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**Annotation.** The article reveals the author's formed analytical opinions about the development strategy of New Uzbekistan, the main unit of society is a person who is free from political dependence and able to use his rights; NGOs, public organizations and actions formed based on the need to express various interests and implement them; non-state socio-economic relations and institutions (private property, labor, entrepreneurship, etc.); producers independent of the state (private firms, etc.); voter associations, various clubs and circles; municipal, i.e. self-governing bodies; non-state sector of education and training; non-state mass media; various lobby organizations that connect civil society with the state around political parties, legislative and representative bodies; family; Based on the activities of entrepreneurs, farmers' organizations, trade unions, consumer associations, scientific, cultural and religious organizations, sports societies, etc.

**Keywords.** Development strategy, free civil society, human rights and freedoms, non-governmental non-profit organizations, self-government bodies, non-governmental sphere of education and training; non-state mass media; various lobby organizations that connect civil society with the state around political parties, legislative and representative bodies; family; entrepreneurs, farmers' organizations, trade unions, consumer associations, scientific, cultural and religious organizations, sports societies.

**Introduction.**

Today, it is a priority to support state initiatives in solving strategic socio-economic issues in order for New Uzbekistan to have a decent place in the world community and to ensure decent living conditions for the population. After all, the main goal of the policy pursued by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev on the further improvement of civil society is to ensure that a person lives a decent life and that all his life goals are realized through political organizations, social institutions, groups, families and other public associations in this society. The development of civil society institutions, in particular, the expansion of citizens' participation in the management of state and community affairs, and the implementation of ensuring more openness of the activities of state bodies and organizations is an urgent task of today. Reforms in recent years clearly show the importance of the non-state sector in social development. The role and responsibility of judicial bodies and institutions in the issues of improving the quality of state services, systematically providing information about their activities to the public, and providing legal support for the processes of development of social and political foundations of civil society institutions are significantly increasing. In the implementation of the unified state policy in the field of providing public services and legal protection of intellectual property, there is a need to rationally use system capabilities, to ensure coordinated activities in these areas, and to form integrated vertical management of existing administrative structures. Today, the idea that "the people should serve the people, not the state agencies, the state agencies should serve the people" [1] has become the main principle of building a civil society. The trends in the development of civil society institutions are in perfect harmony with the processes of forming the foundations of New Uzbekistan. In this regard, conducting complex and fundamental research covering such factors as the strengthening of the strategic tasks of our country - a democratic state, a free civil society and democratic values - remains one of the urgent tasks facing the scientific community.

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Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-60 of January 28, 2022 "On the New Development Strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026", dated February 3, 2017, No. PF-4944 "On Measures to Further Improve the Neighborhood Institute", 2018 PF-5430 of May 4 "On measures to fundamentally increase the role of civil society institutions in the process of democratic renewal of the country", "Concept of development of civil society in 2021-2025" approved by Decree PF-6181 of March 4, 2021 and 12 of 2020 Decree No. PF-5938 of February "On measures to improve the socio-spiritual environment in society, further support the neighborhood institution, and bring the system of work with family and women to a new level", as well as other normative legal documents related to the field this dissertation serves to a certain extent in the implementation of tasks. A legislative framework has been established that allows for the creation of various forms of non-governmental non-profit organizations - public funds, public organizations, political parties, trade unions, charitable organizations, etc. At the same time, the institutional base of this field was formed. In particular, the Committee of Democratic Institutions, Non-Governmental Organizations and Citizens' Self-Governing Bodies of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Human Rights Representative, the National Center of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Human Rights, the Republican Center for International Culture, non-governmental non-profit organizations under the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other institutions of civil society. support public fund, national association of non-governmental non-profit organizations of Uzbekistan, independent institute for monitoring the formation of civil society was established. In the formation of the civil society, the state policy, ensuring the observance of the rights and legal interests of non-governmental non-commercial organizations, and creating equal legal opportunities for them to participate in social life are being implemented. Laws on "Social partnership", "Environmental control", "Parliamentary control", "Openness of activities of state management bodies" were adopted. Along with strengthening the activities of NGOs, they expanded their rights and opportunities in the issues of cooperation with state bodies of the third sector on the basis of social partnership, establishment of public control over nature protection, and ensuring openness of the activities of state bodies. A number of benefits were given for the convenient operation of non-governmental non-profit organizations. As a result of the reforms defined in the "Concept of further deepening of democratic reforms and development of civil society in our country", an opportunity was created to develop the NGO system, to organize them and to launch their activities. To fully realize the potential of NGOs, it is necessary to create an effective legal system and improve the mechanisms of mutual social cooperation of state bodies with NGOs.

**Literature analysis.**

The purpose of non-governmental non-profit organizations (NGOs) is to represent and protect social interests. This concept was developed by the World Bank and is widely used in the field of development cooperation. In the operational directive of the World Bank No. 14.70, a non-governmental organization is defined as "a public organization engaged in activities aimed at helping the poor, alleviating their difficulties, protecting the environment, providing basic social services, and encouraging the development of communities." Broadly speaking, this term refers to any non-profit (non-profit) organization that is independent of the government. According to the World Bank, non-governmental organizations are organizations "based on the social values of the organization, acting on the basis of donations in full or in part, working on a public basis"; "altruism and voluntariness remain their main principle."

