



MANIFESTATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN THE IDEOSPHERE OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: *This article analyzes the importance of civil society and its main features in the ideosphere of Uzbekistan. Also, the main functions of civil society in the formation of the society's ideosphere have been studied.*

Key words: *ideosphere, civil society, non-governmental organizations, referendum, public opinion.*

Civil society is the most important condition for the formation of a democratic political system. Civil society represents a complex that includes various forms of social activity of the population independent of the activities of state bodies and shows the real state or level of the structure of society. The set of social relations represented by the concept of civil society is a qualitative indicator of civil relations characteristic of the people of this or that country, and is the main criterion that distinguishes the functions of the state and society in the social sphere.

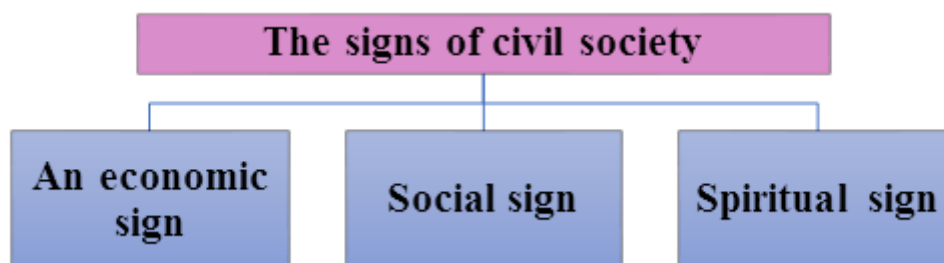
Summarizing the opinions of various scientists, according to M.Kyrgyzboyev, “civil society” is:

firstly, it is a human unity, formed voluntarily in the economic, social and spiritual spheres of community life, including primary non-state systems;

secondly, it is a complex of economic, social, family, national, spiritual, moral, religious, production, personal and non-state relations in society;

thirdly, a society where free individuals, voluntarily formed organizations, and citizens are protected by laws from oppression, interference, or homogenization by various bodies, in which they have constant opportunities to express themselves” [1].

Thus, civil society consists of a large number of interpersonal and social group relationships that unite citizens within the framework of various associations without the direct intervention or support of the state.



Signs of civil society in the economic sphere:

- ✓ non-governmental organizations;
- ✓ cooperative companies;
- ✓ rental teams;



- ✓ joint stock companies;
- ✓ associations;
- ✓ existence of cooperatives.

Signs of civil society in the social sphere:

- ✓ family;
- ✓ parties, public organizations and movements;
- ✓ self-governance bodies in places of work and residence;
- ✓ non-governmental mass media;
- ✓ cultured procedures for determining, forming and expressing public opinion;
- ✓ the existence of the practice of solving social conflicts without the use of force, without pressure, within the framework of the law.

Signs of civil society in the spiritual sphere:

- ✓ freedom of speech, conscience and thought;
- ✓ real opportunities to openly express one's opinion;
- ✓ ensuring the independence of creative, scientific and other associations both legally and practically.

Civil society performs the following important social functions:

1. On the basis of legality, it protects against unjustified interference of the state and other political structures in the private sphere of human and citizen life.
2. It creates collective mechanisms of self-governance based on the institutions of civil society.
3. Civil society is an important and powerful tool in preventing the absolutization of political power and the pursuit of a single administration. It helps to democratize state bodies and the entire political power by preventing illegal state interference in the activities of citizens and associations related to them. Elections and referendums, demonstrations, etc., are used to perform this function. In addition, independent mass media also have great power in shaping public opinion.
4. Institutions and organizations of civil society are widely involved in state and public affairs for the benefit of society.
5. Civil society also exercises public control over its members. It strives to improve the moral and moral situation in society with the help of civil society institutions; observes national, religious and spiritual standards and tries to preserve them; ensures that citizens follow these norms accepted in society.
6. Civil society also acts as a social link. In turn, the task of civil society institutions is to warn about the most urgent demands and needs of citizens.
7. Civil society also performs the function of an alternative system with the help of its institutions and structures. It becomes a solid structure on which the life of the whole society rests. During the difficult periods of history (wars, crises, depressions) when the state institutions were broken, strong civil structures assumed a number of functions of the state and performed an important support function.
8. Civil society has another important supporting function, which serves to increase the effectiveness of the state's social policy. Institutions of civil society carry out important activities aimed at providing the necessary and primary means for the convenience of disabled citizens (disabled, elderly, sick, etc.).

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