

## HISTORIOGRAPHY OF CIVIL SOCIETY INSTITUTIONS

Jumaniyazov Bekzod Ochilovich  
Urgench State University, Department of History. (PhD).  
bekzod.jumaniyazov@mail.ru

### **Annotation:**

This article describes in detail the theorists, Tarihi experimental and bu Kabi jamiyatning rebohlanish legitimacy of yaratilgan. Jurisprudence community of ideas, unga on the reform of its time kechiraetgan davlatlar tomond rivojlangan davlatlar experiment and national-traditional Uygunlig accepted.

**Keywords:** citizen, civil society, democracy, law, Party, self-government, politics.

### **Аннотация:**

Мазкур мақолада фуқаролик жамиятига оид назариялар, тарихий тажрибалар ва бу каби жамиятнинг ривожланиш қонуниятлари яратилган. Фуқаролик жамияти ғояси, унга доир ислохотлар тажрибаси ўтиш даврини ўз бошидан кечираётган давлатлар томонидан ривожланган давлатлар тажрибаси ва миллий анъаналар уйғунлиги асосида қабул қилинмоқда.

**Калит сўзлар:** фуқаро, фуқролик жамияти, демократия, ҳуқуқ, партия, ўз-ўзини бошқариш, сиёсат.

### **Аннотация:**

В данной статье создаются теории гражданского общества, исторический опыт и законы развития такого общества. Идея гражданского общества, опыт связанных с ним реформ принимаются странами, переживающими переходный период, на основе опыта развитых стран и гармонии национальных традиций.

**Ключевые слова:** гражданин, гражданское общество, демократия, право, партия, самоуправление, политика.

### **Introduction**

Research into civil society dates back to the mid-17th century in Europe. The works of the English thinker Thomas Gobbes, such as "elements of natural and political law", "about a citizen" and "Leviathan", showed the naturalness of man in society, the existence of various non-governmental organizations outside the state in the political system in which he lives [1]. From this situation, the scientist put the issue of mutual agreement of Civil Relations in society, the formation of legal framework for cooperation with non-governmental organizations. Because without a legal state, it was impossible to form a civil society. On the basis of these new ideas came civilization, which embodied the concepts of state, politics, civil society[2]. In civil society, social strata and groups that coordinate on the basis of law, various institutions operate directly outside the political state bodies.

### **Essentialism.**

In the 19th century, theories regarding civil society and its ties to public authorities were formulated by the German philosopher Wilhelm Georg Hegel (1770-1831.) was developed by. "The nature of civil society is such that", "the thinker wrote", "the right of each member of this society becomes the private right of the state", in which case the state "takes on the duty of protecting and exercising the rights of the individual as if it were his right" [3]. At the same time, proving the differences and dependence of the "state" and "civil society", civil society – a space in which a person sees the presence of his Labor, expresses the opinion that the state creates conditions for citizens to build civil society.

Modern theories of civil society developed in the 20th century. Italian scientist Robert Patnem, analyzing the democratic reforms carried out in the Italian state in the 70s of the last century, found that various results were recorded in the regions of the country. For example, while the reforms in the northern provinces performed well, in the southern provinces the opposite happened. "The main determining factor in democratic reforms(the formation of civil society) is civil culture" the scientist noted. – ... Whichever region has a rich social life, democratic reforms in the same place are supported by the people. At the same time, civil society building reforms provide good results in areas where active civil relations traditions live"[4]. "Civil society" is a community of people who are legally guaranteed, each of whom, depending on their own interests and rights, is organizing non-governmental associations, writes the German scientist G. Jacob. "Voluntary non-governmental organizations designed to be implemented on the basis of the participation of citizens in public events in society form civil society. It is understood that civil society assumes social responsibility as the duty of the population, carries out voluntary activities on the path of prosperity. The population will have the right to participate in public affairs and take part in political decisions on the scale of a whole society on the basis of the responsibility it receives. Thanks to this, it ensures the survival of various institutions and associations that are able to create important conditions for the activity of the population, protecting the interests of the individual and social strata"[5].

The emergence of the subjects that make up civil society today is motivated by various reasons. First of all-the presence of private property. In a democratic society, the majority of the population are owners of private property. In order not to be deprived of their property, they form various organizations that unite property owners with similar interests: the Farmers "Association, the entrepreneurs" alliances.

