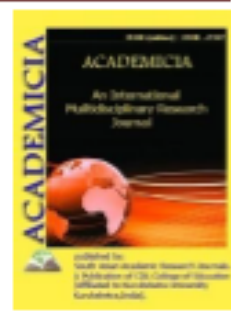




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DEMOCRATIC VALUES AND SELF-GOVERNANCE

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the socio-philosophical views related to the building of civil society and the establishment of democratic values. The objective laws and peculiarities of the formation of civil society are scientifically discussed. At the same time, the principles of civil society research, the evolution of civil society and its interrelated nature with historically changing nature and national values are analyzed.

KEYWORDS: *Society, Civil Society, Theories Of Society, Democratic Values, Building Of Civil Society, Social Relations, Self-Governance, Liberalization.*

INTRODUCTION

Civil society is a democratic value. Scientific research on this phenomenon has always been a topical issue in the world system of philosophical research. This is characterized, firstly, by the constant change and improvement of the principles of study of civil society, the characteristics and paradigms of approach to socio-economic reality, and secondly, social life and national development, its historically changing nature, dynamic complexity, level of development, the ratio of vital needs and their satisfaction, complete freedom to build economic and political life on their own, the priority of interests (needs) based on private property, human units, social relations and relations of groups, social quality and social infrastructure, democratic values and self-government social and philosophical analysis of such phenomena, the need for an in-depth, comprehensive study of the transformation of the spheres of society and the formation of scientific conclusions.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Much attention is also paid to the study and theoretical study of social interests associated with the building of civil society. This is reflected in the following principles:

- In terms of diversity of opinion, socio-economic processes in the conditions of independence are analyzed through existing concepts and expressed in the form of views specific to modern conditions;
- the role and importance of social interests in the development of society, as well as political and economic interests in modern political processes are studied in a harmonious way;
- Analyzes ethno-political processes in society, shows their impact on interethnic relations and their role in national interests;
- studies the dialectic of the interaction of social relations with the events in the spheres and systems of society, analyzes the features of this process related to the development of society;
- studies the impact of socio-political, economic and spiritual factors on the social interests of society.

At this stage, special attention is paid to expanding the scope of civil society institutions, raising the political culture of the population, ensuring a balance between interests in society, different views, political and religious competition, enhancing the current social status of public associations. Also, the issues of improving the activities of political parties, liberalization of economic life, state building and the formation of civil society, the application of universally recognized principles of separation of powers, the transfer of powers of government to non-governmental and public organizations are addressed as strategic tasks.

The fate of civil society in any country is closely linked to its political mechanism, regulatory framework and economic guarantees, moral factors. At the same time, the rate of reflection of subjective needs and aspirations should correspond to the pace of passing the objective laws of social development. If the establishment of the foundations of civil society is an environment conducive to the socialization of the individual, that is, the assimilation of democratic principles and values, in turn, the conscious participation of the individual in such a process becomes a key factor in the functioning of civil society.

There are also tasks in the minds of people, such as cultural and spiritual renewal, complete freedom from dependence, the formation of opportunities to fully enjoy the blessings of freedom and independence, all of which are features that ensure social development.

In this context, the following goals will be achieved through the study of civil society and its processes:

- regulation of relations between different people, social groups and strata, directing them towards a common goal, development of social relations;
- identification of priorities of economic life, orientation of people to their realization, improvement of working and living conditions of people;
- Continuous improvement of social relations on the basis of the priority of national interests of the country, the introduction of new methods, technologies, techniques, principles;

- search for ways to overcome the negative factors and problems, mutual understanding, compromise;
- Preservation and development of national and cultural heritage, traditions and values, ensuring its renewal in practice;
- to serve the realization of the country's unique path of development, the building of a free, democratic state and civil society.

Civil society is a specific form of society that represents a qualitatively new state in terms of the structure and self-government of society. Its main principles are self-government, public control, social partnership, social, socio-economic activity of citizens and legal culture. In this regard, it is appropriate to focus on the concept of "society", its essence, the laws of development and the relationship and differences between the phenomenon of "civil society".

There are a number of theoretical, methodological and etymological difficulties in defining the concept of "society". First, this concept is very broad in terms of scope and content. Second, this concept is an abstract, i.e., a philosophical category. Third, this concept is dynamic, that is, evolving. Fourth, society is not only the subject of the science of philosophy, but the subject of the whole set of social sciences. Fifth, the term "society" can be used in different senses.

