

The background of the cover features a light blue molecular network of interconnected hexagons and pentagons. Overlaid on this are four teal-colored 3D cubes, each casting a soft grey shadow on the surface below it. The cubes are arranged in a staggered pattern across the cover.

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## FUNDAMENTALS OF GLOBAL CIVIL SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT

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**Annotation:** Analytical aspects of factors of civil society development in the context of globalization of international politics are considered. It also highlights the paradigmatic features of the globalization of civil society development.

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

There is no dominant tradition in either the descriptive or the normative part of the theory of global civil society: 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, are still ongoing. The competition of ideas and the desire to universalize one or another idea hidden behind them allows to study the global civil society as an ideology in the tradition of the critical theory of the Frankfurt school. Also, we use the method of ideology criticism of Y. Humbert in order to determine the dominant interpretations and evaluations of the possibility of affirming civil society as an influential and global «socially necessary illusion».

The formation of the ideology of the global civil society is taking place simultaneously according to several plans: its supporters put forward the idea of the «third joint» as an «illusion of social necessity», and its theorists analyze the idea of the communicative principle of agreeing global norms. It is necessary to analyze which of the competing definitions is superior and how much it gains meaning as an ideology. In the conditions 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 that a new globalization paradigm of civil society is emerging [1].

Further development of the normative legal framework of the activities of civil society institutions, non-governmental non-profit organizations, taking into account

the impact of globalization processes, will prevent unpleasant consequences such as their vulnerability, falling into the financial trap of foreign organizations, going beyond their work, and having a negative influence on their activities from abroad. According to A. Tursunov, «Not only politicians, big business, financial groups, but also criminal groups and international terrorism benefit from the advantages of globalization»[2].

The Secretary-General of the UN emphasizes the importance of paying special attention to serious threats related to globalization in human life and says that «it is possible to fight against them only through the development of cultural diversity and science» [3]. The Secretary-General said that terrorism, ethnic cleansing, discrimination and other crimes against humanity are the most deplorable tragedies of today. When it comes to the problem of «universal governance», it is necessary to emphasize the influence of the daily activities of the UN and the development of international standards on the civil society. These influence methods mainly include participation and cooperation; participation in world politics and dialogue on political issues; influencing the activities of world intergovernmental organizations.

Today, ensuring the participation of civil society institutions in world politics and organizing a wide range of dialogue on political issues, including issues related to human rights, gender issues, racism, social justice and environmental protection problems to the UN agenda; arousing the opinion of the world community, organizing political pressure in necessary cases; Organization of communication and consultations with UN units; participation in international conference and forum work; influencing public policy at national and regional levels; includes applying new approaches in daily activities, promoting new information and knowledge, etc. Participation in debates on the «new global architecture», the impact of civil society institutions on the activities of world intergovernmental organizations; Participation in UN reform activities; It includes direct participation in the management of the UN, etc.

The emerging trends in determining the characteristics of the system of civil society institutions at the global level also have an impact on Uzbekistan. In the conditions of globalization, we believe that it is appropriate for Uzbekistan to adopt and strengthen only the positive features of civil society institutions from the development trends of these institutions in foreign countries. In order to eliminate negative situations, the head of our state has developed a unique strategy, which includes: ensuring the competitiveness and sustainable development of civil society; increase the socio-political, cultural, ecological culture of citizens; bringing the activity of civil society institutions to a high level of quality through effective socio-political and socio-economic means in the implementation of state reforms; preservation, development and transmission of mental, unique historical traditions and values in civil society to future generations; includes strengthening the system of civil society institutions in the protection of national interests, etc.

Civil society is manifested in connection with its practical character, when it does not encompass a certain idea and ideology, a reality with a clear basis. Because such form of self-institutional management, on the one hand, is interpreted as personal freedom, a specific field of social relations that allows free choice of the type and subject of interaction, and a method of subjective satisfaction of desires. On the other hand, it develops as a social system that allows us to approach specific events from the point of view of a unique «strong and independent person». For example: “In the United States, the first formal institutions of civil society were religious organizations, schools, and social groups that provided security and order in the home. In contrast, in Western Europe, civil society institutions have manifested themselves in the economic sphere and functioned as independent market organizations of new and old types, formed on the basis of previous associations and corporate associations. In Germany, the unique activity of the civil society institutions was reflected in the guild, which in time became established as an early form of self-defense of artisans and merchants and a unique influence on the

governance of cities. In turn, Florence, Padua and other cities of Italy formed themselves as guild-city (townsmen) [4].

