

THE ROLE OF PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIAL POLICY

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Abstract:

The article presents ideas about the true purpose of the reforms being carried out in New Uzbekistan, namely, the creation of decent living conditions for a person, as well as the elimination of socio-spiritual problems in society.

Keywords: Public organizations, market relations, economy, social protection, stability, enlightenment and spirituality, universal human values, historical traditions, and pragmatic politics.

Introduction

At a time when all aspects of the country's social life, including the processes of liberalization of the state and society, are deepening and acquiring new meaning and content, it is of great importance to increase the influence of non-governmental structures and public organizations that are not affiliated with the government. Because it is through these non-governmental organizations that the socio-economic, political and cultural activity of citizens and the full potential of a person can be increased.

“It should be especially emphasized,” said the first President Islam Karimov, emphasizing the political sphere of social life, “that a developed system of non-governmental and public organizations should serve to establish and strengthen the harmony of interests in society. This system should serve to complement the activities of state structures in a certain sense, to provide a certain balance in relation to them” [1].

So, through this system, people have the right to realize their interests, openly expressing their dreams and aspirations. However, it is necessary to emphasize the incomparable role of the state in the implementation of social protection. Because only the state makes important decisions regarding social policy, which is the most powerful in implementing such work.

Stressing that every aspect of social policy must be taken into account, one of the Western scholars Richard Titmuss points out its three main aspects:

1. “Social security” (or welfare), which represents traditional types of social services and, in turn, implies the provision of welfare by the state.
2. “Financial welfare” is distributed through the tax system.
3. “Employment levels” are achieved through industry [2].

Thus, if we analyze Titmuss's research, it sheds light on a major expansion of the traditional sphere of social governance in the West at that time, namely in the 1950s and 1960s, although the rationale behind it has never been fully understood. If the "social division" described aims to illuminate for us the ways of stratification and division, it is by no means complete.

The category of "financial welfare" can be understood as encompassing two sharply different types of redistribution of stratification and division. The first is the criteria that influence people's morals, behavior - actions. The second is aimed at maintaining income, distributing income and protecting people's living standards.

Referring to "sectors" leads to one of the most important categories currently relevant to the study of social policy, which is the division of areas that serve well-being through a number of social mechanisms (without state intervention).

In ensuring the well-being and stability of citizens' lives, it is important that society relies on four main sectors. These are: social (state), private, free and informal.

The social sector consists of services provided by the state. The private sector provides services through commercial means. Free sectors are organizations that provide assistance without any compensation (although in some countries the activities of the private sector are also considered "free"). Finally, the informal sector is carried out by friends, relatives - neighbors and families, or often family leaders.

Today, New Uzbekistan is striving to build a civil society. In this case, the powers of state authorities are gradually transferred to self-government bodies, public associations and non-governmental organizations. On the basis of this, these organizations ensure the partnership of citizens - society - state. It is only when non-governmental and public organizations in the country function properly that a certain balance of justice is ensured.

These voluntary self-governing organizations, established by individuals and legal entities, operate as non-governmental non-profit organizations that do not make profit the main goal of their activities and do not distribute the income received among their members. These organizations are established to protect the rights and interests of individuals and legal entities, to promote democratic values, to achieve cultural and educational goals, to carry out charitable activities, and for other socially beneficial purposes.

"The legal status of non-governmental non-profit organizations is determined by the following," says Doctor of Law, Professor A. Saidov, and lists them separately:

"Firstly, it has the right to register its charter with the justice authorities, provided that it complies with the Constitution and legal acts;

Secondly, it may receive sponsorship from secular organizations and citizens operating on any legal basis to implement its socially significant projects;

Thirdly, it may establish its branches or other structural divisions in the regions of the country, may cooperate with institutions of other non-governmental organizations;

Fourthly, it may carry out creative, charitable, cultural and educational information, social assistance and other activities useful to society;

Fifthly, if necessary, it may provide legal support to citizens in need or other non-governmental organizations;

Sixthly, it may, within the framework of its charter, engage in international activities and establish contacts with foreign non-governmental organizations;

Seventhly, it may participate in election campaigns or other political activities for representative bodies of state power does not;

Eighth, it does not carry out activities that are harmful to the health and psyche of people, and are aimed at undermining the spiritual and cultural values of the people of Uzbekistan” [3].

