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FACTORS DETERMINING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GLOBAL PARADIGM OF CIVIL SOCIETY

ГЛОБАЛ ФУҚАРОЛИК ЖАМИЯТИ ПАРАДИГМАСИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ ОМИЛЛАРИ

ФАКТОРЫ, ОПРЕДЕЛЯЮЩИЕ РАЗВИТИЕ ГЛОБАЛЬНОЙ ПАРАДИГМЫ ГРАЖДАНСКОГО ОБЩЕСТВА

Annotation: Analytical aspects of factors of civil society development in the context of globalization of international politics are considered. The article also discusses the paradigmatic features of the globalization of the development of civil society, its historical genesis as a complex socio-political phenomenon, the principles of categorization of levels related to socio-economic development; the means and methods of development of civil society in our country are highlighted in the definition of theoretical and methodological aspects of the dialectical unity.

Keyword: illusions of social necessity, the paradigm of globalization, global norms, civil society institutions.

Аннотация: Мақолада халқаро сиёсатдаги глобаллашув шароитида фуқаролик жамиятининг ривожланишидаги омиллари таҳлилий жиҳатлари ўрганилган. Шунингдек мақолада фуқаролик жамиятини ривожланишининг глобаллашув парадигмал хусусиятлари унинг мураккаб ижтимоий-сиёсий ҳодиса сифатида тарихий генезисини, ижтимоий-иқтисодий ривожланиш билан боғлиқ даражаларини туркумлаштириш тамойилларини; мамлакатимизда фуқаролик жамиятини ривожлантириш воситалари, услублари диалектик бирлигининг назарий-методологик жиҳатларини аниқлашга алоҳида ёритиб берилган.

Калит сўзлар: ижтимоий зарур иллюзия, глобаллашув парадигма, глобал меъёрларни, фуқаролик жамият институтлари

Аннотация: Рассмотрены аналитические аспекты факторов развития гражданского

общества в контексте глобализации международной политики. В статье также рассматриваются парадигматические особенности глобализации развития гражданского общества, ее исторический генезис как сложного социально-политического явления, принципы категоризации уровней, связанных с социально-экономическим развитием; в определении теоретических и методологических аспектов диалектического единства выделены средства и методы развития гражданского общества в нашей стране.

Ключевое слово: иллюзии социальной необходимости, парадигма глобализации, глобальные нормы, институты гражданского общества

Neither the descriptive part nor the normative part of the theory of global civil society has a dominant tradition: debates about which schools and institutions should be included in it, and which aspects of it should be encouraged, promoted as the most important and useful. The competition of ideas and the desire to universalize this or that idea hidden behind them make it possible to study global civil society as an ideology in the tradition of the Frankfurt School of Critical Theory. We also use Hambers' method of ideological criticism to determine the superior interpretations and assessments of the possibility of asserting civil society as an influential and global "socially necessary illusion."

The formation of the ideology of a global civil society is taking place according to several plans at once: Proponents of the role of "socially necessary illusion" promote the idea of a "third-generation", while theorists analyze the idea of the communicative principle of harmonization of global norms. It is necessary to analyze which of the competing definitions is superior and how much content it acquires as an ideology. In the context of globalization, the process of changing the traditional foundations of the concept of civil society is an important aspect of modern social relations. This indicates the emergence of a new paradigm of civil society – globalization (1:16).

Further development of the regulatory framework of civil society institutions, non-governmental non-profit organizations, taking into account the impact of globalization, will prevent such negative consequences as their threat, falling into the financial trap of foreign organizations, withdrawal, negative impact on their activities from abroad. According to Tursunov, "the advantages

of globalization benefit not only politicians, big business, financial groups, but also criminal groups and international terrorism in the pursuit of their interests” (2: 51).

It is known that the task of “developing strategic measures to make full use of the positive aspects of the globalization process and reduce its negative effects” is provided for in the Declaration adopted on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the United Nations. United Nations (UN) documents include making the process of globalization a positive factor for all the peoples of the world. Means of comprehensive action have been identified to accomplish this task. It was stressed that these actions are in the interests of developing countries and should be carried out in cooperation with them. Also, the process of globalization requires every citizen to get rid of the complications of the past, to think anew, to determine the future, to be constantly on the lookout.

