

**THE ROLE OF YOUTH CIVIC CULTURE AND RESPONSIBILITY IN
THE DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL SOCIETY**

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ABSTRACT

Civil society is a community consisting of individuals and social objects; it is also a set of political governments that operate autonomously and are able to contribute to social relations and institutions. The acceptance of any socially important ideas always requires interaction, the exchange of different thoughts and the continuity of important balance between the collocutors. No one wants to impose his/her opinions to someone else, and no one wants to repeat someone's ideas as they are.

KEYWORDS: *Ideology, Idea, Civil Society, Social Development, Government, Society, Education, Culture, Youth.*

INTRODUCTION

Ideas are generally accepted because they meet the requirements of a particular society and social development. One of such ideas is the idea of civil society. Any civic society comprises of different views and directions. In this connection, the institution of civil society should take the initiative to integrate a system of values standing out among other cultural differences and leading to a democratic model and the formation of its institutions. Once the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoev noted that "The education and upbringing of the young generation has always been of current importance. However in the 21st century this issue is really becoming a matter of life and death." [1]

Currently it is so difficult to find a universal definition of the term *civil society*. There are only two articles related to the study of this phenomenon in the global socio-philosophical field. The first considers civil society as a universal social category. In this sense, they claim that the state includes the whole complex of public relations, in contrast to the governmental structures. Another one relates the notion of civil society to a Western phenomenon and combines it with the formation of bourgeois (market-democratic) relations. Civil society is a type of social system that creates favorable conditions for the development of individuals, informal and non-governmental organizations. In this respect, we can assess the different types of civil society that are much dependent on different levels of institutionalization, democratization and activity. According to Sh.T. Mamatkulov, "Any person can realize the signs, criteria and institutions of civil society that rely much on a complex of institutions of a democratic society such as political parties, self-governmental, non-governmental and public organizations with which it has close and mutual relations. Latest development practices of the last century have shown that the state and non-governmental organizations can destroy the socio-political balance, digress from the set democratic norms owing to a slight change in their scope or activities." [2]

The ideology of protecting society and its self-formation in relation to totalitarian and

authoritarian governments has always been the source for the coexistence of civil society and the state. With this view, it is possible to differentiate between the state and civil society, because from this point of view, we can claim that civil society is a private affair, which is always regulated only by the institutionalization of society through legal and legitimate mechanisms. In an authoritarian state, the law can be revoked not only principally but also in political practice. It should be well to point out that in modern open societies, the basis of civil society is formed by the free operation of the economy, first of all, private property, and in this regard, the right to operate freely is reflected in legal norms. Every individual and the whole society should always maintain the unique values of life.

An individual is considered to be a type of social order that creates favorable conditions for the development of non-governmental organizations only through the activities of these establishments. Also an individual can influence the development of society only through the activities of these non-governmental organizations. Hence civil society can be considered as a separate form of communication as it helps to establish the mutual dialogue between the state and the citizens through civil society. The establishment of civil control over social relations, on the one hand, ensures the participation of citizens in the economic area; on the other hand, it leads to ensure their freedom rights on the basis of relevant laws.

Civil society represents a social connection that goes beyond governmental structures. Civil society requires highly developed economic, cultural, political and legal relations. If we consider the state as an institution of power, a source of control and punishment, civil society as an opposite structure should be accepted as absolute freedom that is anarchy. It is always wrong to have such an idea. Indeed, these two parts forming a social unity always coexist. There is no civil society without a state. It may easily lead to great chaos and disintegration. On the contrary, without a developed civil society, there will be no any democratic state prevailed by the law and violence. V.G. Domanov defines the term “civil society” in the following way: “It is a system of social behavior based on personal property relations of the individuals and the citizens, rather than external structures whose economic and political initiatives of social views contradict politics and state ideology.” [3]

Effective and beneficial use of social policy issues lays the foundation for the progression of small-scale and medium-sized business culture, becomes a key factor of technical, technological and scientific creativity, and leads to the economic development and solution of social problems.