The World Bank divides non-governmental organizations into two main categories:

- 1) dealing with the development and implementation of practical, mainly development-related projects;
- 2) non-governmental organizations engaged in propaganda, that is, promoting specific ideas, influencing policy and activities of international organizations.

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Non-governmental organizations related to practice are divided into:

- a) national organizations working in a certain developing country,
- b) international organizations operating in several developing countries and having their headquarters located in a developed country; and
- c) collective organizations serving the population of a certain smaller area; Such a classification of them is called grassroots or "people's" organizations, and they differ from other non-governmental organizations in terms of their nature and goals.

If national and international organizations are engaged in mediating services for others, collective organizations are associations of individuals protecting their personal interests; they include women's groups, mutual aid funds, youth clubs, cooperatives, farmers' associations, etc.[2]

Another function of NGOs is to model new socio-political structures, search for and test new non-traditional forms of social relations. Since voluntary associations are adapted to social and self-organization of their activities, they tend to conduct social experiments, search for and implement forms of self-management of social activity of the population.[3]

**Analysis and results.**

In the new Uzbekistan, the role of political parties in the legal provision of the processes of development of social and political foundations of civil society institutions is considered an important component of society, not only because it represents the political will of citizens, but also because it is an institution that forms state authorities based on the principles of transparency and justice. Therefore, in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", a number of tasks for the development of political parties as an institution of civil society in the country were defined. In particular: "developing the political system, strengthening the role of political parties in the life of the state and society, creating an environment of healthy competition between them" can be taken as an example.

The current situation of political parties is clearly expressed by the following opinion of President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev: "Today's times demand a fundamental change in the working method of political parties, a systematic way of communicating with the population and the electorate. Now the "dormant" [4] political parties should wake up. They should put aside their lofty words and win the trust of our people, voters, and take a place in their hearts with concrete practical actions.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4944 dated February 3, 2017 "On measures to further improve the neighborhood institution" appeared as a legal basis for ensuring the promotion of self-governing bodies in the country to the level of civil society institutions. In the decree, the goal of "increasing the efficiency of citizens' self-governing bodies, turning the neighborhood institution into the closest and people-friendly structure, realizing the rights of citizens to join an association representing the common interests, and strengthening their material and technical base" was announced as a strategic idea.

In order to implement this decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, on November 23, 2017, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 940 "On further increasing the effectiveness of the role and activity of citizens' self-governing bodies in solving the urgent issues of social and economic development of the regions" was adopted.

It should be noted that in the future, there is no doubt that the concerted activities of both the legislative and executive authorities, aimed at ensuring that our country becomes one of the developed countries, and that our people live a decent life, will give effective results. In the next three years, the reforms of building a civil society and a legal state in Uzbekistan, which is being renewed, have become more active, and this process is duly recognized by Western experts.

During the past period, within the framework of the Strategy of Actions on the five priority directions of the development of our country in 2017-2021, about 300 laws and more than 4 thousand

decisions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan aimed at the fundamental reform of all spheres of state and social life were adopted. The role and responsibility of judicial bodies and institutions in the issues of improving the quality of state services, systematically providing information about their activities to the public, and providing legal support for the processes of development of social and political foundations of civil society institutions are significantly increasing.[5]

Also, systematic work was carried out to ensure human rights, strengthen the accountability and openness of state bodies, and increase the role of civil society institutions, mass media, and political activity of population and public associations. As the head of our state noted, "in the period until 2030, Uzbekistan is one of our most urgent tasks to further increase the role of parliament and civil society institutions in achieving the UN's Sustainable Development Goals, strengthen the rule of law, and harmonize national legislation and law enforcement practices with international obligations on human rights." [6]

Enhancing the social protection of citizens and reducing poverty was defined as the priority of the state policy, providing the population with new jobs and a guaranteed source of income, qualified medical and educational services, and decent living conditions was raised to a new level in terms of quality.

As a result of the last five-year reforms, the necessary political-legal, socio-economic and scientific-educational foundations for the establishment of New Uzbekistan were created in our country.

Based on the in-depth analysis of complex global processes and the results of our country's progress, based on the principle of "for human dignity", in order to further increase the well-being of our people, to transform economic sectors and rapidly develop entrepreneurship, to ensure the unconditional protection of human rights and interests, and to define the priority directions of reforms aimed at forming an active civil society:

1. The development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 (hereinafter referred to as the "Development Strategy") consists of the following seven priority directions, developed on the basis of the principle "From the strategy of actions to the strategy of development" as a result of a broad public discussion, and state program for implementation is called the "Year of glorifying human value and active neighborhood". Also, in order to establish close cooperation with foreign non-governmental non-profit organizations similar to the association, foreign associations are identified, their list, database, register of international and foreign organizations accredited in Uzbekistan is being formed.[7]

building a people-friendly state by increasing human dignity and further developing a free civil society;

making the principles of justice and the rule of law the most basic and necessary condition for development in our country;

rapid development of the national economy and ensuring high growth rates;

conducting a fair social policy, developing human capital;

ensuring spiritual development and bringing the industry to a new level;

approach universal problems based on national interests;

strengthening the security and defense potential of our country, conducting an open, pragmatic and active foreign policy.