DISCUSSIONS

According to the German philosopher Max Weber (1864-1920), society is a system of human interactions, that is, social behaviors, oriented in response to the behavior of other people. M. Weber believes that the basis of the development of society is in social activity. According to Tolkott Parsons (1902-1979), an American sociologist and social philosopher, society is a system based on the attitudes of people bound by values and norms[1].

French sociologist E. Durkheim's views on society are based on the concept of "social solidarity"[2].

English scientist G. Spencer believes that as society develops in terms of its structural structure over time, social changes in it occur in conjunction with changes in functions.

The Italian sociologist W. Pareto considered society as a system that is always out of step and restores stability, and considered the interconnectedness of the interacting components of society as an important factor.

In his description of society, the well-known Russian researcher Tadevosyan highlighted its features such as stability, integrity, self-governance, self-sufficiency, self-development, certain interconnectedness and interaction of people, the existence of certain social norms and values[3].

New concepts have emerged that explain the state of dynamic development of society and the complex social phenomena that take place in society, on the basis of which fundamental theories have emerged. These theories can be divided into five generations, which correspond to five types of paradigms: The first is the evolutionary-linear theory and the corresponding positivist paradigm; the second is a theory based on the probability of social events and a corresponding interpretive paradigm; the third, theories that embody aspects of social development such as indeterminate fluctuations (P.A.Sorokin), enhanced differentiation (T.Parsons), and social ambivalence, and the corresponding paradigm; the fourth is a theory that analyzes modern

society, combining aspects such as individual reflexivity and institutionalism, and the corresponding reflexive paradigm[4].

Today, a fifth generation of theories has been formed to shed light on the structure of society and its development. The following classification can be given:

- 1) conflictological approach;
- 2) approach to social differentiation;
- 3) network theory (R. Bert);
- 4) atomistic theory of society;
- 5) symbolic interactionism;
- 6) dialectical paradigm;
- 7) individualism and holism.

It can also be observed that ideas, theories and concepts about the structure of society, its development and progress have developed on the basis of formational and civilizational approaches.

The formative approach focuses on the process of historical development of society in a number of stages, focusing on such stages as primitive, slavery, feudalism, capitalism.

Proponents of the civilizational approach, on the other hand, sought to interpret the development of society on the basis of a certain metaphor. According to the civilizational approach, the development of a society consists of stages such as emergence, development, and decline.

The rapidly evolving processes of the early 21st century have made it necessary to make significant changes and additions to even the classical theories of society.

In its present form, society has been analyzed as a historically specific, holistic, and stable system with internal mechanisms of reproduction, self-government, and self-organization. As long as the structure of society, its existence and development as a concrete whole, is a society, and this basis changes as a reality on the basis of its own internal laws, society means a system of social relations.

Social relations constitute the relations between individuals, social groups, nations, strata, and other social structures, and their activities in the internal economic, social, political, ideological, and cultural spheres. The individual is the starting point of society, of social relations. In this sense, the universal laws of the general development of mankind must have an impact on the social life of the people. This is a factor that determines the perfection of all the components of the social organism on the basis of interdependence, rising from the lower to the higher and more complex stages.

According to theories about society, society as a social system performs the following functions:

- production of vital goods;
- systematization of production;
- reproduction and human socialization;

- distribution of labor results;
- ensuring the legality of public administration;
- structuring political systems;
- formation of ideologies;
- ensuring the historical continuity of cultures and spiritual values.

These functions represent a direct link and connection between society and civil society.

The encyclopedic dictionary of philosophy defines civil society as follows: "A certain social system that guarantees every citizen of the country complete freedom to build economic and political life on a voluntary basis. Civil society will have full control over the activities of the state. The task of building a civil society is based on laws based on an effective system that ensures political, interethnic, social and material equality in society" [5].

Today, the concept of "civil society" is widely used in a broad and narrow sense. "Civil society" in the broadest sense is the part of society that is not occupied by the state and its structures, in other words, the part that is not under the control of the state. Such a society develops as an autonomous, not directly dependent on the state. Also, civil society in the broadest sense can live not only in an environment of democratic values, but also in an authoritarian regime. However, with the advent of totalitarianism, civil society is completely "swallowed up" by political power.

