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PARADIGMS OF DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL SOCIETY INSTITUTIONS

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Annotation: Philosophical analysis of the history of development of civil society institutions. Civil society institutions, the role of political parties, public associations and the media were also revealed.

Keyword: opposition, public associations, political parties, trade unions, lobbyists, mass media, position of subjects, legal state, civil society.

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All authors researching the problems of civil society agree that a community of people formed on a voluntary basis to solve common problems in cooperation is considered an integral part of it. However, there is no consensus in understanding this phenomenon. In solving this issue, the classification of social associations given in the current legislation is relied upon. A public association is defined as «a voluntary, self-governing, non-commercial formation created on the initiative of citizens united on the basis of common interests to realize the common goals specified in the charter of social associations». This description corresponds to the same criteria as mandatory for civil society. A developed system of political parties is a universally recognized element of civil society infrastructure. It should be said that political parties are thin layers between the individual and the state. They aim not only to express the political views of different layers of society, but also to gain access to government structures. Citizens have the opportunity to influence the political processes taking place in the society, to express their mood and realize their interests through the branched party system. The party is an important branch of the political self-expression of various social forces, the realization of interests in the political arena, and at the same time, it is a form of human access to political processes.

It is difficult to talk about whether political parties are considered a large group of professionals. It can be said about expressing some important political interests. Mikhail Boriisovich Khodorkovsky calls them «United interests»[1]. As a result of unification of interests, development of a common position on important situations takes place, on the basis of which a common political course, political program is developed. Another important task is the task of integration. The integrative task is aimed at uniting the population of the state or its part around ideas. The task of mobilization and orientation is aimed at the organization of citizens for the purpose of their active participation in the political struggle, which enables the realization of the main goal of any political party, such as gaining power.

A developed party system serves to form the political opposition. The existence of political opposition is an important sign of civil society. Opposition - exerts pressure on political authorities to make decisions that represent the interests of the majority of the population. The political opposition also performs the task of control over the power structures.

Civil society encompasses a variety of voluntary organizations and activities. Trade unions are extremely important among them. Trade unions play an important role in the process of the creation of civil society, its democratization and giving it a social direction. To a certain extent, they allow social relations developing within civil society to be based on universal values such as independence, freedom, endurance, self-respect. Civil society arises during the emergence of market relations and develops along with them. One of the issues of this development is that the activities of individual institutions in the civil society arise on the basis of free economic relations and are aimed at limiting the full freedom of entrepreneurship, that is, their movement contrary to the laws of market development primarily concerns the activities of trade unions.

World practice shows that in the conditions of the development of a democratic society, people or groups who have the opportunity to influence the decision-making of the state, although they are not officially united in structures, are considered one of the important components of social life. Here we are talking about the activity called «lobbying».

The emergence, growth and self-organization of influential groups is not considered a purely socio-political phenomenon. Such groups have existed in the international political arena throughout the class history of society, and have flourished more in the post-war period. Deep changes in the society - social structure became the basis for this. Various groups, movements and corporations with their own interests and demands, which are not only complementary, but in some cases conflicting, have become increasingly involved in the life of society.

I.S. Semenenko's division of lobbying groups operating in civil society into such types as political, economic, social and regional is fully justified. He considers the political type to be «groups that are directly involved in the political struggle and whose activity priorities include ensuring influence on the political processes classified by a high level of self-organization»[2]. A large number of political associations operating in the political field (more than one hundred and fifty) speak about the extraordinary fragmentation of political lobbyists and the diversity of interests they represent.

In some CIS countries, the lobbying of social interests is unfortunately not as powerful as the promotion of political and economic interests. Perhaps this can be explained by the low level of social activity of the general population. However, this does not mean that social lobbying does not exist at all. It is enough to remember the acceleration of environmental activities, veterans, pensioners, consumers. In time, large-scale social movements will become a significant conflict with the business lobby. Regional interests are represented not as an organized structure, but as a political leader with individual influence. Nevertheless, regions can effectively protect their interests. They can successfully cooperate without the intervention of the federal government.

One can only speculate about the diversity of the lobby's influence on the state apparatus, therefore, most of the activities of promoting interests have an informal classification and are not reflected in official documents. Lobbyists are quite active in

government legislative bodies. They are trying to put forward bills that reflect the needs of particular social groups, or make changes to the current law. At this stage, lobbyists work with deputies and experts who are members of working groups. Industry and regional lobbying will take the lead during the completion phase of the project. After the law is approved by the Federal Council chamber, it is possible to try to make changes during the transition phase through the presidential structures. Law-making practice shows that natural monopolies are somewhat effective lobbyists, which is logically explained by their stable financial situation and «previous» relations with the state apparatus.