In Western countries, the contribution of the non-profit sector to the development of society is recognized based on the policy of cooperation. After that, the general plans of the parties and the specific action plan for the implementation of the principles of cooperation by the state and public associations using practical mechanisms will be developed. Therefore, such cooperation policies are usually strengthened as a result of joint efforts and negotiations between the two parties. They appear in various forms: for example, formal bilateral agreements, i.e. contracts between the UK state and civil society, de facto agreements accepted by the government as public programs (Croatian Partnership Program) or Parliament (Estonian Civil Society Development Concept ) or can be adopted in the form of unilateral declarations expressing the obligations of the parties (Hungarian state strategy towards civil society).

Agreements and declarations between the UK state and civil society are vital for both the third sector and the public sector itself. First of all, they allow civil society organizations to receive serious support for their activities, that is, to expand their spheres of activity in the interests of society, and secondly, they allow the state to successfully fulfill its tasks by introducing dialogue and partnership with civil society into its policy. The main factor of such a successful policy of cooperation is the guarantee of compliance with mutual interests, based on respect and trust in the «goals and tasks of the other party». However, it is natural for famous organizations to take the initiative in conducting negotiations on cooperation with non-governmental organizations of the state and adopting a political document. But in Croatia and Hungary, for example, the state power is also interested in this issue, and it is envisaged that it will be the initiator of this process and bring it to a successful conclusion.

In this sense, the adoption of a political document on cooperation is not enough. Therefore, in Article 15 of this agreement: «It is called «not the end, but the first

starting point». And the contract is called «process» [5]. This emphasizes that even if an agreed text cannot be adopted, both sides will benefit from the negotiation process. Such relations are formed on the basis of meetings, constructive discussions, active cooperation, as well as mutual concessions and efforts to understand each other. However, for both the non-profit sector and the government, the adoption of a document that is considered to have the force of law and has clear deadlines for the implementation of obligations is the most appropriate option. However, even the very process of meetings, discussions, negotiations - if as a result of it the improvement of mutual understanding with state structures proves to be more beneficial than expected.

In English-speaking political science, the debate about the problem of civil society is gaining momentum. In particular, the term «global civil society» as a term with high demand does not cover personal meaning. On the one hand, the emerging reality of transnational citizenship values, i.e. «a legal association beyond national borders» [6] is meant. On the other hand, politically liberal researchers themselves recognize that it is based on observation: for them, civil society is a normative project, and the term itself is meant to encompass «the possibility for humanity to develop institutions that reflect universally validated and rooted norms in actual discursive practices.» intended [7].

The second tradition of civil society is described as illiberal. It is mainly related to the ideas of the «third sector» developed in the USA in the 1970s and 1980s. The concept of the third, or non-commercial sector (joint) is aimed at understanding and encouraging the existence of a whole class of organizations in the States 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 French political scientist Alexis de Tocqueville's associationist ideas, and it is also associated with the illiberal focus on minimizing state authority. The main members of the civil society are non-governmental organizations in accordance with this vision - associations formed for the purpose of providing humanitarian aid to the strata in need of «protection» and lower categories of citizens, oriented towards professional value. Such organizations

are more flexible than state organizations, they are innovative and efficient, and therefore they can take over some tasks of the state while providing services of social importance.

Outside of Western Europe and North America, the structures of civil society in the traditional sense are not well developed even in large cities, and at the same time, there are a large number of religious associations and clans that are not subordinate to the state and form autonomous social spaces, areas of alternative power and governance. Although such groups are not always voluntary or represent more than a mechanism of social subjugation (including women), the postmodernist perspective suggests that civil society should not be divided into Western «positive» and Eastern «negative» but rather use this concept objectively, taking into account cultural variations.

In conclusion, in the conditions of globalization, the more diverse the civil society is, the more developed the activities of its members are, the more diverse the associations that represent and protect people's group and individual interests, the more opportunities are created for the democratic development of the state. At the same time, the more democratized the political system is, the more likely it is that civil society will develop.

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