2. Within the framework of the tasks defined by the social protection policy aimed at glorifying human dignity in the development strategy:

a) Full coverage of the needy population with social benefits and material assistance until 2026.

implementation of a unified state policy in the field of social protection;

creation of a social insurance system, including establishment of a social insurance fund;

provision of social assistance and services to low-income families based on a social contract;

Creation of a separate database on women, young people and persons with disabilities in the information system of the "Unified Register of Social Protection", including the integration of the "Iron



Register", "Youth Register" and "Women's Register" with the "Unified Register of Social Protection"; increasing the 3-year period to 6 years, when calculating the pension for women, adding all the time they were on maternity leave to the length of service;

counting the period considered for children with disabilities from childhood up to 18 years old to the length of service when assigning a pension.

3. In 2022, in order to introduce the "active" model of the neighborhood, to provide it with the necessary resources and opportunities for the direct solution of the population's problems and the development of the area:

A system of addressing all state bodies from the neighborhood and communicating with their leaders has been created, public opinion is being studied by providing state and social services directly in the neighborhood, including by establishing effective relations with the reception offices of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, further increasing the prestige of the neighborhoods in front of the people.

**Conclusion.**

In new Uzbekistan, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) began to develop in the manner typical of civil society mainly from 2017. In 2016, as a result of the election of Sh.M. Mirziyoyev as the President of the country and the beginning of a new period of reforms based on the principle that "the people should not serve the state bodies, but the state bodies should serve our people", the NGO began to acquire a new meaning and essence. the strategy for the development of civil society institutions was embodied in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", and a number of decrees and decisions were adopted on the further development of civil society institutions. In the implementation of the tasks defined in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-60 of January 28, 2022 "On the New Development Strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026", dated February 3, 2017, No. PF-4944 "On Measures to Further Improve the Neighborhood Institute", 2018 Decree No. PF-5430 of May 4 "On measures to fundamentally increase the role of civil society institutions in the process of democratic renewal of the country", "Concept of development of civil society in 2021-2025", approved by Decree PF-6181 of March 4, 2021, and 2020 Decision No. PQ-4597 of February 12 "On measures to improve the socio-spiritual environment in society, further support the neighborhood institution, and bring the system of work with family and women to a new level", as well as in other regulatory legal documents related to the field, the tasks of identifying social and political problems in the process of developing civil society institutions in the country have been defined and their implementation is being successfully implemented. This requires mutual concessions and compromises from the parties. At the moment, achieving such an agreement of interests leads to positive results, that is, to the resolution of conflicts in society, to the activity of all participants in the creative process, and to the strengthening of political and social stability. System, economic stability, rule of law and provision of human rights in the country, development of civil society institutions, socio-political culture of the population, high status of citizenship are the basis of many factors [8]. At this point, the formation and development of a strong civil society remains a priority for every country. To realize the desire to build a new Uzbekistan, to create all the opportunities for the development of each citizen's potential, to raise a healthy, educated and morally perfect generation, to develop globally. "Uzbekistan - 2030" strategy with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 11, 2023 "Uzbekistan - 2030" Strategy No. PF-158" was adopted, which reflects five main ideas.

A total of 100 goals, 369 measures, 190 tasks, 306 target indicators and 118 draft normative legal documents were developed within the framework of 5 ideas of "Uzbekistan 2030 Strategy". The following main ideas are reflected in the "Uzbekistan - 2030" strategy:

This creates the basis for the comprehensive development of the country. Professor M.Kirgizboyev noted that one of the important tasks is to strengthen the organizational and legal foundations of the modern civil society, to increase its role in the life of the society [9]. In general, if the interpretations of

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political science of civil society of modern democratic countries are combined, then this society is expressed as follows:

- first of all, it includes non-compulsory, but rather voluntary NGOs in all areas of society;
- human and social institutions in all spheres of society are a complex of mutual relations;
- is a society that is protected by legal norms from the effects of the intervention of the state authorities and the formation of independent individuals, non-compulsory NGOs and citizens of their choice. To date, the number of mass media registered in Uzbekistan, especially in 2016-2023, has increased by 41%. If in 2016, 1,514 mass media were registered, by 2023 this indicator will be more than 2,140 mass media. increased by 88% (395 in 2016, 745 in 2023). Their characteristics are different according to the form of ownership, direction, means of information transmission. In recent years, the government has taken some steps to restore contact and establish cooperation with international mass media. At the moment, reaching such an agreement of interests leads to positive results, that is, to the resolution of conflicts in society, to the activity of all participants in the creative process, and to the strengthening of political and social stability. Many factors, such as the high position of citizenship, and in order to ensure a decent standard of living for its people, first of all, a democratic management system, economic stability, the rule of law and human rights in the country, the development of civil society institutions, the socio-political culture of the population, serve as the basis for every country to have a proper place in the world community. At this point, the formation and development of a strong civil society remains a priority for every country [10].

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