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**THE FORMATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY AT THE NEW STAGE
OF NEW UZBEKISTAN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND
DEVELOPMENT**

***Abstract:** The concept of civil society is a product of human society's thinking formed over the centuries and is determined by the state of human rights and freedoms. In order to create the foundations of civil society and to form it in practice, it is necessary to first know the genesis and foundations of its true ideas.*

***Key words:** society, civil society, progress, development, renaissance, citizenship position*

Civil society can be formed only when certain foundations (economic, socio-political, legal, spiritual) are created. These include the following:

economic basis - a variety of forms of property based on the common interests of individuals and society, economic pluralism, pluralism, free market relations. In which society, each of its members has the right to own some kind of property, to have the right to dispose of it, to spend it at their own will, the inviolability of private property, the freedom of entrepreneurship, work and consumption activities guaranteed by the state. .

socio-political framework

- formation of independent states, separation of economic and political power. When people join certain organizations in order to protect their goals, when the authorities are concentrated in the hands of various centers, organizations, and political institutions, they limit and balance each other. Political pluralism, the gradual transfer of the functions of state power to institutions of civil society.

Manifestation of the principle "From a strong state to a strong society".

The first President I.A. As Karimov noted, "Civil society building involves the step-by-step transfer of a number of authorized tasks from the state to local authorities, public structures and citizens' self-government bodies."

legal basis

- determination of the values of freedom, equality, and justice that are important for a person, ensuring legal equality and recognizing them by law by granting them rights and freedoms.

"Where the law reigns, there is freedom" (A. Temur).

—Justice is the application of the principle of rule of law.

- Citizens and the state are inextricably linked through mutual rights and duties. The rights and freedoms of citizens are inviolable, and no one can deprive or limit them without a court decision. At the same time, the exercise of their rights and freedoms by citizens should not conflict with the legal interests of other citizens, the state and society.

spiritual basis

- the ability of people to stand up for their dignity and the protection of the basic values of society, to be able to fight for them when necessary, freedom of conscience, compliance with moral norms, non-existence of the sole authority of a single ideological worldview, direct and indirect participation in the democratization of social processes that they have a civil position.

- If the thinking is not free, if the mind and consciousness are under pressure, if they are not freed from slavery, a person cannot be fully free. The fate of development is decided by spiritually mature people.

It is important to study the theoretical and practical aspects and experiences of the creation of the foundations of civil society in different countries of the world in different levels and periods in the process of reforms for the development of a new society in new Uzbekistan. Because these progressive aspects (principles and signs) of civil society allow to be taken into account in the construction of civil society in the countries that are going

through the transition period as a tested experience. From this point of view, teaching civil society science in the higher education system is one of the urgent tasks. During the teaching of the science of civil society, based on the principle of "from a strong state to a strong civil society" in the country, the experiences of further deepening of reforms and the knowledge of other social and humanitarian sciences aimed at forming a young generation that can not only live in a new society, but also directly actively participate in the development of this society. is intended to give.

As a matter of fact, the term "civil society" is a concept that has acquired a special meaning in various foreign literatures, and in the current interpretation, it represents a specific form (state and characteristic) of society, its socio-economic, political and legal nature, and the level of development. The issues of civil society formation are always closely related to solving the problems of improving the state, raising the role of law and law.

Generally recognized laws on the formation and development of civil society can be divided into 2 groups.

Group 1. Generally recognized laws on the formation and development of civil society.

Group 2. Each country has its own national and historical development laws that take into account their specific aspects.

"Many countries in the world have developed the experience and democratic traditions accumulated over the centuries to become a free civil society," says I.A. Karimov. - We dream and strive to build such a society.

It should be noted that at the historical stage of human development, when Aristotle, Plato, Cicero and other thinkers lived, civil society understood the state. This situation exists for a long time and is related to the level of development of economic and socio-political relations (primitive forms of division of labor, the initial stage of the development of commodity-money relations, state management of society, stratification of the social structure).

Some elements of civil society existed in some countries of the ancient world (Greece, Rome), where the development of crafts and trade led to the production of goods and money, which was strengthened in some institutions of private law (especially Roman private law). However, the situation consisted only of the vertical structures of the civil society that arose and were stratified in some regions and the elements that were combined with them.

With the division of power in the state, the emergence of political parties, interest groups (trade unions, mass media, etc.), the content of public life demanded that it no longer be limited to state power. New participatory institutions began to enter the world of public administration, they began to significantly influence the process of making political decisions, developing the strategy of civil society, and forming the general goals and content of individual activity.

The concept of civil society reflects the new life formed after the overthrow of absolutism, that is, the liberation of the private life of citizens from state oppression. The ideas of civil society and legal state that officials should strictly observe the law in their dealings with citizens were put forward.

In history, there was a period when a society independent of the state was practically always present, but it did not always acquire the content of a civil society. Civil society emerged as a result of separation from the social structures of the state, becoming a relatively independent aspect of social relations. In the course of the formation and development of civil society, the law and state of the present era came into being.

As we can see, the category of civil society historically reflects such a special direction of human development that it is characterized by the aspiration of a specific thinker of each era to create an ideal model of a society dominated by rationality, freedom, prosperity and justice. As we noted above, the category of civil society, which differs from the concepts of state, family, tribe, nation, religious and other units, began to be studied in the XVIII-XIX centuries.

The formation of civil society in large regions of European and American countries began in a new era. According to scientists and experts, the development of civil society can be divided into three stages. During the transition from one stage to the next, there were major changes in the structure of society and the state, social and political tensions, mass movements, class conflicts, and fundamental changes in the ideology of society.

The first stage is conditionally XVI-XVII centuries. During this period, the economic, political and ideological foundations of civil society were created. They include development of industry and trade, specialization of production types, deepening of division of labor, development of commodity-money relations. Also, with the establishment of unified centralized states, attention was paid to ending the inequality and injustices that existed in the period of feudal disunity.

The second stage lasted from the end of the 18th century to the end of the 19th century. During this period, civil society in the form of early capitalism based on general legal equality and freedom, entrepreneurial freedom and personal initiative was formed in the most developed countries.

The third stage (the end of the 19th century and the following period) is characterized by horizontal relations based on legal equality and mutual agreements of free people, replacing vertical feudal structures. In the centuries-old history of mankind, the recognition of all people, regardless of their social origin and status, as equal participants in the life of society in legal terms has gained significant social importance. They began to have a number of rights and freedoms recognized by laws, which allow everyone to express himself as a person with free will, who is able to answer for his actions and their legal consequences.

The adoption of the Bill of Rights (England, 1689; USA, 1791) or the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen (France, 1789) was important for the practical emergence of civil society. Civil society was formed as a society of

equal rights of people who freely express their personality and creative initiative, a society of equal opportunities free from excessive prohibitions and unnecessary administrative regulation.

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