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SOCIETY, STATE, LAW - MODERN DEVELOPMENT TRENDS AND PROSPECTS

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ABSTRACT

The concept of state is known to us as the settlements inhabited by pre-Christian urban states. This is mainly the case between ancient Egypt and the states between Akkat and Shummer in Mesopotamia, which have a history of more than 3,000 years and functioned as a separate structure in governance. In short, the concept of State in the early days also meant the concept of the city. By our time, the State has acquired its essence as an improved perfect understanding of its function. State symbols are Flag, Territory, and Coat of Arms, Constitution, Army, Law Enforcement, Anthem and Currency. The concept of state performs its function depending on the socio-economic relations of society.

KEYWORDS: *Constitution, state, law, civil society, law and its observance.*

INTRODUCTION

Before independence, we looked at the state as a means of protection, as a guide. For example, we had the notion that if a problem arose, the State should take action. The problem of housing was that even the upbringing of children had to be carried out by the state. As we move toward building a democratic civil society based on a market economy, we will face several challenges on our own. First of all, we need to inculcate in the minds of our citizens the tendency to build a free civil society. We need to educate citizens who live with the idea that what the state has given us, what I have given to the state, what I have done for the welfare of society. In a market economy, it is natural for the population to be rich and poor. As the differences between these layers increase, it becomes necessary to prevent the elements from exploding. At this point, the state needs to fulfil its function.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

As the state implements social policy, it influences the distribution of income and the formation of social qualities between the strata. This is done as follows:

1. The state shall train a skilled workforce at its own expense and organize free general education for all. Everyone has the right to education. Free general education is guaranteed by the state. Schoolwork is under state control [1]. Preferential housing and medical services are guaranteed. Training of the population in new professions will be introduced at the expense of the state. Free medical care by the state is determined between social strata.
2. The state redistributes income through taxes and provides social protection to the poor at the expense of the rich. In this way, social harmony and reconciliation will be established, which will create favourable conditions for economic growth. Citizens' property is protected by the state. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others. The secrecy of deposits in the bank and the right of inheritance are guaranteed by law [1].
3. The state shall take measures to provide employment and reduce unemployment. Unemployment benefits and employees are paid for by the state. The state allocates large sums of money to social programs. Takes social protection measures everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment. The harmonization of the ratios of market and field mechanisms has an impact on the lifestyle of the population and serves to ensure its well-being. But this ratio depends on the nature of each state, the level of development of the private sector in it, the economic problems facing the country.

The state is in contact with the world community and the norms of international law perform their functions in accordance with the normative documents. By function, the state is divided into 3 types: 1. Unitary; 2. Fidective; 3. Confederate; According to their characteristics, government bodies are divided into 3 main groups:

1. General authority.
2. Special powers.
3. Network authority.

In our country, public administration is based on three powers. 1. Legislative power, 2. Executive power 3 Supervisory authorities; the media that can expand their sphere of influence to all three governments is called the 4th power. Its activities are based on transparency and democracy. As for the concept of law, the meaning of the law in its purely internal interpretation lies in the fact that it is a socially justified attribute or quality that determines whether each person acts in a certain way or not. If we pay attention to the lexical or philosophical meaning, then it is based on the words "Truth" and is a set of specific norms aimed at protecting a person. In our country, the law is reflected on the basis of all universal international law based on democratic principles. Public life in the Republic of Uzbekistan develops on the basis of a variety of political institutions, ideologies and opinions.

Democracy in the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on universal principles, according to which a person, his life, freedom, dignity and other inalienable rights are the highest values. Democratic

rights and freedoms are protected by the Constitution and laws. One of the main factors in the creation of the Constitution is that this document, which is a set of legal norms, is the basis for human development to have its place in the world community of any country.