The second is the existence of free market relations. Market relations are such an economic system that it develops freely according to its laws. The important thing is that market laws serve to facilitate the activities of various associations of entrepreneurs.

Third-a Democratic state seeks to maximally satisfy the interests and needs of its citizens. However, the interests in society are so diverse that the state cannot have information about all of them. Therefore, citizens can solve problems by informing the state with the help of non-governmental organizations.

The classic work on Civil Society of the current era is the work of US scientists-Gene L. Created by Cohen and Andrew Arato, it is the book "Grajdanskoe obtshestvo I politicheskaya teoriya", translated from English into Russian in 2003. The work, which both took into account historical experiments and carried out their political analysis, embodied the following descriptions of civil society typical of the current era:

At the same time, civil society will have a very complex structural system, which will have sources of internal self-development independent of the state. As society progresses, the institutions of civil society become more and more active. In the information and communicative Society of the present time, civil society is conceived as a sum of human rights and freedoms aimed at achieving social and Natural well-being in the context of the existence of social order[6].

## **Result**

The history of civil society in Uzbekistan began to be studied only by the time of independence. Because in the territory of the former Union, civil society elements were not yet formed, while public organizations were considered an assistant or reserve of the party. In 1993, building a civil society in an independent state was declared a major strategic and ultimate goal. The development of civil institutions in the years of independence was analyzed in Volume 3 of the three-volume book "New History of Uzbekistan", Published[7].

If we analyze , in the 1st edition of the book, historical data on the self-governing bodies of civil society, all institutions of civil society of multiparty – political parties, self-government bodies, NGOs, etc. - are analyzed.

Author of " new history of Uzbekistan N.Jo the 2nd Edition, released by raev, has almost no noticeable changes. Only one innovation was the 2002-2006 laws on self-government bodies and elections to them as historical data.

In the 2nd edition of the book, "the construction of a legal democratic state in Uzbekistan. The formation of Civil Society", Chapter 4, only "further deepening democracy. Multiparty" is dedicated to civil society. Analysis of party legal documents dating from 2000, 2002, 2006, first president I.A.Karimov's speeches and decrees are cited. References are made to the dates and other organizational aspects of the congresses of political parties[8].

In 2005, g. G'.Jamalova's candidate dissertation on" political issues of civil society construction in Uzbekistan" [9] was defended. This work mainly explores the process of reforming society as the chief reformer of the state in the country, the participation of the population in political processes, the political aspects of civil society and its institutions. In the dissertation work, the formation of civil society institutions in Uzbekistan was studied within the framework of political science. The work was created from materials for the first decade of independence from it, so that it was defended in 2005.

In 2006 M.To'raqulov's candidate dissertation on the topic "the role of local state authorities in the formation of the foundations of civil society in Uzbekistan" was favored[10]. It mainly reveals the role of local government bodies – councils and municipalities of people's Deputies of districts, cities, regions-in the formation of civil society in the country. Analysis and materials on civil society in the work are extremely rare. Only the third chapter of the work analyzes the aspects of one of the self – governing bodies-the neighborhood civic assemblies-related to the political culture of the population. At the time of independence, political scientist M. Kyrgyzboev's" civil society institutes"," Partology "teaching aids and the monograph" civil society: Genesis, formation and development " were published. While these scientific works are written from the point of view of political science, they also focus on the historical aspects of civil society building reforms during the independence period. Basically, the materials given in the work include the realities of 1991-2006. Moreover, this research was officially carried out from the point of view of political science.

Scientific research related to civil society in the framework of the science of history of Uzbekistan at the time of independence N.Rasulova's book "The emergence and development of political parties in the Republic of Uzbekistan: problems and solutions (1991-2008)." thesis[11]. But in the dissertation, only one Institute of civil society – the activities of political parties-was taken as an object of study and an attempt was made to reveal the process of formation of political parties. The dissertation is dominated by a political point of view as opposed to historicism.

