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TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPIRITUAL ACTIVITIES OF SOCIETY THROUGH CIVIL SOCIETY INSTITUTIONS

Submission Date: November 25, 2024, **Accepted Date:** November 30, 2024,

Published Date: December 05, 2024

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijhps/Volume04Issue12-09>

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ABSTRACT

This article is based on the socio-political necessity of developing the spiritual activity of society in the process of democratization and liberalization of activities of civil society institutions, deepening their socio-political and socioeconomic reforms. According to the author, centers and public-educational institutions engaged in socio-political activities are today becoming real «centers of intelligence», and society is important to raise spiritual activity to the first basis in the social environment.

KEYWORDS

Human dignity, sustainable development, reform, integration, democracy, social cooperation, civil society institution, spiritual activity, human interests.

INTRODUCTION

The society that wants sustainable development has such associations, from which associations, social power, social activism, and active citizenship are the main tasks of civil society institutions that constantly try to change and improve. Indeed, the renewal of society requires changes and renewal of social

associations, in particular, the institutions of civil society.

President of our country Sh.M.Mirziyoyev, expressing his opinion on the protection of the rights of members of society as a result of the growing demand for democratic transformation, says: The creation of a new



Uzbekistan is not just a wish, it is a desire. The phenomenon is subjective but has fundamental historical foundations, which are required by the current political-legal, socioeconomic, and spiritual-educational situation in our country. It is an objective necessity, in accordance with the aspirations of the century and fully in the national interest.

New Uzbekistan - a country developing on the basis of principles of friendly cooperation with the world community, strictly adhering to the universally recognized norms and principles of democracy, human rights, and freedoms and whose ultimate goal is the creation of a free, prosperous, and prosperous state. Life for our people» [1]

The fact that state and social institutions are active and involved in welfare shows the extent of the political system in society.

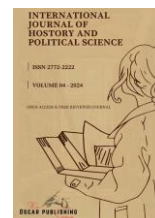
In the last quarter of a century, significant work has been done on democratization and liberalization of the activities of civil society institutions, ensuring their broad participation in the process of deepening social-political and socioeconomic reforms. Particular attention was given to the legal framework for these institutions. In particular, chapter XIII of the new version of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan is devoted to the constitutional foundations of civil society institutions. It is confirmed that the activities of institutions of society are carried out in accordance with the law [2]. Article 70 of the new version of the Constitution states: In the Republic of Uzbekistan trade unions, political parties, societies of scientists, women's organizations, organizations of veterans, youth and disabled persons, creative associations, mass movements, and other associations of citizens are recognized as public associations. «Public associations are dissolved, prohibited or restricted only on the basis of a court decision».

These, in turn, are political, economic, sociocultural, and spiritual social associations, capable of free activity and aimed at ensuring the well-being of society, R. Turner and L. Killian: «Public associations and social movements are long-term collective associations whose main purpose is to help (or oppose) social changes in society» they stress.[3]

The constitutional rights of citizens to join or, according to the terminology of international documents, the right to join some associations together with others include: the right to establish voluntary non-governmental non-profit organizations, based on the protection of common interests of citizens and joint achievement of common goals, as well as the right to join or leave existing non-governmental non-profit organizations. Participation or non-participation in the activities of a non-governmental non-profit organization is a personal matter for each citizen. It is illegal to compel citizens to join or prevent them from leaving a non-governmental organization [4]. Article 19 of the Constitution provides that all citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan have equal rights and freedoms and are equal before the law regardless of sex, race, nationality, language, religion, belief, social origin, and social status [5].

Furthermore, «In the modern stage of development of Uzbekistan, strengthening the role of non-governmental non-profit organizations and other civil institutions is a decisive factor in achieving strategic goals of forming civil society, democratization and integration of our country into the world». community. Given this, the Concept defines measures for further development of civil society institutions, further improvement of the legal basis of reforms». [6]

In turn, the role and importance of civil society institutions in our society is reflected in the following:



represent the interests of different social groups;

Strengthening democratic values is considered an important factor in the consciousness of citizens, increasing their political and civic activity, broadening and deepening the scope of democratic changes taking place in the country;

they are the main means of public control over the activities of state and power structures;

It is important to use their opportunities in the realization of national identity, political and legal culture, and national worldview of members of society, the introduction of national idea and ideology of national independence;

they are equal social partners of the state in the realization of important issues for the whole society;

The developed system of non-governmental non-profit organizations defines and strengthens the harmony of interests in society.[7]

The strategy has improved civil society institutions, in particular Non-governmental non-profit organizations, and a number of legal instruments that guarantee their freedom of action. For example, the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted on May 4, 2018 «On measures to fundamentally enhance the role of civil society institutions in the process of democratic renewal of the country» «Effectiveness of public control over reforms in the socioeconomic sphere in our country» from October 4, 2019, as well as additional measures to increase citizens' participation in democratic transformations by» decision and other regulatory legal basis, the organizational and legal criteria of their modern organization and effectiveness are defined.