Prospective ways of developing non-governmental and public organizations in Uzbekistan are also being formed on the basis of organizational and cultural-spiritual support of the state. An example of this is the activity of a number of foundations and centers partially subordinate to the government.

Public associations (organizations) are structures created on a voluntary basis for the joint realization of their rights, freedoms and legitimate interests in politics, economics, social development, science, culture, ecology and other spheres of life. Public associations:

- realization and protection of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights and freedoms;
- development of the activity and initiative of citizens, their participation in managing state and public affairs;
- to satisfy professional and amateur interests, to encourage scientific, technical and artistic creators and to develop their activities;
- to maintain the health of the population, to participate in charitable activities, to conduct cultural, educational, physical education, health and sports activities;
- to protect nature, historical and cultural monuments;
- to educate patriotism and humanity;
- to expand inter-republican and international relations, to strengthen peace and friendship between peoples;
- to carry out other activities not prohibited by law [4].

Thus, non-governmental and public organizations, in addition to their specific tasks, are also responsible for the fate of the whole country.

Thanks to independence, the system of non-governmental and public organizations is changing in quantity and quality. Today, their number is about 15,000 (fifteen thousand). Non-governmental organizations are divided into domestic and international organizations depending on the scope of their activities.

The only exception is public associations, which are organizations established within the country.

While the activities of international non-governmental organizations are organized on the basis of international documents, the activities of non-governmental and public organizations within the country are governed by the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan. They should not be limited to expressing the opinion of the population in various forms, but should also actively influence the formation of public opinion of citizens.

“The control of public organizations over the activities of the authorities should be based on clear mechanisms. The basis of this mechanism is three important principles - legality, a critical environment and transparency” [5].

The nationwide non-governmental organizations operating in the social interests of certain categories of the population included the “Makhalla” Charity Foundation, the Association of Disabled Persons of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the “Nuroniy” Veterans’ Fund.

In particular, the “Makhalla” Charity Foundation of Uzbekistan was established in September 1992 [6], and its branches operate in Karakalpakstan, all regions, the city of Tashkent, as well as districts. The main task of the Foundation is to preserve and protect our customs and traditions, cultural heritage, national and spiritual values, widely promote the ideas of humanity, patriotism and tolerance, strengthen spiritual, educational and cultural work among neighborhoods and the population living in them, increase citizens' immunity against the vices of extremism, terrorism and drug addiction, as well as coordinate the activities of neighborhoods.

Until 2017, the improvement of the activities of these funds was greatly facilitated by the support of various state and public organizations and the general public. For this reason, these organizations had their own financial support and carried out their activities in cooperation with the Ministries of Labor and Social Security, Public Education, Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, Internal Affairs, the Academy of State and Society Building under the President of the Republic, the Women's Committee of Uzbekistan, the Department of Religious Affairs, the Writers' Union, and public organizations such as "Nuroniy" and "Navruz".

The fund also has relations with several international organizations, such as the UN Office in Uzbekistan, the World Health Organization, Eurasia, UNICEF, and the Central Asia Research Forum in London.

It is no secret that the world community, especially developed countries, recognizes that the most democratic form of population self-government is developing in Uzbekistan.

The People's Wisdom, the Republican Educational and Information Center, and the Public Council for Work with Women and Youth operate under the self-government bodies. Its special organ is the “Mahalla” newspaper.

Today, the “Prosperous and Safe Mahalla” Foundation operates under the Ministry of “Support to Mahalla and Enlightenment”.

In general, “Mahalla” continues to be the main support for the great work of raising a healthy, harmonious generation for the present and future of our country, as well as further strengthening families, mahallas, and interethnic harmony.