Former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon stressed the need to pay special attention to the serious threats of globalization in human life, saying that “they can be combated only through cultural diversity, the development of science” (3:2007). The Secretary-General stressed that terrorism, ethnic cleansing, discrimination, and other crimes against humanity are the most tragic tragedies of today. About the issue of “universal governance”, it is necessary to emphasize, in particular, the daily activities of the UN, the impact of the development of international standards on civil society. Participation and collaboration based on these methods of influence; participation in world politics and dialogue on political issues; influencing the activities of global intergovernmental organizations.

Ensuring the participation of civil society institutions in world politics today and organizing a wide-ranging dialogue on political issues, including issues of human rights, gender, racism, social justice, and the environment on the UN agenda; to arouse the opinion of the world community, to organize political pressure if necessary; Organizing dialogue and consultations with UN units; participation in international conferences and forums; influence public policy at the national and regional levels; the application of new approaches in daily activities, the promotion of new information and knowledge,

and so on. Influence of civil society institutions on the activities of world intergovernmental organizations Participate in discussions on the “new global architecture”; Participate in UN reform activities; Direct participation in the UN administration, etc.

For Uzbekistan, too, emerging trends in determining the characteristics of the system of civil society institutions at the global level have some influence. We believe that in the context of globalization for Uzbekistan, it is expedient for civil society institutions to assimilate and strengthen only the positive features of the development trends of these institutions in foreign countries. The head of state has developed a specific strategy to address the negative aspects, which are: to ensure the competitiveness and sustainable development of civil society; raising the socio-political, cultural, and environmental culture of citizens; bringing the activities of civil society institutions in the implementation of state reforms to a high level of quality through effective socio-political and socio-economic means; preservation, development, and transmission of mental, specific historical traditions and values in civil society to future generations; strengthening the system of civil society institutions in the protection of national interests, and others.

Civil society is manifested in connection with its practical character, although at the same time it does not encompass a certain idea and ideology, a reality with a clear basis. Because such a form of self-institutional governance is interpreted, on the one hand, as a specific area of social relations and a method of subjective satisfaction of interests, allowing free choice of personal freedom, type, and the subject of interaction. On the other hand, it develops as a social system that allows one to approach a specific event from the point of view of a specific “strong and independent person”. For example, “In the United States, the first formal institutions of civil society functioned as religious associations, schools, and social groups that provided security and order in the home. In Western Europe, on the other hand, civil society institutions have manifested themselves in the economic sphere, operating as independent market organizations of new and old types, formed based on previous associations and corporate associations. In Germany, the specific activities of civil society institutions were reflected in the guild,

which in due time was established as the first form of self-defense and specific influence of artisans and merchants on urban governance. In turn, the Italian cities of Florence, Padua, and others formed themselves as guild-townsmen (4:608).

Civil society institutions currently operating in developed Western countries exercise control over the state in the context of democratic political activism. At the same time, the influence of political parties and the activity of self-governing institutions are growing. That is, individual freedom is valued as the highest value. For example, in the United States, Great Britain, and Australia, this principle does not allow the state to interfere in the life of civil society.

The contribution of the non-profit sector to the development of society is recognized in Western countries based on cooperation policy. After that, the general plans of the parties and a concrete action plan for the implementation of the principles of cooperation by state and public associations using practical mechanisms will be developed. Therefore, such a policy of cooperation is usually strengthened as a result of joint efforts and negotiations between the two sides. They take many forms: for example, bilateral formal agreements, ie agreements between the UK government and civil society, “de facto” agreements adopted by the government as state programs (Croatian Cooperation Program) or Parliament (Estonian Civil Society Development Concept), or unilateral statements (state strategy for Hungarian civil society) expressing the obligations of the parties.

