

THE IMPACT OF PROPERTY LAYER ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN CIVIL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: *Our country's purpose when it earned independence was to establish a free, democratic legal state and civil society. Radical reforms are being pursued as part of the process of reaching this goal, with the purpose of steadily strengthening and increasing the role and number of property owners in society. The Republic of Uzbekistan's experience shows that the layer of owners, which consists of representatives from various social groups, mental and physical labor, forms the social basis of civil society's socioeconomic development, and is a reliable source of driving force and stability for the country's development. Opinions and views on the impact of the property layer on socioeconomic growth will be presented in this article.*

Keywords: *Society, civil society, a layer of property owners, socio-economic negation of society, property Diversity, Small and private entrepreneurship, the backbone of civil society, stability.*

It is well known that a modern idea of civil society has emerged as a result of a long historical evolution of society. According to him, it is critical that civil society's forms of ownership are diverse and equal, that labor freedom and entrepreneurship are allowed, that ideological diversity and information land are allowed, that human rights and freedoms are inviolable, that developed self-government, civilized legal authority, and that the rule of law is ensured in all spheres of society's life are all important. Although civil society formation in Uzbekistan has a historical tradition, it is growing as a synthesis of modern World statehood experiences and multi-thousand-year national traditions under completely new historical circumstances. That is, civil society is formed in harmony with the discipline of freedom and morality, freedom and upbringing, obedience to the law and political legal activity, freedom and strict order.

It is known that production relations, based on ownership in various forms, constitute the economic basis of the legal state. In a legal state, property directly belongs to the producers and consumers of material assets, and the individual producer goes out on the field as the owner of the product of his labor. The equality of production relations, the rule of law in all spheres, the absolute increase in the welfare of society demonstrate the right of the state. In recent years, consistent work has been carried out to support non-profit organizations and other institutions of civil society, to establish social partnership between state bodies and them, to carry out effective public control, as well as to improve the legal framework regulating this sphere.

In 2021 — 2025-ies, the concept of civil society development was adopted. The purpose of the concept is to further develop free civil society in our country, to protect human rights and legitimate interests, democratic values, to increase the political culture and legal consciousness of the population, to promote the cooperation between state bodies and non-profit organizations in the

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resolution of social partnership relations and topical issues, to increase the initiative and activity of non-profit.

The human Earth is inextricably linked with its material well-being. It is difficult to call a person full-fledged free, suffering from hunger, poverty. The individual is fully manifested in the conditions of guarantee of land ownership and private entrepreneurship. This private property constitutes not only the economic basis of civil society, but also the basis for political, moral, cultural renewal.

In any society, too, there are owners who have the means of production, and the owners who have the means of production are considered free. However, it is also known that the land of the proprietors was seriously questioned in many periods. In civil society, the free activity of a person serves to realize his interests in all spheres. First of all, the dream aspirations of people who are attached to the economic sphere come true. In private ownership, Free Will is clearly manifested. In fact the land of the proprietors answers a number of important questions. In the same way, in the land conditions of the owners, the relations between the associations of free property owners, within the framework of the associations between the owners and their relations with political structures are regulated in legal terms. In addition to the complex relationship between the proprietor and the workers, at all stages of history, the owners of the means of production have struggled to eliminate or at least limit the influence of the political sphere on the economy.

The fact that the economy and politics are equally affected in this struggle is the most favorable path for the society as a whole and its sustainable Development. If we look at the reforms that are taking place in our country today, the following picture is visible. For example, as the state goes out on the field as the chief reformer, it seeks to create as much as possible a legal and organizational ground for the formation of a layer of middle proprietors.

- the formation of the middle layer of owners leads to the formation in society of an economic layer that believes in the potential of its creation;

- the role of civil institutions operating in the economic sphere with the formation of the middle layer;

- beneficial cooperation between civil society institutions and private property owners is established;

- many opportunities that exist in society, which can be applied to the development of the country, but which do not apply, are put into operation by the development of civil society.

In some countries, it has been observed that in the process of formation of free market economy, the importance of the state has decreased and the private sector has become popular, the majority of people without social stratification have completely moved to the private sector. The interpretation of the extreme development of the private sector as a civil society is unclear. In other words, no matter how much the private sphere develops, it is impossible to call such a society civil society as long as the ability to protect its interests before the state, united to the institutions of civil society. In addition, it is desirable for members of the society to form common skills that have a new Essence on the basis of the same market legislation. A citizen who is engaged in activities aimed at protecting his interests conducts policies in a specific way before state bodies. In this sense, a citizen stands out as an expression of the interests of private property, which constitutes a majority in society,

and not in the name of his selfish interests. Here, the policy of a citizen arises not from his professional activities, but from a civil duty aimed at expressing the interests of society.

World experience shows that the state and the market can be in a passive position or leading to entrepreneurial activity. Of course, in order to lead the entrepreneurial activity, there must be group and organizational conditions. In the world experience, it has been observed that the market successfully forms the economic basis of civil society in harmony with parliamentary governance. Otherwise, society can become a polarizing mass, which consists not of civil society, but of individuals who have entered into a mutual vicious competition to make and live wealth. In its own way, the market can harmonize with any type of authority. Because in the conditions of the market, not citizens, but those who are looking for a clear calculation of material funds and an increase in profits, act.

In conclusion, it is understood that the right of each person to own private property is the basis for the formation of civil society, in most cases, not only to own private property. But in fact, the population, which does not have private property, consisting of a labor force, is part of the majority of society. So, in this regard, not only private property, but also the existence of civil society institutions that express the interests of those who do not own it, constitute the economic foundations of civil society. The economic basis of civil society is closely connected with the free market economy. A democratic society, along with other freedoms, dictates a system of economy, which develops with its own legislation. Only on the basis of these laws it is possible to conduct business activities successfully.

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