The establishment of civil control over social relations, on the one hand, ensures the active participation of citizens in the economic space, on the other hand, it directs people to have right of liberty on the basis of pertinent laws. As for the socio-cultural space, we should emphasize that their integrity is always relative in any society which leads to various developmental transformations due to the weakening of its factors. These differences have specific content nature and are one of the sources of adaptation to present conditions. Because of the existence of the principle of social change in relation to the environment, dissimilar socio-cultural relationships can occur in a society under the same natural conditions. For that reason Sh.U.Akhrorova claims the following: “Social policy is the regulation and management of the system of relations and activities aimed at the goals and interests of people and society as well as social groups and strata which focuses on the provision of human life necessities. It creates the political power and legal basis for the self-actualization of its functions, influences the different values of society in the form of social order, and directs society towards a specific goal. In social policy and public relations we have to do necessary activities such as taking into account the values of society, ensuring social freedom, enabling the society to create favourable conditions for eliminating various demerits, promoting the bases of national identity and laying necessary foundations for social policy to become a cultural value in the life of society.” [4]

There are also some views that combine the emergence of civil society with the occurrence of the citizen as a subject of various actions. A citizen is a subject of actions with certain rights and obligations. The beginning of the interpretation of civil society in such a context goes back to the ancient political phenomenon. Civil society is a harmonious society and the sphere of foreign relations which legally guarantees the basic rights and freedom of the citizens and protects them politically. It can also be defined as an organized activity of groups of people who contribute to the development of marital relationships. A civic initiative related to the public interest is an important sign of civil society. Every developed democratic country is also a prosperous civil society. At the same time, the initiatives (or civil initiatives) of various social groups or individuals aimed at the advancement of civil society are accepted and enhanced by the state. In his work "A Systems Analysis of Political Life", D. Easton considers civil society to be a "filter of social demands and their support in the political system of society." [5]

Real-time analysis of the socio-cultural environment poses a challenge for research in different societies, as the atmosphere for the social progression depends not only on the natural environment but also on the mentality. Hence, this issue is examined in scientific investigations on the basis of human factors, national character, social psychology, traditional culture, and so on. Many of these concepts are classified in various research works. A qualitative feature of mentality is defined as a type of social information which is reflected in coding, the expression of national character, and perception of social consciousness. We should emphasize that the mentality of a group of people reflects not the social reality, but the events of historical space passed from generation to generation, and it makes light of the social reality of society, the nature of existence and its perception. However, it has a direct impact on various aspects of people's life and society such as politics, law, ethics and economics. In this respect, we shouldn't take seriously the interpretation of the theory of liberal-individual civil society, as it leads to a number of problems in various spheres of society such as the monopolization of entrepreneurship, dependence (economic decline) on the market economy, social inequality and inefficient bureaucracy. Intellectual ethics can serve as a tool for democratization and national institutions of civil society. The development of relations between civil society and political society, the direct effect of civil society to the economic structure result in the elimination the uncertainty of public control of "civil society - the state" relations. In contrast, such changes in this field mean that civil society institutions will support the government in the protection of national interests in the period of globalization. In addition to these socio-economic issues, it will determine the specific political characteristics of cultural and historical civil society of a particular region on the basis of its national values. Therefore, civil society in different communities has a national specificity which changes constantly. Such a society always forms as a separate sphere of socio-cultural life and systematically regulates its genuine culture. Indeed, as the head of our Republic Sh. Mirziyoyev said, "the best way to build a strong civil society is to systematize its public control." [6]

Freedom of speech, pluralism, the systematic selection of leaders are the most significant elements of the social evolution of modern society which is directed to the structural change and increase of the functional role in society. In this regard, the role of law enforcement agencies should be of high importance. The organization should hew to the issues of strengthening spiritual, legal and cultural values and creating a favorable environment against dangerous ideologies in cooperation with the institutions of civil society. In this process the working methods and techniques of law enforcement officers should be substantiated and put into practice in association with public organizations. In this respect, civil society institutions as partners of human rights organizations can be successfully and actively established, taking into account various present environmental and objective factors.

