



## IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF STATE AND SOCIETY RELATIONS

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**Annotation.** This article analyzes the interrelations of state and society relations, socio-political processes within the framework of the criteria of institutionalization of the example of modern Uzbekistan. The democratic principles of the updated Constitution (people's power, rule of law, human rights) and their role in ensuring economic growth and political stability are revealed.

**Keywords:** State and society, institutionalization, political stability, updated Constitution, gradual development, shock therapy, political system, authoritarianism, pluralism, strong civil society.

The influence and level of development of any country in the global arena are measured by the degree to which its internal political architecture - the relationship between the state and society - is balanced. Today, Uzbekistan has entered a stage of sustainable development, and this process requires an integral synthesis of the traditions of our national statehood and modern democratic criteria. In transitional societies, the crisis of old systems that have long been formed and the implementation of new institutions do not always proceed smoothly. This article scientifically analyzes the legal and constitutional foundations of state and social governance, the strategic importance of abandoning revolutionary "shock therapy" in implementing reforms and choosing an evolutionary and progressive path, and the criteria for the effectiveness of democratic institutions.

Today, the transition of our country to a stage of sustainable development is determined by its place in the world community. After all, as world experience shows, the strength and influence of advanced countries lie in their attitude towards citizens and in providing them with a peaceful and prosperous life. This, in turn, indicates the successful implementation of the processes of state and society building, its authorities, as well as institutionalization. It is also the foresight of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev to organize political institutions that are characteristic of and correspond to modern world standards and our national statehood, and to ensure their full functioning.

The goals and principles of the reforms are reflected, first of all, in the updated Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which are expressed in the following areas: sovereignty of the country, people's power, the Constitution and the rule of law, foreign policy, democratic development and human freedom and its fundamental rights, economy, public organizations, family, mass media, organization of state power, etc.

While our country is boldly moving towards sustainable development, ensuring political stability is considered the main factor in achieving economic growth. Naturally, such a process is a more complex task due to the lack of democratic principles and values in some countries of the world. However, the full functioning of the political system depends on the absence of such traditions and institutions.



In particular, the instability of the process of transition to the stage of institutionalization in the activities of the state and society, the description of the causes of this crisis, the fact that the old systems do not work and the new ones are not yet fully functioning constitute the essence of the problem. In such conditions, the use of force by the authorities is even more dangerous.

Therefore, in our country, the revolutionary implementation of reforms is abandoned, and the gradual implementation of these processes is being carried out by the state. As the first President Islam Karimov noted, "Life itself confirms today that we managed to save our people from economic and social storms that could have had serious consequences, having consciously abandoned the revolutionary method of implementing reforms, that is, through "shock therapy", and having chosen the path of gradual development" [1].

In the political life of countries around the world, there have also been cases of the state using force to ensure the stability of institutionalization processes. Such revolutionary methods often did not have a positive outcome. According to Russian expert Igor Taydor, in most cases, force (coercion) is used in the formation of a certain authoritarian regime. Although, it is natural for the head of state, security forces, and society to use force against their people to maintain power and suppress opposition, to ensure the political stability of the regime [2]. However, in the future, maintaining power through the use of force is unstable for systems.

The economic and social development of the state institution contributes to the formation of citizen activity, not only with its own problems, but also as a component of ensuring general well-being, which prevents systems from using force. The growth of the need for well-being, in turn, increases the need for political rights and freedoms, which are of great importance for society. The main role in the exercise of power by the state is to maintain legality and order.

Another important aspect is that another political institution is civil society, within which non-state political institutions operate.

The state, as a separate and important organization that plays an important role in the functioning and movement of society, is a tool for exercising power as a component of the political system of any society. Its activities affect all spheres of society. It receives authority from the people and exercises its authority through its special structures - state bodies. If the state pursues the interests of the people, gives them freedom in social life, state affairs, and economic activities, and pursues a policy of peace, the state is considered democratic and causes development. On the contrary, if it restricts the freedom of the people, hinders development, and acts with violence, it is considered a reactionary state. The word "state" is often used instead of the word "country" [3]. For example, in some cases, instead of the word "our country", we can find the words "our state". The social stratum and object of the state and society are its citizens. The law is binding on everyone, including stateless persons, foreign citizens, officials, non-governmental organizations, and public associations. The state creates laws and is subject to them [4].

The state occupies a central place in the political system of society. Because it is the political organization that most embodies power and has the greatest opportunities to solve social problems in society. For this reason, other institutions and organizations that make up the political system of society are united around the state. "State" is a broad concept. "The state is the main structure for ensuring order and governance" [5].



State power is a system of state bodies that exercise state power, united in a specific structure that is interconnected with each other. State power is the implementation of people's power through a special structure. The state exercises political power through its bodies. Only when power is concentrated in the hands of the state can it be exercised competently and effectively.

The institutionalization of democratic society, as well as the globalization of information, provide an opportunity to expand the limited space for the broad masses of people. In the process of democratization, the effectiveness of overcoming the problems of political institutions is relevant for authoritarian countries. Therefore, according to V.I. Pantin, a closed circle: "new democratic political institutions may not achieve the desired success, because they do not receive the necessary support from the elite groups of society and the media, because these institutions are not considered effective by the majority of the population, and the emergence of a decision to help is a problem for society" [6]. Therefore, the main problem is that the meaning of democratization in the transition period is consistent with the concept of effectiveness. This thesis is especially important for post-communist and non-authoritarian countries, especially in countries where the idea of the fundamental ineffectiveness of democratic institutions is widespread, in cases where it does not correspond to national traditions.

The analysis of the emergence of democratic political systems allows us to confirm the multifaceted usefulness of democratic institutions for society. In particular, the adaptation of a country to new conditions in the long-term development process and the traditions of this society are determined by the experience of democratic construction in developed countries. For example, the high level of democratization processes in Western countries was widely recognized in the second half of the 20th century. In this regard, it was believed that the complexity of the emergence of democratic political institutions in these countries, as in other countries, is not due to the presence of democratic problems and its institutions, national traditions and norms, but rather to the gradual assimilation of political reality.

Based on the requirements of civil society, the state is building such democratic institutions that the experiences are largely consistent with the goals it sets for itself. In our country, the pursuit of a strong state to a strong civil society is aimed at these same results.

In conclusion, the establishment of a balanced system of state and society relations is a fundamental condition for sustainable development and national security. The fact that Uzbekistan, on the path to its independent development, consciously abandoned socio-political upheavals and revolutionary "shock therapy" methods that disrupt the life of society and chose a gradual (evolutionary) model of reforms has proven its historical viability. As I. Taydor noted, attempts to maintain the stability of power by force of arms or administrative pressure are strategically doomed to crisis.

If the state, as a central element of the political system of society, is obliged to ensure the rule of law within the framework of the powers it receives from the people, then society and its citizens are active subjects of this legal space. The only way to break the "closed circle of ineffectiveness due to the lack of public support for democratic institutions" put forward by V.I. Pantin is to implement new institutions in accordance with national values and traditions, with the help of the people's trust.

The political strategy of the new Uzbekistan, fully taking into account the requirements of the era of information globalization, has firmly established the responsibility of state bodies to the people. The conceptual principle "From a strong state to a strong civil society", which is being consistently implemented in our country, has brought the relations between the state and society to a new level. This model absolutely guarantees not only the economic well-being of citizens, but also the stable and effective functioning of democratic institutions by raising their political and legal awareness and culture of participation.

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