When the concept of "civil society" is interpreted in a narrow sense, it is the other side of the rule of law, and they cannot live without each other. Civil society consists of pluralism in the interaction of free and equal individuals who are not state-owned in a market economy and a democratic state governed by the rule of law. In such an environment, private interests and the free relations of individualism in the spheres of society are embraced. The formation and development of such a society is associated with the desire of individuals for freedom, their transition from state-owned citizenship to free-spirited citizens, a sense of self-respect, a willingness to take economic and political responsibility.

Thus, civil society is a society based on political pluralism, based on the diversity of opinions, views, social institutions, freedom of speech, press and transparency, comprehensive and active participation of citizens in socio-political processes, the rule of law. It is also a society with a high political and legal culture, public control over social processes, civil control over the state and strict adherence to the principles of separation of powers. In such a society, multiparty system, social partnership between state and public institutions, equality, interaction, stable balance and social partnership between all social categories are ensured, and it is a social space where comprehensive principles of self-government emerge.

In the context of civil society, all the problems are related to the establishment of relations between the state with its own goals and sovereign rights, self-governing bodies of social institutions, public associations, social movements, political parties and non-governmental organizations. In this sense, the most important aspect of civil society is that it is aimed at the individual, his freedom and rights, and in this process, the state is the main responsible political institution.

In civil society, the state does not interfere in the private lives of people, does not force them to adopt a system of individual ideology and a single unity of values. These are the basic concepts of society - the rule of law, democracy, separation of powers, private property, the market, individual freedom. According to the literature published in Russia, civil society is a society that can resist the state, control its activities, determine its place in society, in other words, maintain its state as a state governed by the rule of law[6].

Civil society is a society of citizens of the state, their voluntarily united group, community and organization, that is, people with a high political and legal culture, related to their mutual rights and obligations. Civil society is a society that is consciously governed and disciplined not only by the coercive power of the state, but also directly by the citizens who are its members, through their communities. Such a society differs from other societies in that it is highly organized and self-governing[7].

Therefore, the main task of the process of building a civil society is to learn to work together, removing the boundaries and barriers that divide people. Because civil society helps to increase the social activity of citizens in all spheres of human activity.

Of course, if we pay attention to the extent to which the development of civil society reflects human rights and freedoms and their comprehensive protection, we are convinced that improving the human rights system in the country is one of the most important elements of the rule of law.

Islam Karimov said, "Building a civil society, of course, requires the gradual implementation of democratic reforms in all spheres of social life, especially in its political sphere. Clearly, this path is based on the universally recognized basic principles of democracy and freedom. At the same time, it is based on the historical, national and religious features of our country and the worldview of our people"[8].

U.Fozilov also noted that the main goal of civil society is to ensure a decent life, the realization of all life goals through political organizations, social institutions, groups, families and other public associations[7].

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev said about the current implementation of the principles of civil society and people's power: "I think we all understand that we have a huge and important task to deepen democratic reforms in our country. In this regard, any reform should be carried out in accordance with constitutional principles and rules, the rule of law should be the main criterion. Our goal is to ensure the power of the people in practice, not in words. That is the consequence of an interconnected world"[9].

CONCLUSIONS

If we look at the notion of civil society in modern developed countries, then civil society is:

- First, society is a human unit formed voluntarily in the political, economic, social and spiritual spheres, embracing non-governmental systems;
- Second, it is a complex of economic, social, legal, family, national, spiritual, cultural, moral, educational, sports, religious, industrial, personal and non-governmental relations in society;

- Third, free individuals, voluntary organizations and citizens are a society protected by law from the pressure or oppression of various state bodies, in which they have a permanent opportunity to express themselves.

When democratic values are observed, the activities of the state are under the control of citizens. Therefore, the responsibility of citizens to the various changes and processes that take place in the life of society is stronger than the state. In the same sense, "democracy" is defined as the appearance and functioning of people's power.

Based on the above characteristics of democratic values, based on the experience of manifestation in a number of countries around the world, prominent politicians of the world have developed the following criteria:

- public awareness of the laws related to the life of the state and society;
- creation of conditions for the participation of citizens in the process of adoption of laws, directly or indirectly, without any pressure;
- ensuring public control over the implementation of adopted laws;
- creation of opportunities for ordinary citizens to receive information related to the activities of the state and society, which are of interest to them.

If these criteria are realistically adhered to, democracy will rise to the level of a factor that ensures a balance between the individual, the state, the citizen and society.

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