



STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF NON-GOVERNMENT NON-COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS IN UZBEKISTAN

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Tayanch so'zlar: nodavlat notijorat tashkilotlar, ijtimoiy sherikchilik, sinergetik faoliyat, xalqaro nohukumat tashkilotlar, professional manfaatlari, ijtimoiy fondlar, assotsiatsiya, demokratik qadriyat.

Ключевые слова: неправительственные некоммерческие организации, социальное партнерство, синергетическая деятельность, международные неправительственные организации, профессиональные интересы, социальные фонды, объединение, демократические ценности.

Key words: non-governmental non-profit organizations, social partnership, synergistic activity, international non-governmental organizations, professional interests, social funds, association, democratic value.

Резюме:

Ushbu maqolada nodavlat notijorat tashkilotlarining yuzaga kelishi haqida tushuncha, davlat va nodavlat notijorat tashkilotlarning ijtimoiy sherikchilik faoliyati, O'zbekistonda nodavlat notijorat tashkilotlarining rivojlanish bosqichlari va asosiy belgilari, bu bo'yicha qabul qilingan qonunlar, maqomiga ko'ra turlarga va guruhlarga bo'linishi haqida bayon qilingan.

Резюме:

В данной статье дано представление о возникновении неправительственных некоммерческих организаций, деятельности социального партнерства государственных и негосударственных некоммерческих организаций, этапах развития и основных характеристиках неправительственных некоммерческих организаций в Узбекистане. Принятые в этой связи законы делятся на виды и группы в зависимости от их статуса.

Summary:

This article provides an understanding of the emergence of non-governmental non-profit organizations, social partnership activities of state and non-governmental non-profit organizations, development stages and main characteristics of non-governmental non-profit organizations in Uzbekistan. It is stated about the laws adopted in this regard and their division into types and groups according to their status.

Introduction. After independence in Uzbekistan started restructuring in all spheres of social life, chose its own development path and set itself the main goal of building a legal state and civil society based on a free market economy.

In this regard, the activities of non-governmental non-profit organizations have also become important. Since the first years of the independence of our country, as the integration of the country into the international community has accelerated, he has also studied and analyzed the activities and importance of NGOs in the further development of society in the countries of the world. Because one of the important features of NGOs is that they regulate the state power in proportion to the scope of human rights and thereby balance and make transparent the relations between the government and citizens. The main goal of the joint activities of the state and NGOs is to further develop the country, ensure the rights and freedoms of every member of society, and create conditions for a free and prosperous life. In the development of regions, the state and NGOs complement each other and at the same time require each other. Because NGOs have a synergetic feature in the implementation of state policy.

In today's era of globalization, the role of countries in the international arena, the level of development is being studied depending on the policies of these countries, which are carried out together with NGOs. Because in the country's management policy, NGOs require the creation of appropriate legislative and administrative-organizational structures in addition to modern methods in order to achieve the set goals. This requires the implementation of structural reforms in the country's economy and the liberalization, modernization and democratization of the political system. Therefore, since the first years of our country's independence, in advanced countries, citizens have been given freedom, created all the conditions for the free development of an individual, capable of democratizing all aspects of society, and a citizen who expresses the people's national-cultural heritage and historical values began to deepen the new stage of reforms on the way to building society. In general, NGOs initially appeared on the basis of self-management of the society, that is, on the basis of the needs and interests of ensuring the existence of civil society as an independent social unit [1]. By the 20th century, NGOs have become one of the important and main institutions of civil society

Literature analysis and method. In this article, generally accepted historical methods are covered based on the principles of historicity, comparative-logical analysis, sequence, and impartiality. Normative legal documents adopted in the activities of non-governmental non-commercial organizations are important. The reason is that the adopted regulatory legal documents are the basis for their effective operation. Today, the legislation of every state pays special attention to this. In Uzbekistan, after gaining independence, this issue was taken seriously and the base of normative legal documents for the activity of non-



governmental non-commercial organizations was created. Since the early days of independence, the state has attached special importance to the creation of its legal basis when organizing the activities of non-governmental non-commercial organizations. This includes the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Public Associations” adopted on February 14, 1991 [2], the Law “On Trade Unions, Their Rights and Guarantees of their Activities” adopted in 1992. “On Political Parties” of 2011 [3], “On Self-Governing Bodies of Citizens” in the new version (April 1999), “Non-Governmental Non-Commercial Organizations” of April 14, 1999 [4]. The law “Social Partnership”[5].

In many scientific literature, non-governmental non-commercial organizations are interpreted as a voluntary association of citizens. They are fundamentally different from political parties, they are not engaged in striving for political power, nominating candidates for state bodies. However, they try to influence the state, government and other political organizations. According to their status, NGOs are divided into international and national non-governmental organizations. The concept of an international non-governmental organization was introduced to science at the beginning of the 20th century. According to their status, they are divided into two types depending on the scope of their activities, tasks and territory.