If we look at the criteria for non-governmental non-profit organizations, we see that in the last 5 years institutions and organizations of this type have also defined modern mechanisms and operate on them.

It is known that in his address to the Oliy Majlis, President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev stressed that the state will continue to support non-governmental non-profit organizations and listed a number of tasks that must be implemented in this direction.

At the same time, our head of state stressed the need to establish social partnerships and increase grants and social orders.

It should be recognized that non-governmental non-profit organizations today promote democratic values, rights, and freedoms of citizens, the protection of their legitimate interests becomes an important tool for enhancing their economic activity and legal culture. For this reason, their role in the adoption of legislation in parliament and monitoring of public programs has become a pressing issue.

The further development of the non-governmental non-profit sector in Uzbekistan leads to the involvement and encouragement of citizens to increase their participation in public administration, solidarity, responsibility, and justice, raising legal and political awareness of the population, further raising the level of citizens trust in the state.[8]

In this process, it is necessary to emphasize one aspect: in our country, the decentralization of state power is actively underway. In addition to the most important tasks of the state (defense, security, legislation, foreign policy, taxation, control policy, and other macroeconomic areas), many issues were the responsibility of the lower authorities. The vital concept of «From a strong state to a strong civil



society» has begun to be realized. As a result, the involvement of local authorities and other civil society institutions in public administration was actively supported, and for this purpose non-state non-profit organizations were encouraged, taking into account the economic situation during the transition period.

Second, supporting the work of civil society institutions is also useful for ensuring human rights and interests. For example, on 31 December 1997, based on the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan to create the association «SOS - Children's Quarters of Uzbekistan» in Tashkent was allocated a land area of 5 hectares for thousands of children's homes, and a separate neighborhood for social support of orphans. The state has assumed all financial obligations related to health, education, and social benefits in this community. Although the organization's budget included sponsorship and business income as a source of funding, the founding state itself was considered to be the main contributor.

Third, the development of non-governmental non-profit organizations in the country serves to employ a certain part of the population. The experience of developed countries shows that a certain part of the population participates in non-governmental non-profit organizations and tries to develop their activities further.

Fourth, to improve the social and spiritual environment among broad segments of the population, especially youth, strengthen ideological immunity, affirm high morality, strengthen a sense of ownership in events occurring in our country and its surroundings, preserve our national traditions and values, and to pass them on to the next generation, the role of non-governmental organizations in environmental protection is important. Support for the activities of civil society

institutions is also effective in implementing tasks in these areas.[9]

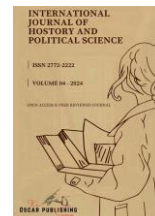
In particular, as a result of the implemented measures, the regulatory and legal framework has been further improved, providing legal guarantees to non-state non-profit organizations that meet modern democratic requirements and international standards. As a result, about 20 laws, documents from the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and government resolutions were adopted.

The Public Chamber of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established, whose purpose is to express the interests of non-governmental non-profit organizations and to act as a bridge between them and the state, and also established public councils under state authorities in order to introduce new effective means of open communication with the population.

In order to encourage representatives of non-governmental non-profit organizations who have made a worthy contribution to the formation and development of a free civil society, the protection of human rights, legitimate interests, and democratic values, The promotion of political culture and legal awareness among the population, the badges «For contribution to the development of civil society» have been established, and many representatives of the industry have received this high award.

As a result of the measures taken over the past four years, the number of non-governmental non-profit organizations, which are the main institutions of civil society, has increased by 20.7 percent, including 187 large Republican non-profit organizations that started their activities.

It is necessary to raise these works to a new qualitative level and to define the immediate and medium-term



perspectives on the development of civil society in our country.[10]

If we look at legal documents, we see that the standards and norms related to the development of civil society are systematized and enriched by requirements specific to modern society.

