

# REFORMS AND CHANGES AT THE NEW STAGE OF SOCIETY'S DEVELOPMENT ARE A FACTOR OF NATIONAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

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A B S T R A C T	K E Y W O R D S
Today, the results of the reforms carried out in the historical period - the years of independence - are fully manifested, our people set noble and great goals, live peacefully, and above all, their own strength and we are living in a time when we are achieving great results in building a democratic state and civil society. During the years of independence, high growth rates were achieved, economic, social and political stability was ensured in our society, its spiritual and educational foundations were strengthened, renewal and changes in all spheres of life, modernization of the country bold steps towards it are recognized by the world community and prestigious international organizations.	Non-governmental non-commercial organizations, Concept, USA, OSCE.

## Introduction

In recent years, Uzbekistan has promoted many initiatives in the international arena. The direct support of the initiatives by the institutions of the people and civil society should be considered as one of the important mechanisms of promotion not only at the state, but also at the regional and international level. If the efforts of the state and non-state sectors are combined in this, the changes and the efficiency of resources will increase significantly. Why is the need to support civil society institutions and their initiatives often mentioned in high forums in recent years? The answer is simple - the leadership of Uzbekistan sees their role and importance in the democratization of the state and society, the diversity of opinions, different points of view, although they do not always correspond to the official position, as a factor of development. Civil society institutions, first of all, represent the interests of different categories of citizens, and contribute to the inclusiveness of important decision-making processes at different levels. Second, as a subject of public oversight, they provide transparency in the public sector and a system of checks and balances for the implementation of public programs and projects. Thirdly, civil society institutions can offer innovative ideas and practices for solving problems that are relevant not only for a specific city or district, but also for the countries of the Central Asian region, taking into account the characteristics of the regions and the potential of the population. [1]

Today, our citizens are actively participating in the processes of developing and adopting important decisions, rational use of budget funds, and discussing issues of state procurement. On this basis,

cooperation and public control between state organizations and civil institutions is rising to a new level. This is a confirmation of the principle put forward by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev: democratic reforms are the only right path for us, and the society itself is the initiator and main executor of reforms in the country. In my opinion, this new idea serves as the main "address" of the holiday greeting sent by the head of our country on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In general, since 2016, Shavkat Mirziyoyev has been promoting effective communication with the people, the openness and responsibility of officials to society. Defined as important conditions for the state apparatus. Today, they consult with the public in making decisions on the most important issues of the socio-economic life of our country, especially those of interest to the population. Is committed to the ideas of community development. In recent years, extensive work has been carried out in this direction. [2]

Mechanisms for supporting and encouraging civil society institutions are being improved in line with the purpose, guarantees are being strengthened, and local infrastructure is being improved. A significant liberalization of the legislation on the activities of non-governmental non-profit organizations (NGOs) has begun. For example, bureaucratic obstacles limiting the activities of public organizations have been abolished. Obstacles to receiving and using foreign grants by NGOs have been removed. The procedure for coordination of activities between the NGO and the registration body has been cancelled. State duty rates for state registration of NGOs have been reduced by five times, and the tax burden has been reduced by two times. The e-ngo.Uz portal has been launched, which enables NGOs to provide all services related to justice bodies in electronic form. NGOs are being established in every regional center, and civil society institutions are being housed in them free of charge. State subsidies and grants to civil society institutions have increased fourfold in the last four years.

Adoption of the Civil Society Development Concept in 2021-2025 once again demonstrated Uzbekistan's commitment to further development of civil society and strengthening the role of public institutions. The concept defined priorities and target indicators until 2025. In particular, the amount of state support to non-governmental non-profit organizations and other institutions of civil society in the form of subsidies, grants and social orders has been increased by at least 1.2 times in 2021 and 1.8 times in 2025.[3]

It is expected to further expand the conditions and opportunities for the effective operation of civil society institutions. This is confirmed by the tasks set by the head of state on the eve of the Constitution Day. The basis of the proposed constitutional reforms is the person, his rights and legal interests. It was proposed to change the principle of "state-society-man" to "man-society-state". Ensuring human interests in the process of economic reforms is the main criterion for building a people-friendly state. Within the framework of the noble idea of "society as an initiator of reforms", our Basic Law envisages the constitutional strengthening of the role and status of civil society institutions. Another important point is that in the future socio-economic and socio-political development of the country, the principle "New Uzbekistan is a social state" is being sealed as a constitutional rule. This policy of the state aims to redistribute material wealth to ensure social equality and justice. That is, it is envisaged to harmonize most of the principles of freedom and legality to ensure the well-being of the individual and society. Social states include countries where the majority of the population has achieved a high standard of living, and the level of consumption of goods and services per capita is also high. These include the

USA, Japan, Sweden, Norway, Germany, and France. Uzbekistan can also be among the developed countries. [4]

All this indicates that a solid foundation has been created for the effective implementation of the priorities and urgent tasks provided for in the Strategy of Actions for the Development of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021. At the moment, achievements and effective results in this regard are another important direction of the Strategy of Actions "to ensure the rule of law and strengthen the true independence of the judiciary and the guarantees of reliable protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens, aimed at further reforming the judicial system." , administrative, criminal, civil and economic legislation, increasing the effectiveness of the system of combating crime and prevention of offenses, fully introducing the principle of dispute in the court process, fundamentally improving the quality of legal 92 VtmInm and legal services" throughout Iki niialga MiuMalikam creates a basis for performing the tasks that need to be done. It is known that every nation has the right to live freely and prosperously and considers Ihuii dear. In particular, every person has this right by about 70, more than 160 by the General Assembly of the European Council, more than 70 by UNESCO, more than 30 by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, international conventions, declarations, pacts related to human rights. Adopted. Currently, there are about 400 international documents on human rights. In the years of independence, a legal space based on new legal principles and requirements accepted at the international level, arising from the priority of human rights and freedoms, was created in Uzbekistan. The laws of our country in the field of human rights harmonizing with universal standards and standards, developing a national action program in this area, establishing a comprehensive system of institutions that protect human rights, continuing to join international treaties and documents related to human rights, and creating an effective mechanism for fulfilling obligations under them fired. About this, guarantees of rights, freedoms and duties of people and citizens are defined in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It is well known that the humane idea of adequately protecting the rights, freedom, honor, and dignity of our citizens is embodied in the legal reforms that are being carried out with great demand in our country today based on these principles. After the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev "On additional measures to strengthen the guarantees of the rights and freedoms of citizens in the judicial and investigative activities", more serious attention has been paid to this issue. [5]

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