In the context of the transition from a centralized authoritarian state to a legal democratic state, many social and legal institutions are being re-evaluated. Including, the attitude towards mass media is also changing. In new conditions, their importance as an integral part of civil society will increase, and the issue of legal regulation of their activities will be solved in a new way. There is an overestimation of the role of the mass media in the life of society, in the minds of the public and in the minds of officials representing the state apparatus. This overestimation is based on the idea that without democracy, everyone cannot have access to timely, objective and complete information. The role of mass media in any society is extremely high. In some countries, it is explained to some extent by the indoctrination of ideas that have been propagated by the media to the audience for decades. Therefore, in Uzbekistan, there is a lot of trust in what is reported through the media. The role of the mass media in the legal state and civil society is determined by the functions (tasks) they perform.

Politicians and journalists often recognize the mass media as the «fourth estate». It would be more correct to define the role of mass media as an intermediary between the government and society. In this case, it is more important not to belittle the role of mediation, but to independently interpret the activities of the mass media. The importance of the role of mass media in the rule of law is natural. At the same time, there is a need to regulate their activities. On the one hand, freedom of speech should not become informational infinity, and on the other hand, it should not be unreasonably restricted. Such legal criteria should be defined, in which the mass media should act without discriminating against the rights of citizens in order to obtain reliable information in a timely manner. Also, strict restrictions should be imposed on the dissemination of information that promotes violence, national conflicts and other ideas that are contrary to moral standards.

The development of civil society can be within the framework defined by legal norms. Completely free development is like anarchy. However, it is clearly not enough to realize the need to create certain positive actions by civil society subjects, therefore they cannot look at the same situations in the same way. The difference is inevitable and is related to the different conditions of consciousness formation. From this point, the regulation of the development process of civil society institutions, its entry into certain legal boundaries objectively follows. It is legal norms that are the criterion that allows the development of civil society. The civil society itself actively participates in the creation of legal norms defining the legal order of the development of civil society. Its various institutions not only influence the content of legal norms

regulating their development, but the norms themselves are created under the pressure of civil society.

In this, the quality of civil society, such as the ability to self-organize, is manifested. Self-organization of civil society is considered an important part of social management along with state regulation. However, civil society self-regulation should not be comprehensive. At this point, the following opinion of K.I. Varlamov can be considered appropriate: «Before self-regulation of the market turns into an excess of spontaneity, it is necessary to correct it or influence it from the outside. It is necessary to be regulated, managed by associations and other political institutions, supplemented by legislative systems and other measures» [3].

The development of economic relations is a necessary condition for the establishment of civil society. The historical experience of the development of Western countries shows that the state plays a decisive role in strengthening the economy. However, it is not necessary to absolutize the nature of state regulation in this matter. When the influence of the state is implemented, it is important that it does not harm the entrepreneur. The state, first of all, is responsible for creating demand-level conditions for the development of entrepreneurship, rather than regulating it directly in this area. Direct regulation by the state can be implemented only in areas outside the market's self-regulatory action. They include: defense, security, fight against crime, social security, fight against monopoly. However, the impact of government regulation is not limited to recognized industries. The goal of regulation is to prevent anarchy in society on the one hand, and not to create obstacles for the free development of entrepreneurship on the other hand. Regulatory influence should be aimed not at prohibitions, but at strengthening various forms of economic activity, including private entrepreneurship, where the state should have a clear and understandable credit, tax and tariff policy.

The main difference between a civil society and a totalitarian society is, first of all, the main methods of management influence. If direct coercion was required in all spheres under the conditions of totalitarianism, then organization in civil society was called for. But in any case, the compulsion is inevitable. In the context of civil society, coercion can only be applied equally to all its members, but not selectively. Until now, it was believed that in certain periods of state development, the state apparatus would be abolished and social self-government would be established. Historical experience has shown that, indeed, with the development of the legal state, various elements of civil society have more and more influence on the process of social management. However, excluding the last point of view, it should be recognized that if there is to be a complete replacement of the state apparatus with elements of civil society, it will not happen in the near future.

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