If we focus on the constitutional system of developed countries;

We see that the U.S. Constitution, adopted in 1778, spanning several hundred years, is still in effect today. The Constitution is an important political and legal document that reflects the interaction of the socio-political, economic and spiritual order of society with the state. The republic was faced with the problem of choosing its own path of development. In June 1990, at the II session of the Supreme Council of the XII convocation, the Constitutional Commission was established under the chairmanship of the President. Until December 8, 1992, it was twice put up for public discussion. The constitutions of more than 30 countries were studied and several options were developed.

The president himself has made changes seven times.

Announcing the adoption of the Constitution, the President noted the following.

"We have advanced the idea that the greatest of all worldly blessings is man, and on this basis, we have sought to find a rational-legal solution to the relationship between 'civil society and the state.'" On this basis, you and our life and death are the encyclopaedias that give us the right to live as human beings. A set of 128 articles of the Constitution was formed.

The study of the Constitution reveals the role and importance of law in human life, helps to understand how the relationship of the citizen with the state should be formed and how important it is in human life.

The government of our country is doing a lot of positive work to study the Constitution and promote it among the general public, to increase the legal knowledge and skills of our people.

The purpose of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No F-1322 of January 4, 2001, was to study the Constitution and increase the legal literacy of citizens. If we want a modern interpretation of the concepts of society, state, law, we should focus on the fact that the state delegates its functions to the members of society one by one, and on the legal actions taken to develop civil society. The process of liberalizing society creates "liberalism." What is liberalism? The term liberalism was used in the 1812 uprisings in Spain.

In the 1840s, the term spread throughout Europe. Hence, as the birthplace of liberalism, European Liberalism developed as a political movement, it largely supported the interests of the middle class. Liberal ideas existed even before they matured as a political movement and played a key role in the English revolutions of the 18th century, the American and French revolutions. The basis of liberalism is individualism. It should be seen as the Enlightenment that promotes the natural rights of man. Liberalism was described by Con-Look, one of the geniuses of the West, as "Life-freedom and property." If we study the process of liberalization scientifically, we will see that the interests of individuals appear to be high. This means that the society is united in a single goal as a result of entering into economic, social and political relations, which are independent individuals who embody personal interests. There seems to be an intrinsic connection between the concept of freedom and the concept of equality. However, it must be understood that freedom does not mean equality.

Our Constitution, which is our main encyclopaedia, says about freedom: Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one may be arrested or detained without law. In addition to individuals, liberalism also has the characteristics of universality.

Liberal ideas promote equality before the law for all, regardless of gender, religion, race, or origin. Wealth based on equality of opportunity is considered to be the fruit of talent and hard work, and society is ruled by talented and lucky people. Liberals see pluralism as a natural state. They believe that truth emerges as a result of diversity and freedom of thought. Many countries have constitutions in a liberal spirit. Liberal ideas were also reflected in the 1787 US Constitution. In this regard, Tom Jefferson expressed the following views, based on the principle that "the best government is less government than others". "We have fought not only for a form of government based on the principles of freedom but also for the distribution and balance of governing power to several institutions so that none of them is limited by their legal powers. The people are the custodians of power and government. Everyone should influence the government". As our goal shifts from a strong state to a strong civil society, we have certainly made the main goal of radical renewal of society through self-government bodies in the liberalization of public administration.

CONCLUSION

While the state bodies delegate their functions to the self-governing bodies one by one, it should provide for control over the precise implementation of the measures that need to be carried out conveniently and quickly for the citizens.

We have as a basis the assembly of citizens of "Makhalla", which is its institution as a body of self-government in all places. Currently, the activities are carried out through this body. In the mahallas, various commissions are organized on a community basis, which expresses their attitude to the state bodies and thus participates in the management of the society. The interdependence of society, state, law, mistakes and shortcomings in the development of civil society are the main means for us to understand the negative consequences for human development. Human society recognizes the need for a strong state to prevent the violation of the rights and freedoms of the citizen by other individuals on all fronts. Freedom promotes only the idea of the law and the guarantee of its observance.

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