In 2018, the textbook "Noveyshaya istoriya Uzbekistana"[12], prepared with the cooperation of a group of scientists, was published. Its Chapter 4 is called " Formirovanie I razvitie grajdanskogo obtshestva v Uzbekistane", which is a chapter of sh.O.Mamadaliyev and K.V.Written by Djavakova. "Istoriya razvitiya idey grajdanskogo obtshestva", "osnovnie etapi I perspektivi grajdanskogo obtshestva v Uzbekistane".

Among the Historical Studies, a 2-volume book "history of Uzbekistan (1917-1991)", prepared in 2019 by scientists from the Institute of history of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, occupies an important place[13]. The book is based on the fact that on the eve of the independence of Uzbekistan, several documents were adopted that laid the foundation for the independence of the state and the formation of civil society. It mainly covered the introduction of the presidential Institute on the eve of Independence, the Declaration of Independence, the granting of the status of the state language to the Uzbek language and the activities of several political movements and parties.

## **Conclusion**

Theories about civil society, historical experiments and the laws of development of such a society were created mainly by Western scientists. The idea of civil society, the experience of reforms to it, is being adopted on the basis of the experience of developed states and the harmony of national traditions by the states that are going through the transition period. Civil society building reforms in Uzbekistan are also largely based on the experience of developed countries and the consideration of national identity.

As part of the study of literature and various sources on the formation and development of civil society, it became known that separate studies on the formation and development of civil society institutions in Uzbekistan have not yet been fully carried out in historical science. However, a very large part of the history of the period of independence is formed by the processes of building civil society by the state and NGOs. Also, the direct participation of a significant part of the people in this process is increasing from year to year.

## **REFERENCES**

- 1.История политических и правовых учений XVII-XVIII вв. –М.: “Наука”, 1989. – С. 60-61.
- 2.Кравченко И.И. Концепция гражданского общества в философском развитии. – Политические исследования, 1991. – С. 128-130.
- 3.Гегель В. Философия права. – М.: “Мысль”, 1990. – С. 279, 286.
- 4.Мирский Н. Демократическая политика и культура демократии // Демократия 1990-х. –Вена, ИА США, 1993. – С. 8-10.
- 5.Якоб Г. Добровольный труд в гражданском обществе // [http://zluka.isr.lviv.ua /Files/SCI\\_66/HTM](http://zluka.isr.lviv.ua/Files/SCI_66/HTM). – С. 38-39.

6. Федотова В. Г. Хорошее общество: монография. – М.: Прогресс-Традиция, 2005. –С. 121
7. Ўзбекистоннинг янги тарихи: миллий истиқлол даври // Тузувчилар: Н. Жўраев, Т. Файзуллаев. – Т.: “Шарқ”, 2000. – 560 б.
8. Жўраев Н. Ўзбекистон тарихи: Миллий истиқлол даври. – Б. 188-198.
9. Жамалова Г. Ғ. Ўзбекистонда фуқаролик жамияти қурилишининг сиёсий масалалари. Сиёсатшунослик фан. номз. илмий дар. олиш учун ёзил. дисс. – Т.: 2005.
10. Тўрақулов М. Ўзбекистонда фуқаролик жамияти асосларини шакллантиришда маҳаллий давлат ҳокимиятининг роли. Сиёс. фан. ном. илмий дар. олиш учун ёзил. дисс. – Т.: 2006.
11. Расулова Н.С. Ўзбекистон Республикасида сиёсий партияларнинг вужудга келиши ва ривожланиши: муаммо ва ечимлар(1991-2008 йиллар). Тарих фан. ном. илмий дар. олиш учун ёзилган дисс. – Т.: 2011.
12. Новейшая история Узбекистана: Учебник / Под. ред. д. и. н. , проф. М. А. Рахимова. – Т.: “Адабиёт учқунлари”, 2018. – 512 с.
13. Ўзбекистон тарихи(1917-1991 йиллар). Т.1. Ўзбекистон 1917-1939 йй. // Масъул муҳаррирлар– Б. Р. Абдуллаев, М. Раҳимов, Қ. Ражабов. – Т.: “O'zbekiston” НМИУ, 2019. – 560 б. ; Ўзбекистон тарихи (1917-1991 йй.). – Т.2.Ўзбекистон 1939-1991 йилларда // Масъул муҳаррирлар – Б. Р. Абдуллаев, М. Раҳимов, Қ. Ражабов – Т.: “O'zbekiston” НМИУ, 2019. – 576.