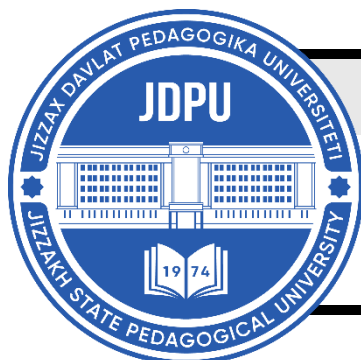


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COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR IMPACT ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Khasan Z. Khushvaktov

*Shakhrisabz, a student of school No. 36
Shakhrisabz, Uzbekistan*

Zakhidjon R. Khushvaktov

*Lecturer
Uzbekistan State University of Physical Education and Sports
Chirchik, Uzbekistan*

ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: aggregation, articulation, Bedouin, pressure, volatility, diversification, finding a solution, conflict, social partnership, integration, consensus, concept, liberalization, interests, administrative command, modernization, coordination, negotiation, alternative, opposition, conflict, uncertainty, derogation, sector, political solidarity, tension, conflict, harmonization, anxiety, charity.

Abstract: This article describes public organizations and exposes their functions. The role, importance, goals of influence of public organizations in society in public administration are stated, their functions are indicated. His contribution to the development of society was covered and conclusions and proposals were developed.

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INTRODUCTION

The expansion of democratic values is associated with the emergence of public organizations that try to solve important social and political problems.

Public organizations are special organizations of the political structure of society, which differ from state power organizations and political parties by their positions in the political relations of society.

Although public organizations actively participate in the implementation of political power, however, they do not have the authority of state power and cannot make decisions that are considered mandatory for all citizens. At the same time, public organizations differ from the state and political

parties in that they protect the interests of a particular social group of the population and not the interests of the entire population of the country and try to unite them in their organizations.

Public organizations are associations of members of society united on a democratic basis to realize their common interests in order to solve the problems of their members, such as social, political, creative, economic work, and influence the existing political authorities. It is no exaggeration to describe it as a group.

Modern public organizations have stable internal structures and, unlike state authorities, are free from administrative orders and do not submit to non-legislative instructions.

Public organizations have already been recognized as officially designated institutions that seek to realize common interests or achieve a common goal through collective action. In recent years, it is valuable for public organizations to bring structural tensions or conflicts, uncertainty, confusion, duality of goals or direct conflicts to a "consensus" through the process of mutual "negotiations" that have arisen as a result of conflicts between interests in society.

Today, every movement of public organizations has its own interests and goals, for which it fights, as well as views and ideas that deny it. They have managed to become an ideological influencing force that clarifies the displeasure in the views and actions of their opponents and suggests a specific course of action to solve it.

Currently, public organizations have a strong influence on state administration bodies and are able to find a solution to the problem that does not arouse resistance. It is also achieving positive success in harmonizing the interests of all the participants of the relationship. Currently, public organizations have made it their goal and mission to find solutions to problems such as maximum consideration of interests, coordination, full realization, finding positive solutions, easing tensions between different groups, and forming political unity.

Also, the task of transitioning to normal, civilized development through mutually beneficial agreement on equal grounds without false revolutionary leaps, without tragic consequences, without the guise of democracy and strong social upheavals, which is the highest goal of man, is becoming the goal of public organizations.

According to the historical experience of developed countries, public organizations play a key role in ensuring the activeness of citizens in the construction of society and preparing them spiritually, spiritually, socio-politically, scientifically, ideologically.

Public organizations make an incomparable contribution in turning people's wishes and opinions, wishes and ideas into goals with pleasure and enthusiasm, and in mobilizing their strength and energy for the development of society in order to achieve happiness.

The public administration has been applied in the experience of developed countries, which guarantees full freedom to every citizen to build his economic and political life on the basis of his

own will, full control of citizens over state activities, many tasks of the state are performed by citizens in local areas. The form implemented by self-government bodies, public associations, and non-governmental organizations is receiving positive recognition from the countries of the world. It brings the experience of public organizations to modernize and diversify the life of newly developing countries

Public organizations are gaining importance in influencing the balance of society-state-individual relations.

"Strengthening the role of non-governmental organizations in the implementation of public control over the activities of state systems strengthens the mechanisms of effective interaction between the state and society"

[1]. As a result of the emergence of such non-governmental organizations, the activity of public organizations is higher in society than state organizations, such a society is distinguished by its high level of self-organization and does not feel the need for strong influence of the state. On the contrary, the state is a "hired servant" of the society and is under the control of the society. Because it exists at the expense of society members' taxes.

