racial and religious hatred, encroaching on the health and spirituality of citizens. citizens, as well as paramilitary associations, the creation and activities of political parties and public associations on ethnic and religious grounds are prohibited;
- public associations have equal legal opportunities to participate in public life, ensure the observance of the rights and legitimate interests of state public associations;
- state bodies and officials do not interfere in the activities of public associations, as well as public associations do not interfere in the activities of state bodies and officials;
- Political parties report publicly to the Oliy Majlis or the body they represent on the sources of funding for their activities;
- the state does not interfere in the activities of religious organizations;
- dissolution of public associations, prohibition or restriction of their activities is carried out only on the basis of a court decision;
- The media are free and operate in accordance with the law, censorship is not allowed;
- The procedure for electing local self-government bodies, the organization of their activities and the scope of their powers are regulated by law.

Thus, the current Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, public associations, trade unions, political parties, financing of political parties, the media, self-government bodies of citizens, non-governmental organizations, public funds, freedom of conscience and religious organizations, elections A number of laws clearly demonstrate the creation of certain legal foundations for formation of civil society in our country. At present, in accordance with the

tasks set by the head of our state, the parliament of our country is developing new laws, amending and supplementing existing laws.

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