Discussion. In 1991 year 200 NGOs were registered in our republic, by 200 their number reached 2,585, and in 2013, it reached 6,000. In 2020, their number is more than 10,000. The activities of NGOs in Uzbekistan can be studied at the following levels: national, regional, and local NGOs. It is important to analyze the emergence and development of non-governmental non-profit organizations in Uzbekistan in the following stages.

The first stage included the years 1991-2000 and during this period, it was the period of formation of civil society institutions corresponding to the new type of democratic principles.

The second stage covers the years 2001-2007. At this stage, in the conditions of the period of active democratic reforms and modernization of the country, there were serious changes in the activities of civil society institutions.

The third stage includes the years 2008-2016 and during this period, it can be seen that the number of civil society institutions in our country increased somewhat as a result of the state support [6].

The fourth stage includes the period from 2016 to the present day, in which special attention is paid to the activities of NGOs in the conditions of New Uzbekistan, as a result of the wide opportunities created and further support



from our state, their society is socially - has been actively participating in economic, political, spiritual and cultural life.

Results. When studying and analyzing the emergence and development of non-governmental non-commercial organizations in Uzbekistan, it is also important to study them by classification. Non-governmental non-profit organizations in Uzbekistan include the following groups:

The first group is the population, general structures aimed at serving the interests of certain large social strata: “Mahalla”, “Nuroni” funds, “Family and Women’s Committee of Uzbekistan”, “Association of the Disabled”, “Youth Union of Uzbekistan” and others.

The second group is national and international foundations specializing in ecology, culture and health. This can include the “EKOSAN” Foundation, the “Golden Heritage” International Charitable Public Fund, the “For a Healthy Generation” Foundation, the “Amir Temur Cultural and Historical Foundation”, the “Ibn Sino International Foundation” and others. .

The third group - social institutions related to professional interests: “Social Thought” public center, “Spiritual Propaganda” center, “International Center for Retraining of Journalists”, “Hunarmand”, “Businesswoman” association, “Family” scientific and practical center.

The fourth group - national charitable societies, foundations, namely “Center for Children’s Art and Creativity”, “Children’s Public Fund”, “Public Fund for the Support of Non-Governmental Non-Profit Organizations of Uzbekistan”, “Public fund for support and development of independent print mass media and news agencies of Uzbekistan”, “Uzbekistan football support fund”.

The fifth group is non-governmental organizations that protect rights, namely the Association of Judges, the Association of Lawyers of Uzbekistan, the National Center for the Protection of Human Rights, the Federation for the Protection of Consumer Rights of Uzbekistan, the “Federation of Trade Unions of Uzbekistan”, “Ombudsman” and others.

The sixth group - national public organizations of creative intelligence, namely “Union of Writers of Uzbekistan”, “Union of Composers of Uzbekistan”, students of higher and secondary special educational institutions of Uzbekistan. As well as the Republican “Student” sports association of students, “Creative Union of Journalists of Uzbekistan”, “Hunarmand” republican association of folk masters, craftsmen and artists, “Union of artistic creators of Uzbekistan” and others.

The seventh group - national cultural centers uniting representatives of different nationalities living in Uzbekistan - culture, spirituality, customs



and traditions, as well as friendship societies formed with foreign countries. It also includes “Korean National Cultural Center of Uzbekistan”, “Russian Cultural Center of Uzbekistan”, “Republic Spirituality Promotion Center”, “Wiedergeburt” German Cultural Center of Uzbekistan and so on.

The eighth group - associations organized according to their social importance and creative interest, namely “Society of Cinema and Video Amateurs of Uzbekistan”, “Amateur and Professional Muay Thai Association of Uzbekistan”, “Universal Fight” Asian Continental International Amateur Federation and others.

The ninth group is non-state educational institutions specializing in local education issues. The tenth group is non-governmental non-commercial organizations focused on the formation of individual entrepreneurial skills and training of modern professions.

Conclusion. The participation of international, foreign and local NGOs in the large-scale activities of states is very important. It also takes an active part in establishing a certain system of relations between them with the help of debates and discussions aimed at coordinating many different interests of the state and offers modern methods and mechanisms. The state takes their suggestions into account when making political decisions. A non-governmental non-profit organization is established to protect the rights and legal interests of individuals and legal entities, as well as other democratic values, to achieve goals in the social, cultural and educational spheres, to satisfy spiritual and other intangible needs, to carry out activities related to charity and other social is made with useful goals in mind.

Today, in most of the developed countries, the practice of recruiting NGO leaders and employees to state structures is widespread. Because the practical experience acquired by NGOs in the course of their work makes it possible to understand a problem more deeply, to use new non-standard mechanisms to find their solution. So, today, NGOs are not only becoming a human resource of the society, but they are also preparing the human resources of the state. Also, one of the most important functions of the state is to provide practical assistance in creating a dialogue platform for NGOs of all levels, establishing cooperation and sharing experience.

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