Establishment of Civil Society in Countries

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Abstract: This article provides information on the organization of civil society in the country and the experience of Eastern and Western countries in this regard, the civil society formed in developed countries, as well as the work being done today to develop this society.

Keywords— civil society, constitutional law, state power, Aristotle's "Politics", T. Hobbes, civil society institutions, democratic political activism, subcommittee on civic activism, model of modern civil society.

Introduction

Civil society is a society of real citizens, that is, people with an interdependent legal and political culture based on a moral culture. Civil society is a necessary rational way of social life based on law and democracy in the theory of constitutional law; It is a social system that guarantees the free choice of economic, political and cultural forms of life, the rule of law and human rights and freedoms, multi-party system, political institutions, diversity of ideologies and opinions, and a high level of self-government. At the same time, every citizen of the country actively meets their political, social, economic, spiritual and legal needs through public associations and foundations, local self-government bodies, political parties and non-governmental non-profit organizations. In civil society, citizens exercise public control over the activities of the state, and many of the powers of the state are vested in public organizations. The government develops the country's overall development plans, develops its strategy, creates and manages the system of defense, national security, state independence and inviolability of borders, ensuring its sovereignty, monetary, tax, banking policy, foreign policy and relations with the world community. . The building of civil society takes place through a gradual transition from a strong state to a strong society.

The first ideas about civil society are set out in Aristotle's Politics. According to him, the right of a person to live freely must be ensured through the organization of human society on the basis of justice and the rule of law. In governing a society, special attention is paid to the correctness and fairness of the law. These ideas became widespread in the seventeenth century. In particular, it was improved in the works of T. Hobbes. During the Great French Revolution of the 18th century, with the publication of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, the concept of civil society began to spread. As the concept of "citizens" became equal members of society, they began to understand their personal interests in relation to the interests of society and the state. The ideas put forward by Kant, Russo, Gegel, Popper revealed new aspects of civil society, its essence as a universal value.

Civil society is manifested in connection with the practical nature of a particular idea or ideology, even if it does not cover a reality that has 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, which allows personal freedom, free choice of type and subject of interaction, on the other hand, develops as a social system that allows you to approach the phenomenon from the point of view of a strong and independent individual. In the United States, for example, 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, by contrast, civil society institutions have manifested themselves in the economic sphere, acting as independent market organizations of new and old types, formed on the basis of previous associations and corporate associations. In Germany, the specific activities of civil society institutions were reflected in the guild, which in due course was established as the first form of self-defense and specific influence of artisans and merchants on urban governance. Other European cities, such as Florence and Padua, have established themselves as guild townsmen.

Civil society institutions in today's developed Western countries exercise control over the state in the name of democratic political activism. At the same time, the influence of political parties and the activity of self-governing institutions is growing. That is, individual freedom is valued. For example, in the United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia, this principle prevents the state from interfering in the life of civil society.

The tradition of a strong state is typical of many Western countries, such as the East, and we can see it firsthand, especially in the German system of government. In other words, the role of the state in the socio-political life of Germany is very important in stabilizing the life of society. That is why special attention is paid to the structure of the state. The idea of national solidarity is of paramount importance. That is why personal freedom is interpreted in relation to the power of the state. According to him, only if the state is strong, it can protect the interests and freedoms of the individual. Such a system of government is peculiar to countries other than Germany, France and Japan. In Germany, the focus is on the citizen as an important target for the development of the non-governmental sector in the

field of civil society and in increasing its activity. In Germany, civil society institutions play an important role in addressing important political, legal, and socio-economic issues, as well as in protecting legitimate human rights and freedoms. At the same time, ensuring public control over the activities of the state is considered an important task of civil society institutions. Strengthening the role of non-governmental organizations in exercising public control over the activities of state systems will strengthen the mechanisms for effective interaction of the state with society.

In Germany, the exercise of citizens' constitutional right to free access to information about the activities of public authorities is seen as a multifaceted and complex process. Therefore, these processes are regulated by legal mechanisms for freedom of information. Because today it is important to develop the necessary mechanisms for media workers to better understand the responsibility and accountability to society in today's information market. Therefore, in May 2003, a subdivision of the Committee on Family, Older Citizens, Women and Youth (the Subcommittee on Civic Activity) was established in Germany. Its mission is to assist in the implementation of German civil society research recommendations and to discuss bills and initiatives in its field.

The agreements and statements between the UK government and civil society are very important for both the third sector and the public sector itself. Because they allow, firstly, to provide serious support to civil society organizations in their activities, and therefore to expand the scope of activities in the interests of society, and secondly, the state to include in its policy dialogue and partnership with civil society.allows them to successfully perform their duties. The key to such a successful partnership policy is the guarantee of mutual interests, respect and trust in "the goals and objectives of the other party." However, it is natural and probable that these organizations will take the initiative in negotiating cooperation with non-governmental organizations and adopting a political document, but the examples of Croatia and Hungary show that the government is also interested in this issue. He is also expected to initiate the process and complete it successfully.

Civil Society Institutions Operating In Developed Western Countries Pay Special Attention To The Creation Of A Modern Model Of Civil Society, Ensuring Its Effective Participation In Public Administration. On The Basis Of Such A Modern Model, It Is Possible To Strengthen The Role And Importance Of Civic Institutions In Society And Public Administration, To Further Develop Cooperation Between Public Structures And Government Agencies On The Basis Of Social Partnership. At The Same Time, The State's Cooperation With Non-Governmental Organizations Provides Ample Opportunities For The Principles Of Openness And Transparency, As Well As An In-Depth Systematic Analysis Of The Processes Taking Place In The Civil Sphere. In France, For Example, The State Actively Engages Ngos In Government Policy-Making, And Councils Under Ministries And Agencies Effectively Cooperate With Civic Institutions Through Other Forms And Methods Of Activity. At The Same Time, The Regular Updating Of Methods For Monitoring The Development Of Civil Society Institutions In France Provides An Opportunity To Study The Growing Role Of Public Associations In The Life Of The Country And To Analyze Their Cooperation With Public Administration. The Institute For Prospecting And Security In Europe And Other Think Tanks In France And The European Union Dealing With Civil Society Development Are Notable For This.

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