According to Articles 7-8 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the people are the only source of state power and are considered citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, regardless of their nationality[7]. If the participation of citizens in the exercise of power is an integral part of democracy, then the gradual attention paid to the issues of citizens' self-government is the core of civil society. Therefore, on September 2, 1993, the (initial) Law "On Citizens' Self-Government Bodies" was adopted, and on April 14, 1999, this Law was improved and adopted in a new edition for this period [8]. On the basis of the Constitution and these laws, the system

of local representative bodies and the system of self-government bodies, which were often considered a single system, were separated from each other. As a result, their duties and responsibilities to the state and society were somewhat increased, and the Constitutional basis for their activities was strengthened. Although the system of self-government bodies of citizens is separated from the system of local government bodies, they are not completely independent of each other, but have common criteria for activity, and as a body responsible for the present and future of society, they jointly solve financial issues of local and regional importance. Today, about ten thousand self-government bodies operate in our country. The number of families in their composition is more than 9 million.

In the conditions of a market economy, these neighborhoods play an important role in solving many problems, in educating people with faith, compassion, loyalty to the Motherland, and in combining useful innovations with age-old good habits. In addition, they can seriously engage in issues such as cooperating with educational institutions on issues related to upbringing, working with minors, carrying out legal advocacy work, showing kindness to the elderly and families with young children and those in need who have lost their caregivers, developing entrepreneurship in the region, providing employment to the population, keeping the environment clean and maintaining public order, and also making proposals to local authorities on some problems. In fact, for Uzbekistan, the neighborhood is a mirror of national values, a pillar of the future of our great state. The mahalla, considered the cradle of virtue and the center of education, with nearly two thousand years of development experience, has produced thousands of patriots, scholars, and thinkers. People there have lived in harmony, good neighborliness, and mutual respect. Today, continuing these traditions is one of the great responsibilities of the mahalla. Because the mahalla is considered a place of justice, piety, and kindness, it is an official institution that calls for order when necessary and shows kindness to people when necessary.

The fact that Uzbeks live in mahallas, self-governing on the basis of their own traditions, and that problems are often considered together in the council of elders is an important part of our national way of life.

In our country, in addition to such nationwide charitable societies as the Fund for Social Protection of Orphanage Children, the Republican Children's Organization "Kamalak" and the Republican Student Fund, there are also specialized national and international foundations: "Ekosan", "For a Healthy Generation", "Zamin" International Foundation, foundations that promote the culture and art of Uzbekistan and support talented teachers and students studying abroad. These include the Socio-Political Foundation for the Democratization of the Press and Support for Journalists and the Fund for Saving the Aral Sea.

Social significance - the activities of centers such as "Social Thought", "Our Youth Future", international public centers for the social education of students - youth, training of journalists, local associations dealing with environmental issues, more than a hundred national cultural centers established to preserve the culture and values of most nationalities and ethnic groups living in Uzbekistan, and the non-governmental "Patience" trust center in Samarkand, which provides psychological assistance to women and children, also played an important role.

Now, based on the social protection of the country's population, the National Agency for Social Protection operates under the State Fund for Social Protection.

On June 29, 2023, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a resolution "On measures to increase the effectiveness of the work on educating youth in the spirit of military patriotism". Based on this resolution, a 7-chapter concept was adopted on educating youth in the spirit of military patriotism in 2023-2027, and the implementation of the resolution and concept in 14 territorial units was determined. This envisages uniting youth on the basis of the conceptual idea "The Motherland is great, the duty is sacred", and in accordance with this, the focus of our attention is on educating young people with the concept of social life.

In particular, the activities of the Republican Center for Youth Initiatives, which has been uniting the youth of our country around universal, intellectual ideas, are commendable in recent years. It is this center that is discovering the knowledge-hungry, selfless youth, who make up 64 percent of Uzbekistan's population, through the idea of "Prosperity of the Motherland, Peace in the Country, and Well-being of the People."

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