There is another important document - the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of March 4, 2021 «On the approval of the Concept of development of civil society for 2021-2025». It envisages the progressive improvement of the legal framework for civil society development, in particular the implementation of the following activities. Including: strengthening the legal basis of concepts «civil society» and «civil society institutions» and improvement of their organizational, and legal forms; development of criteria and methodology for evaluating the activities of civil society institutions in view of their contribution to solving socioeconomic problems and developing society; creation of analytical, scientific and educational laboratories (think centers), which conduct scientific and theoretical studies of civil society and constantly analyse its development; conducting practical and fundamental research on civil society development; Organization of refresher courses for representatives of non-governmental non-profit organizations and other civil society institutions; revision of the requirements for the number of trade union members when registering with the State, further expansion of the trade unions' rights to express and protect their labour and other socioeconomic rights and interests related to their professional interests; development and approval of codes of ethics of institutions of society; In order to enhance the role of political parties, ensure full independence of regional, district and city councils of people's deputies from local self-government

bodies.[11] Considering such pragmatic measures, he finds it important to develop the activities of civil society institutions in accordance with the requirements of the times.

As society develops, it will be necessary to improve the effectiveness of government, transfer certain powers and functions to lower levels, and involve civil society institutions in the programs and measures that are designed and adopted for the development of society. State and society.

At this point, the legitimate question of how to assess the importance of civil society institutions in the development of spiritual activity may arise.

If the institutions of civil society that have not hindered or had a positive impact on the spiritual life of the community cannot be restored, such associations in many cases only approach the financial goal. Naturally, neither its function nor the development goals of society can find their practical results. If such associations fully justify the role of the third sector in society, based on their name, primarily the social interests of its members, their lifestyle, interests, their contribution to society, social relations, level of activity, loyalty, opportunities, social needs, what factors favor them and measures should be implemented accordingly.

The first President of our Republic I. Karimov emphasizes that the necessary assistance of spiritual activity in civil society will be effective. We all know that the most important component of building civil society is in the sphere of spirituality and education, the regular development of the person is a permanent job. This vital truth must become the principle we always follow, the basis and condition of the development of society, and it must embody the whole system. At the center of this system should be



immortal values such as spirituality, morality, and enlightenment. An important feature of civil society is also that people are spiritually mature and able to conduct their moral and political activities correctly.

For a spiritual man has certain notions of what is human goodness and human happiness. He seeks to contribute to the common good as much as possible and tries to contribute to others' happiness. [12] The spiritual category, which is the basis of well-being, becomes a more important and concrete category, systemic when it comes to the state of civil society. It is theoretically justified that the foundation of well-being is measured not only in socioeconomic, political, and cultural directions but also in spiritual and educational criteria.

Russian experts argue that the spirituality of a person is justly compared to a burning lamp, which illuminates the inner world of a person and helps him find a way out in the most difficult and conflictive situations. ... In the process of spiritual attainment, a man approaches the essence of his existence, with an awareness of his universal responsibility to himself, nation, and world. [13] In civil society, duty-interest, and moral norms are combined with the factor of spiritual development and acquire a holistic socio-political character.

In short, the development of spiritual activity on the basis of civil society means also the formation of an active spiritual position of members of society according to educational and moral criteria.

Through his spiritual vitality, man is freed from primitive views of his daily life, shows personal interest in truth and beauty, in the search for the meaning of life and its place in it, and in the definition of criteria of good and evil. [14] Thus also it is undeniable that it has a function of expediting departure.

Spiritual activity, in turn, takes into account the exchange of values and relations between members of society.

In modern society, the question of raising spiritual activity to a new level is systematically addressed, which is an important tool of civil society. Several decisions have been taken in recent years on this subject. It is determined that the chairman of the Republican Council of Spirituality and Education is the President. The responsibility for the regional offices of the Council has been transferred to the governors. This change has raised spiritual and educational work to a higher place in the politics of our state.

President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev held a video director's meeting on 19 January 2021 on the issues of the fundamental improvement of the spiritual and educational system and strengthening of cooperation between state and public organizations in this direction and soul-spirituality. , since we have decided to build a new Uzbekistan on two strong pillars, we rely on the first is a strong economy based on market principles. The second is a strong spirituality, based on the rich heritage of our ancestors and national values». Even from a theoretical point of view, spiritual processes were complementary, the driving force of economic processes, and this social fact of life was always becoming a necessity.

Most importantly, we have very few analysts and experts who deeply understand all the political and social processes around us and describe them in impressive language. In such a situation, it is necessary to fundamentally review the scientific and practical studies on protecting our society from spiritual threats.

In this sense, the centers and public-educational institutions that today engage in social and political activities should become real «centers of intelligence».



In general, there is a need to democratize and liberalize the activities of civil society institutions, ensure their broad participation in the process of deepening social-political and socioeconomic reforms, and, in turn, develop and improve spiritual activity in society.

In the circumstances, when the goal is to build a civil society in our country, acquire democratic principles, increase social and political activity of citizens, realize in practice personal freedom, spread political processes, stabilization of social environment, aimed at the development of democratic values, systematic appropriation of part of the powers of state administration to self-government organizations serves as a unique criterion for strengthening the moral foundations of the state.

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