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# **The Legal Status of Public Organizations and their Role in Community Development in Uzbekistan.**

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**ABSTRACT:** This article provides information on the development of legal framework for public organizations in the Republic. In addition, it also includes on the development of public organizations, the types of associations they create, the goals and objectives of public organizations. To date, there is also the activities of public organizations as a means of achieving human and citizen goals are reported.

**KEYWORDS:** public organization, legislation, political parties, associations, civil society, mass movements, law, freedom, constitution, rule of law, public authorities, officials.

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

Nowadays, the range of social benefits is quite wide, and public organizations that represent them are constantly evolving in terms of quantity and substance. Civil society organizations serve as the basis of civil society in guaranteeing human rights and freedoms, ensuring equal participation in state and public affairs. A public association is a voluntary structure articulated as a result of the free expression of the will of citizens united to jointly realize their rights, freedoms and legitimate interests in politics, economics, social development, science, culture, ecology and other areas of life.

In turn, any public organization is represented as an organizational unit based on social and, above all, legal norms. Unlike large natural historically formed associations (people, nation) and social natural communities (family, tribe, community), social organizations are a set of internal organizational relationships that are consciously structured and provide a whole host of organizational methods which are necessary for the purposeful impact on social reality and it acts as an institution with a complex.

Article 34 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the right to form trade unions, political parties and other public associations, and to participate in mass movements." and recognition of the legal framework for citizen participation in the institutions of society means that the development of society in the republic is also aimed at civil society - a civil society that has been successfully tested and verified over many centuries.

The analysis of the legal system of public associations is currently underway in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Public Associations", dated February 14, 1991, (Amended in April 1997) on the activities of NGOs and political parties, Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Trade Unions, Guarantees of Their Rights and Activities" (July 1992), Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Political Parties" (December 1992); Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations" (May 1998), as amended by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Civil Self-Governance (April 1999), the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on NGOs (April 1999) coordinated by laws.

Law scholars S. Komarov and A.V. Malko classify these structures by providing the following list of institutions directly involved in social reality, not in specific areas of public life: non-governmental socio-economic



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relations and institutions (private property, labor, entrepreneurship) ; Association of State-Owned Manufacturers (private firms, etc.); public associations and organizations; political parties and movements; non-state education system; a system of non-governmental media; family; religious organization (church) and others.

Significant public organizations were first developed in Western Europe (France) in the form of political parties in the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and these institutions gradually penetrated into Northern Europe and Asia too.

Analyzing the sources of Muslim law, we can say that although public sources do not speak about these institutions, they have specific norms that give rise to the emergence of these institutions and their mechanisms. In particular, Surah 106 is spoken of how the Quraysh tribe were united by common interests in organizing caravan trade.

In the republic during the former Soviet Union, public organizations were deprived of the task of protecting human rights. On this basis public organizations have become a part of the state apparatus and party nomenclature.

From 1924 to 1925 there were few public organizations in the country, such as the Komsomol, the Trade Union, the Women's Committee, whose goals and objectives were consistent with Soviet ideology and service.

During these years, the early parties such as the Turkestan Autonomous Region, the "Sho'royi Islomiya" and the "Sho'royi Ulamo" sought to represent the political interests of the local people.

The "Qo'shchi" union, established in Uzbekistan in 1921, was formed mainly in rural areas and represented the interests of rural people. About 160,000 villagers were in that ranks at that time. By the 1920s other socio-political and public organizations had emerged: Rabzemles, the International Workers Assistance Organization (MOPR), "Let go of illiteracy", "Union of the godless" and other scientific and technical and creative societies. In 1927 about 3,000 women in only seven districts of Fergana district became members of the "Qo'shchi" association. The "Qo'shchi" associations have opened courses for women's illiteracy, contributing to their cultural awareness and activism.

After gaining independence, our country has set itself the goal of creating a free, democratic law-governed state and civil society. In the process of achieving this goal, gradual reforms have been underway to strengthen and enhance the place and role of civil society structural institutions, in particular the public sector, which is an important part of it.

Particular attention was paid to establishing the legal framework of these institutions. In particular, Chapter XIII of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted on December 8, 1992, focuses on the constitutional foundations of the activities of public associations, defining the principles, types of activities of these organizations, their independence from public authorities and officials.

In particular, Article 56 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan states, it is indicated that "Trade unions, political parties, scientific societies, women, veterans and youth organizations, creative associations, mass movements and other associations of citizens registered in the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with the law".

In addition, the above constitutional principles were further developed in the legislation. In particular, "On Public Associations in the Republic of Uzbekistan", "On Trade Unions, Guarantees of Their Rights and Activities", "On Non-Governmental Non-Profit Organizations", "On Self-Government Bodies", "On Political Parties", "Laws on Public Funds", "On Political Party Financing", "On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations", "On Non-Governmental Non-Commercial Organizations Guarantees" and a number of other laws and subordinate documents are one of them that adopted by the President and the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

According to S.A. Yampolskaya, who carried out extensive research on the issues of public organizations during the Soviet Union, issues of legal science and the proper use of the terms of public associations and public organizations have long been relevant. In her view, it is desirable to interpret all structures created by citizens as "public organizations".

Moreover, the term "public organization" was used in the scientific research of Uzbek scholars who studied various aspects of the activities of public organizations as an important structural institution of civil society.

Political parties, mass movements, trade unions, women's, youth and children's organizations, veterans and disabled organizations, scientific, technical, cultural, educational, physical and sports and other voluntary societies, creative associations, fellowship associations, associations and other citizens' associations are called as a public associations.

It is important to note that a broad public organization is any form of citizen groups united voluntarily for a particular socially useful purpose in a broad sense.

Nowadays, the range of social benefits is quite wide, and public organizations that represent them are constantly evolving in terms of quantity and substance.

In turn, any public organization is represented as an organizational unit based on social and, above all, legal norms. Unlike large natural historically formed associations (people, nation) and social natural communities (family,



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tribe, community), public organizations are a set of internal organizational relationships that are deliberately structured and a whole host of organizational methods necessary for the purposeful impact on social reality that acts as an institution with a complex.

It is important to take into account that national and international experience as well as generally accepted international norms while developing relevant legislation that defines the legal status of public organizations is considered very necessary.

The work carried out by public organizations in the Republic reflects the interests and activities of citizens, which are legally enshrined.

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