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Civil society in modern Russia

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The problem of civil society is one of the fundamental scientific problems that has preoccupied the best minds of mankind for centuries. It appeared with the emergence of the state and the division of society into state and non-state spheres of human activity. Since then, the question of the relationship of power and society has been the focus of attention, often the cause of many social conflicts, political upheavals and revolutions. And now this problem is at the heart of global social changes that are taking place in many countries of the world and will determine the prospects for the development of the world community. "The relationship between the state and civil society is the most serious factor in the development of the social organism as a whole. Understanding the complex relationships of these contractors means discovering the possibilities of transformation of the social system, its ability to self-renewal and development. This task is of particular importance for Russia, which is going through a transition period, when the formation of a new state and the formation of a full-fledged civil society largely depend on the successful functioning and interaction of these main subjects of social and political processes." This determines the relevance of the topic of Civil society and the state as independent institutions form an identity.

The attitude towards civil society in Russia is ambiguous and not always positive. Various philosophers, scientists, politicians often give a completely contradictory assessment of it, which, of course, once again emphasizes the freedom of speech and the end of the totalitarian regime, but perhaps also highlights the strong internal contradictions and conflicts.

First, I will describe a sharply negative concept, because due to the growing anti-Western sentiment due to active propaganda, there is a clear political trend towards this interpretation of civil society. civil society is a totalitarian liberal

The question whether there is a civil society in Russia is answered differently. Some say, Yes, it has always been, others deny this fact. A comparison of what we have with the designated features of civil society indicates that a certain number of people and institutions of society, the totality of which could be attributed to the true citizens, are not yet the "critical mass" that changes the situation.

For Russia, civil society is an ideal, a representation of the harmony of relations between man and man, the individual and society. And if so, it is natural to determine the measures that can lead the country of this kind to perfection:

1. The formation of civil society is primarily due to the attention to the legal mechanisms of society's influence on the state and the entire political system of Russia. Developed relations between the state and civil society require legal recognition of the high status of civil society institutions, economic, political and social pluralism, ensuring the security of citizens, protection of rights and freedoms. The Russian state has not yet taken any responsibility to society. People paid taxes to a society dominated by order - it is not, moreover, the society applies criminal ethics, criminal organizations dictate to the state and society rules, people begin increasingly to sustain their living through self-protection or referral to criminal authorities.

The people can resist all this, they have less faith in the state, which, in turn, does not feel the full force of civil society and, perhaps, therefore remains irresponsible.

Therefore, the much-needed judicial and legal reform, laws on taxes, private ownership of land, political parties, etc.

2. Historically, civil society has been shown to Mature as the economic environment is freed from administrative and political shackles. The tax and land codes should ensure the normal manifestation of private and group interests in production, exchange, consumption and distribution of goods. The ground for individual autonomy is created not only by people's own efforts, but also by the limitations of the state, the development of market relations, the transition of the state from the management of economic processes in society to regulation, the state should be able to create economic conditions for the optimal development of civil society.

3. The condition for the emergence of civil society is to ensure the supremacy of the people, the detachment of civil society from the state, the freedom to create public organizations, the deformation of their work, because with their help it is possible to diversify private interests, and people get their share of power, associations act as an intermediate link between the person and the state and "work" to approve, meet the diverse needs of people. Freedom of Association serves to overcome the atomization of society, the restoration of social relations; many things could be solved by turning the "Moscow" parties into truly Russian, giving a high role to public opinion, overcoming the alienation of people from power.

The task of modern Russian society is to form horizontal ties between people, to maintain and develop contractual relations as tools for strengthening institutions that balance the state and at the same time support the individual. Now those public institutions which are formed "from below" by individuals are valuable. These include political parties (non-ruling). Political parties in Russia are hampered by the domination of the state in many spheres of public life, lack of understanding by large groups of people of their true interests. The wrong attitude of the Russian establishment to them is also important: the President and the government "trump" their over - and out - of-party, meanwhile, this fact can be regarded as the inertia of the past "technocratic", the Soviet approach-the main competence and business, personal qualities, but not the political line, the interests of social macrogroups, expressed in party programs. Parties, which ensure a balance of social interests, give the society and the political system stability and stability[8] .

An obstacle to the early maturation of civil society is the excessive limitation of the powers of the representative authorities in the country, and often only the "decorative" nature of their activities. People's representation at the regional level consists entirely of the heads of the Executive bodies of the lower power, which contradicts the principle of separation of powers and does not allow deputies to pay sufficient attention to legislative and other activities. At the level of local self-government, both representative and Executive authorities are United in one structure. A small number of deputies in them also strengthens the Executive power, as well as the fact that the head of local self-government is most often the head of the local administration. And then the road is opened to inflate the States, corruption, alienation of people from power, because they do not see how their representatives act, do not feel the control of officials, there is no observability of their work and consistent advocacy of their interests. In addition, the forced episodic work of such deputies leads to the fact that the representative function in the regional, city councils, Zemstvo and legislative assemblies is not enough. The Deputy can not work for voters and no responsibility for this will not follow. He will not provide the necessary information - also no one will answer. The budget adopted in the Deputy corps may not be fulfilled. The supremacy of the Executive power is dangerous by the destruction of horizontal ties in society. All these contradictions had to be addressed. Means can be different: legal certifications for officials and training of deputies, legislative fixing of forms of the valid separation of powers.

For example, it is possible to successfully hold city-wide meetings of voters, discussing urgent problems, solutions, etc.

4. The movement towards civil society is most evident in the spiritual sphere. Civic consciousness of a free man gives rise to samoupravlenii personality. A different perception is given after the prohibition of censorship, the establishment of freedom of speech, openness of information, updating textbooks, teaching content. Non-confrontational education can lead to civil consent, to the removal of aggression.

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