In public organizations, the influence of bureaucracy is less compared to other branches of state bodies.

Public organizations, on the one hand, exercise some powers of state administration in local areas, and on the other hand, as an institution of civil society, they represent and protect the interests of the population.

A number of public organizations:

- strong aggregation of interests (harmonization of different interests with the help of debates and discussions);
- articulating the interests of groups and strata (combining similar interests at the group level);
- performs functions such as integration of interests.

Among the most common public organizations in Uzbekistan, it is possible to mention the "Mahalla Citizens' Assembly". "There are 9,349 citizens' assemblies in the country" [2], which operate as self-governing bodies.

The issue of ensuring transparency and openness in society is a mirror that clearly reflects public opinion, state and society.

Public organizations unite around common interests in solving important social problems. "Furthermore, in Western Europe, 'sector awareness', i.e. imagining many non-profit and non-governmental organizations as a single sector (such as the public or third sector), is a new phenomenon, and in many countries it is still undecided" [3]. Such public organizations, which unite around social and political goals, are called the "third sector" in developed countries. They have been

widely operating as non-governmental non-profit organizations (NGOs) that mainly take initiatives for charitable purposes.

"The role of NGOs in improving socio-economic life in Russia, implementing social innovations, solving social problems, eliminating problems in the health and education system, forming a healthy generation, providing employment to the population, and developing democracy important importance is given" [4].

Public organizations in Uzbekistan are called social organizations, NGOs, Neighborhood Citizens' Gathering, foundations, associations. "Although the concept of "public association" is used in the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, by the mid-1990s, the concept of "non-governmental organization" or "third sector" was also used (that is, public organizations of the first sector, second sector commercial organizations) began to be used" [5].

In developed countries, there are hundreds of thousands of social organizations such as workers, peasants, farmers, businessmen, associations of various professions, women, youth, veterans, religious associations, and they fight for the interests of their members.

"At the present time, many associations representing the interests of the business community in the United States have joined the National Federation of Independent Businesses as associations. Several interest groups such as the Federal Association of German Trade Unions, the Federal Association of German Employers, the Federal Association of German Industrialists, the Association of Taxpayers, the Association of Democratic Scientists, and the German Sports Association operate in the FRG" [6]. In Uzbekistan, legal frameworks have been created for public organizations that do not allow state interference and interference, ensure that social groups and the state work on the basis of cooperation, and also aim at proper and prospective organization of management. Examples of them include:

- 1) Law "On Social Partnership" (2014);
 - 2) Law "On Self-Governing Bodies of Citizens" (April 1999);
 - 3) Law "On NGOs" (April 1999);
 - 4) Law "On Public Associations" (1997);
 - 5) "Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On trade unions, guarantees of their rights and activities" (1992);
 - 6) Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Political Parties" (1996);
 - 7) Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Freedom of Conscience and Political Parties" (1998)
- and others.

So, it can be concluded as follows:

- 1) public organizations - a system that actively influences the political life of society;
- 2) a bridge that ensures that the state and society are not alienated from each other;

- 3) the driving force to unite and act is their interests;
- 4) a structure capable of persuading state bodies, giving advice, forming public opinion, communicating the needs of social groups to political figures, and organizing events to satisfy their own interests;
- 5) a force that performs complex functional tasks and provides acceptable consensus;
- 6) the main link in guiding, finding a solution, and negotiating any kind of tension, tension, dispute, conflict, conflict, uncertainty, anxiety, confusion, etc.;
- 7) a structure capable of exerting a strong and effective influence on state administration.

Based on the above conclusions, it is appropriate to make the following suggestions:

1. Further liberalization and activation of the influence of public organizations on state management.
2. Strengthening and improving the legal basis of public organizations.
3. It is necessary to give more political and economic opportunities and moral support to public organizations and encourage them.
4. It is necessary to disclose and popularize the successes achieved by public organizations.
5. To achieve more and more modernization and diversification of the achievements of public organizations of developed countries.
6. Establish mutually beneficial cooperation with public organizations of developed countries, create a system of mutual support and mutual assistance.
7. Transition to a form of public management in which citizens are fully controlled by state activities, which is used in the experience of developed countries.
8. Development of concepts that ensure the higher activity of public organizations than state organizations in society.
9. The creation of new types of public organizations that organize themselves at a high level, without the strong influence of state bodies, is becoming a demand of the times.

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