It is the government's responsibility to organize the cooperation between the organizations of human rights and the institutions of civil society; it is also answerable for defining the goals,

objectives and methods of cooperation. Along with this issue, it is necessary to take into consideration the information, personnel, logistical and financial base of these organizations. For that reason, it plays a key role in building a true democracy of civil society as an open system of self-regulation between people based on the values of world culture, a market economy and a form of citizens' voluntary association. The formation of civil society in countries that have lived under a totalitarian regime has a number of specific characteristics and problems. First of all, the violation of social, legal, national values and the rules of labor ethics is in general a real phenomenon which must be resolved in a short period of time. The inaction of citizens, the lack of experience of independent participation in different political processes, and the deficiency of confidence in their activities tighten the above-mentioned problems. According to Sh.A. Ermatov "the high status of young people in the political processes does not happen automatically. In this process the activity of institutions of state power are realized through the efforts of public associations and relevant structures of the youth based on the political participation and a sense of national-cultural responsibility." [7]

The economic basis of civil society is comprised of private property and the market. The right to private property, the right to free entrepreneurship and the right to free labor (choice of activity, safe working conditions, guaranteed income etc.) are the factors that provide the basis for economic rights of every individual. Consequently, it should be noted that the primary component of the structure of civil society is the human being. From a scientific point of view, a human is, on the one hand, a key component with a set of personal needs, interests and profound goals, and, on the other hand, it manifests himself/herself as a direct participant in social relations among the citizens to protect humanity altogether.

Civic initiatives are only substantially accepted by the state because it cannot transfer such initiatives to its progress models. The state and civil society do not integrate as elements of an organic system, on the contrary, they interact with each other formally and even to a certain extent.

The necessity to develop civil society emanate not only from the needs of democracy, but also from an economic features: entrepreneurial initiatives, especially small and medium-sized businesses, are directly connected with the opportunities provided only by sufficiently developed civil society. E. Haywood says that "civic culture is a necessary condition for a stable democratic system that combines the broad participation of society in political life and government, and fulfills its obligations to society." [8]

The process of formation and development of civil society is closely connected with the growth of the third sector. The third sector is a subdivision of self-governmental limited organization that consists of citizens who pursue their goals in the interests of clubs, trade unions, social movements and associations. According to G. Erme, a French scientist, civic belief is based on a system of national values and spiritual morality that provides peace of mind because the democratic spirit cannot rely on simple calculations of privileges [9]. So, the principle of public spirit leads to the conscious participation of individuals in the life of society, the realization of social values in a rational balance, and mindful and concrete actions taken in relation to the environment.

The main social force of any civil society is the middle class. The modern middle class has a number of special responsibilities and tasks that ensure a sustainable life and the development of all important aspects of society that meet human needs. First of all, the middle class is linked with the production and dissemination of knowledge, information, and culture, providing the foundation for the development of society. This class is considered to be highly qualified, creative and professional, successfully contributing to scientific, technological, economic and cultural progress of community. We can claim that the middle class is very diverse and includes people who carry out different business-administrative, intellectual, cultural, technical-technological, economic and other types of activities. The presence of such different classes in highly-developed

countries helps, initially, to economic independence that is the existence of private institutions, the individual performance of certain tasks and the support of economic development by the state.

Attaining the economic independence of the middle class in the present conditions of the republic is a key factor in the sustainable development and stability of the country. The second main feature of the middle class is the direction of professional power, combined with the performance of necessary social tasks, social evaluation and self-worth, confirmed by the valid results of research. Thus, the stronger the middle class is in the society, the fewer revolutions, conflicts, and destructive social changes will take place in that community. This class is comprised of individuals who have built their destiny with their own hands and it is obvious that they are highly interested in maintaining the system that has presented them such opportunities. The middle class separates two groups (poles) of people: the poor and the rich, and it never allows them to have various clashes with each other.

The certain organizations of civil society play an important role in the structure of civil society. The activities of such organizations as an integral part of civil society should be free enough in the context (process) of democratization of society because these organizations are more focused on studying human rights, social institutions, social administrations, social communities, social stratification and other important issues of public life. In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoev emphasizes that “The issue of ensuring human rights, highlighted in our constitution as the highest value, will continue to be a focal point of our attention. Certainly, we all should understand how important it is to achieve true independence of the judiciary system.” [10]

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