The agreements and statements between the UK government and civil society are very important for both the third sector and the public sector itself. They allow, firstly, to give civil society organizations serious support for their activities, that is, to expand their spheres of activity in the interests of society, and secondly, to enable the state to successfully carry out its tasks through such partnerships, including dialogue and partnership with civil society. The key to such a successful partnership policy is the guarantee of mutual interest, based on respect and trust in “the goals and objectives of the other party”. However, it is natural for these organizations to take the initiative in negotiating cooperation with non-governmental organizations and adopting a political document. But in Croatia and Hungary - for example, the

government is also interested in this issue, and it is expected that it will be the initiator of the process and its successful completion.

In this sense, the adoption of a political document on cooperation alone is not enough. That is why Article 15 of this agreement states: “It is called” the starting point, not the end’. The contract is called a “process” (Smith, 2004). This emphasizes that both parties are interested in the negotiation process, even if the agreed text cannot be adopted. Such relationships are formed based on meetings, constructive discussions, active cooperation, as well as mutual concessions and aspirations to understand each other. However, for both the non-profit sector and the government, the adoption of a document that was considered legally binding and specified clear deadlines for the fulfillment of obligations was the most viable option. But even the process of meetings, discussions, negotiations itself - if it results in improved mutual understanding with government agencies - proves that they will benefit more than expected.

In English-speaking political science, the debate over the problem of civil society is gaining momentum. In particular, the term “global civil society” as a high-demand term does not have a personal meaning. On the one hand, it means the reality in which transnational civic values are beginning to emerge, that is, a “legal association outside national borders” (6). Political free-thinkers, on the other hand, acknowledge that it is based on observation: for them, civil society is a normative project, and the term itself is used to cover “humanity’s ability to develop institutions that reflect universally validated and entrenched norms in real discourse” (7: 31-56) designed.

Typically, most scholars distinguish three traditions of defining civil society - active, neoliberal, and postmodernist (8:152). In the 1970s, the term civil society was coined simultaneously, without mutual consent, in two regions - Latin America and Western Europe. He successfully described the attempts to create an autonomous social space in the first case in the context of authoritarianism - military dictatorships, and in the second case in the context of the communist order. The idea of civil society is to self-organize the relationship between society and the state without changing the state in both contexts, to create

institutions that are not subordinate to the state, inviolable. In North America, Western Europe, and India, such an understanding of civil society was later described as a “new policy,” or “anti-politics,” an environment in which citizens interacted outside political ideologies and parties to democratize rather than seize power in the traditional sense. In this definition, personal autonomy, formed in 1968 during the protests against state institutions, is the main subject of the “new” social civil society, which does not interfere in the private daily life of the state.

The second tradition of civil society is described as neoliberal. It is mainly related to the ideas of the “third sector” that developed in the United States in the 1970s and 1980s. The concept of a third, or nonprofit sector (joint) is aimed at understanding and encouraging the existence in the States of a whole class of organizations that are not controlled by the state and the market, but play an important role in coordinating the work of both. This view of civil society follows the ideas of the French political scientist Alexis de Tocqueville of association (organization), and it is also associated with a neoliberal orientation to the minimization of state powers. The main members of civil society, according to this view, are non-governmental organizations - associations focused on professional values, in need of “protection” and formed to provide humanitarian assistance to lower categories of citizens. Such organizations are more flexible than public organizations, they are innovative and efficient and therefore can assume certain functions of the state by providing socially important services.

Apart from Western Europe and North America, the structures of civil society in the traditional sense are less developed even in large cities, and at the same time, there are a large number of religious associations and clans that do not depend on the state and form autonomous social spaces, areas of alternative power and administration. Although such groups are not always voluntary or represent more than a mechanism of social subordination (including women), the postmodernist view suggests that civil society should not be divided into western “positive” and eastern “negative” but should be used objectively, taking into account cultural variations.

In conclusion, in the context of globalization, the more civil society develops its members, the more diverse the associations that represent and protect the interests of groups and individuals, the more opportunities there are for the democratic development of the state. At the same time, the more democratized the political system, the greater the chance that civil society will develop.

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