



RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY AND CIVIL SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

This paper clarifies the relationship between representative democracy and civil society. The goal of the development of civil society is to improve the quality and standard of living of citizens, strengthening the position of the state in the international arena. The practical implementation of the democratic functions of civil society is expressed in increasing the level of civic activity of the population, developing the legal culture of citizens, improving democracy, the active inclusion of public opinion leaders in government, the development of vertical and horizontal public relations and interaction between the population and the authorities.

KEY WORDS: *representative democracy, civil society, state, law, enforcing*

A change in the political vector in establishing a new world order entails an increase in the level of risks of maintaining the sovereignty of national states, which causes social and ethno-national tension.

The proclamation in Uzbekistan of a course towards the development of a free society, on the one hand, serves as confirmation of the implementation of state policy based on the values of civil society, and on the other, is the starting point for the development of innovations in the spheres of political processes and law. In the context of modernization of the Uzbekistan, special attention should be paid to strengthening the substantive aspects of the functioning of such political and legal phenomena as the representation of the legal rights and interests of citizens, increasing the level of legal consciousness and legal understanding, social and electoral activity of the population, developing a mechanism for legal regulation of public relations, formation of the foundations of representative democracy.

Due to the lack of theoretical studies of the phenomenon under consideration, the possibilities for its implementation are not used.

The goals and objectives facing society at the present time indicate not only the expediency of proclaiming the rights and freedoms of man and citizen, but also the structuring of state activities aimed at protecting the rights and legitimate interests of citizens, which constitutes the substantive basis of representative democracy. At the present stage of development of Uzbekistan, the effective functioning of civil society largely depends on the quality of the legal and ideological content of the organization of the activities of society and the state. One of the possible ways to modernize Uzbekistan statehood is seen in strengthening the position of representative democracy, the functioning of which is directly related to the development of a

democratic state. An in-depth study of this problem can serve as the basis for the formation of a concept for the development of Uzbekistan. Today there is an urgent need to develop a basis for the theoretical and ideological renewal of the country. It is representative democracy, in our opinion, that can become the embodiment of the values of a true civil society, ensuring the legitimate rights and interests of citizens. The development of the foundations of legislative and ideological interaction between civil society and institutions of representative democracy serves as the basis for the implementation of theoretical models of development. The above indicates the relevance of studying and developing the problem of representative democracy as a factor in the development of a legal society.

Civil society is a dynamic multi-level system that combines the democratic interests of the majority of citizens, is capable of developing consensus decisions on socially significant issues, reflecting effective self-government in interaction with public associations in order to represent and meet the needs of the individual and society. The work highlights the following elements of civil society:

- 1) citizens who have freedom, rights and responsibilities;
- 2) public associations;
- 3) non-profit organizations;
- 4) political parties;
- 5) social environments grouped by territorial principle;
- 6) local communities;
- 7) informal communities in the housing sector, ecology, etc.;
- 8) expert communities;
- 9) leaders of public opinion, accumulating the interests of the public;
- 10) youth organizations, movements, associations;
- 11) independent media.



The goal of the development of civil society is to improve the quality and standard of living of citizens, strengthening the position of the state in the international arena. The practical implementation of the democratic functions of civil society is expressed in increasing the level of civic activity of the population, developing the legal culture of citizens, improving democracy, the active inclusion of public opinion leaders in government, the development of vertical and horizontal public relations and interaction between the population and the authorities.

A rule-of-law state must pursue effective social policy through the vertical power structure, and, in turn, responsible, highly moral members of civil society must pursue it through a system of horizontal connections. Only as a result of such a partnership is it possible to resolve social contradictions. An important point here is the improvement of the regulatory framework that determines the activities of non-profit organizations, including socially oriented ones.

In the conditions of modern Uzbekistan, the interaction of government authorities with institutions of public control and non-profit organizations is of particular importance. When considering this issue, it is necessary to take into account that civil society is capable of increasing collective trust and tolerance among citizens, thereby promoting the development of democracy and interaction between the population and the authorities. However, it is necessary to distinguish between the categories of "participation" and "influence". *Participation* in the work of civil society structures does not guarantee real *influence* on the political process and the adoption of nationally significant political decisions. The quantitative indicator in this case also does not indicate that all participants in the process have the opportunity to influence the authorities. An important factor affecting the indicator of the influence of civil society on decisions made by state authorities and local self-government is the level of independence and significance of institutions or bodies influencing decision-making. The more citizens support and become members of a civil society institution or body, the more effective and productive its activities will be. In this case, it is necessary to talk about the cohesion of society: the higher the level of joint actions, the greater the influence active citizens can have on the authorities.

In the development of society and the state, it is necessary to pay more attention to public consensus. Strengthening the social orientation of state policy, the openness of decisions made, and reducing the level of corruption are the main aspects of ensuring the development of both internal and external collective trust of citizens. Civil society, as a multi-level organization of citizens, operates within the framework of the state, which creates conditions for the observance of human rights and freedoms and the development of all members of society.

At the same time, it is the state that creates the legal framework. In world practice, there is a search for improved models of interaction between the structures of civil society and government bodies. In this regard, we can talk about the

processes of international integration in various spheres of society (cultural, economic, social), including in relation to civil society. International non-governmental organizations take an active part in solving security problems, environmental issues, and protecting human rights. Despite the positive experience of their functioning, it is necessary to emphasize the danger of pseudo-democratic structures and the need to take measures aimed at stopping their activities. An effective civil society developing in a democratic state provides for the presence of various decision-making centers in the field of international development of civil society, a variety of international channels for representing the rights and legitimate interests of citizens, and public control over power.

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