

Innovative Civil Society Constructs: Beyond Conventionality

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Abstract: The paper explores pivotal aspects concerning the inception and evolution of civil society, encompassing methodological considerations regarding non-institutional elements. As part of the author's investigation into civil society, national heritage, aligning national and global values, population advancement, fostering legal culture, cultivating citizenship, nurturing political culture, broadening avenues for political participation, enhancing transparency in political communication channels, shaping national ideals, and nurturing a well-rounded youth, among other dimensions. Emphasis is placed on these research domains to highlight their significance.

1 INTRODUCTION

The contemporary typology and laws governing the development of civil society draw heavily upon classical interpretations rooted in the socio-philosophical traditions of various cultures worldwide. These concepts play a pivotal role in shaping the quality parameters of each nation's strategic objectives and economic progress. Grounded in democratic principles of governance, civil society ideologies offer a socially conscious framework for growth and enhance the overall living standards of the populace. They dictate the precise form, factors, and stages of modernization and progress amidst the complexities of globalization, providing a blueprint for navigating the increasingly chaotic and abstract aspects of human life (Matkarimova 2022, et al.).

In modernized Uzbekistan, significant strides have been made to fortify the pillars of the rule of law and civil society. New socio-economic conditions have been established, bolstering the legal and regulatory frameworks, while political awareness among the populace continues to grow. President Sh. Mirziyoev emphasizes the importance of civil society in his reports, stressing the necessity of a strong civic foundation for any reform to succeed. Acknowledging the heritage of enlightened ancestors, the nation draws upon their ideas and programs, aligning them with the vision of establishing a New Uzbekistan. This inclusive approach encourages

citizen participation through diverse avenues such as political parties, public organizations, media, and local government bodies, ensuring a collective effort in decision-making processes.

Uzbekistan has been the subject of numerous scientific inquiries exploring the establishment and evolution of civil society institutions. Studies delve into the roles of non-governmental organizations, political parties, and grassroots initiatives like neighbourhood revitalization. These examinations trace the phases of civil society development and the reforms undertaken to align political life with contemporary standards (Cohen, 1992). Notably, the nation's deepening reforms, guided by the principle of transitioning "from a strong state to a strong civil society," reflect a commitment to human interests, well-being, and freedom. The analysis of democratization processes holds precedence in Uzbekistan's academic discourse, with a focus on utilising national strategies and legal frameworks as methodological foundations for further research and development.

2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The concept of "civil society" stands as one of the most complex and pertinent categories within academia. It is subject to interdisciplinary scrutiny across various scientific domains. From a jurisprudential viewpoint, scholars emphasize the

rule of law within society. Political scientists delve into how citizens wield influence over political decisions through legal avenues. Economists explore how property ownership, regulated by law, facilitates profit-making and ensures well-being. Sociologists dissect the dynamic and static features of civil society, considering social stratification laws. Philosophically, the study of civil society employs categorical, theoretical, and practical methodologies to understand individual and communal dynamics in construction and development.

Throughout history, renowned thinkers such as Plato, Aristotle, Confucius, and Abu Nasr Farabi have delved into the theoretical and practical dimensions of civil society, shaping methodologies and structures of social management systems. Their insights influenced later Western philosophers like Machiavelli, Locke, and Rousseau, who further refined political theories on state-society relations. The complexities of civil society deepened in the 20th century, with scholars like Tocqueville, Ferguson, and Russian intellectuals like Berdyaev exploring its ontological and epistemological dimensions.

Contemporary research on civil society reflects a diverse array of socio-philosophical perspectives and methodological standards. Scholars in various fields, from political science to sociology, continue to investigate the developmental challenges and prospects of civil society. However, significant gaps remain, such as understanding the influence of civil education on societal development and exploring the interaction between civil society institutions and state bodies. Bridging these gaps promises to enrich our comprehension of civil society and its role in shaping socioeconomic and political processes.

3 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of studies on civil society predominantly focuses on its institutional aspects, spanning organization, development, and enhancement of constituent entities. This trend persists globally, extending from developed nations to culturally rich Eastern countries like ours. Dr. F. Musaev delves into the institutional significance of non-state entities in empowering citizens, while Sh. Yakubov and J. Matkarimova explore legislative frameworks and philosophical underpinnings of state-civil society collaboration. Similarly, M. Kadirov scrutinizes socio-cultural transformations within these entities. These studies reflect philosophical musings on societal evolution.

Uzbekistan's civil society exhibits stability, with a concurrent increase in citizens' self-awareness and involvement in national affairs, as evidenced by theoretical and sociological research. Citizens are asserting agency, moving away from reliance on government patronage. Their conduct is shaped by national and contemporary moral and spiritual norms. However, research gaps persist, particularly concerning the influence of individual worldviews and secular cultural values on civil society's formation and growth.

A notable research gap exists regarding the impact of individuals' worldviews and secular cultural values on civil society's evolution. Moreover, there's scant exploration into countering contemporary information attacks, pervasive in today's global information landscape, and their effects on citizen consciousness. Civil society emanates from individual citizens whose actions are guided not solely by organizational affiliations but by their intellect, cognition, and conduct. Addressing these gaps is critical for comprehensively understanding civil society dynamics.

The apex of an individual's self-realization is often deemed to be within civil society, a construct evolving alongside a nation's political and economic progress, as well as the cultural and self-awareness developments of its citizens. Rooted in the dissolution of feudal-class systems and the emergence of legal states, civil society champions individual liberties and rights. Here, personal interests propel behaviour, and individuals shoulder full responsibility for their actions, while respecting others' freedoms. Central to civil society is its adherence to justice and freedom, acting as guiding principles regulating human and organisational activities. This necessitates not only institutional but also non-institutional facets to be investigated to comprehensively understand civil society's formation.

The symbiotic relationship between the state and civil society is pivotal for societal progress. While civil society fulfils personal needs and interests, the state ensures their satisfaction through a dialectical interaction. This dynamic fosters the establishment of social partnership systems and enhances public administration's efficacy. However, given the current state of national development, there's a growing imperative to liberalise the operations of non-governmental, non-profit organisations. This entails expanding their involvement in resolving social and political issues, revising their organisational and financial reporting mechanisms, and fostering collaboration with donors to elevate political culture and citizen engagement.

Critical to advancing civil society is the liberalisation of non-governmental, non-profit organisations, which plays a pivotal role in societal progress. By broadening their participation in addressing social and political issues and enhancing collaboration with donors, NGOs can elevate political culture and citizen engagement. This shift is crucial given the evolving dynamics of national development. Meanwhile, the interplay between the state and civil society remains foundational, facilitating societal progress through a dialectical relationship. This underscores the importance of fostering social partnership systems and enhancing public administration efficiency to further bolster civil society's impact.

4 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the analysis underscores the multifaceted nature of civil society, which transcends mere institutional frameworks to encompass individual agency, societal values, and cultural dynamics. The studies reviewed shed light on the evolving landscape of civil society in Uzbekistan, where citizens are increasingly asserting their self-awareness and participation in national affairs. However, significant research gaps persist, particularly concerning the influence of individual worldviews and secular cultural values on civil society's formation and growth, as well as strategies to counter contemporary information attacks on citizen consciousness.

Moving forward, it is imperative to address these research gaps to gain a comprehensive understanding of civil society's dynamics. Moreover, the symbiotic relationship between the state and civil society remains crucial for societal progress, necessitating a balance between institutional and non-institutional approaches. Liberalising the operations of non-governmental organisations, fostering collaboration with donors, and enhancing public administration efficiency are vital steps towards advancing civil society's impact and fostering a more engaged and politically aware citizenry in Uzbekistan.

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