

# Social in the improvement of the political culture of society partnership model

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**Abstract.** Social partnership serves to balance the interests of society, to harmonize the interests of state and non-state organizations. In particular, it plays an important role in applying the socio-political relations of citizens between the state and non-governmental organizations to the social life of the society based on democratic principles.

In Uzbekistan, the best practices of developed foreign countries are being thoroughly studied in the application of social partnership relations to socio-political life. The model of social partnership in Uzbekistan is aimed at ensuring the rights and interests and freedoms of all levels of social life. Also, the current model of social partnership, the advanced methods of models of foreign countries that have reached the stage of development are studied on a scientific and creative basis. However, in our country, the existing social partnership is being implemented in a way that is specific to Uzbekistan and is based on the needs and requirements.

**Key words:** political culture, political process, ethnic group, society, region, social partnership, social partnership model, social difference, community interests, civil society, social partnership phenomenon, social state, social welfare.

Political culture is a multi-level phenomenon with a complex structure. Such complexity is determined by its various connections with various social and political processes

## Introduction

The complexity and inconsistency in the formation and development of political culture is that the attitude to certain political events, as a rule, changes much faster than ideological principles. When studying it, researchers first divide it into subject and object. So, the subject and object of political culture can be a person with attitudes, values and preferences, or a small or large social group, ethnic group, society, region, state.

Political scientist E. Yes. According to Batalov, political culture is manifested in the relations between political institutions and in the adoption and implementation of various political decisions, in the regulation of relations between state bodies and political parties. [1] The analysis of relations between the institutions of the political system makes it possible to strengthen the rules of the political game in practice at the institutional level.

In Uzbekistan, social partnership is considered primarily as a means of ensuring the development of society, peaceful resolution of labor relations, and elimination of social tensions.

In the process of social partnership development, the characteristics of the social partnership system in each country are defined depending on its social orientation and level. Social partnership serves to balance the interests of society, to harmonize the interests of state and non-state organizations. That is, it applies the socio-

political relations of citizens between the state and non-governmental organizations to the social life of the society based on democratic principles.

In Uzbekistan, the best practices of developed foreign countries are being thoroughly studied in the application of social partnership relations to socio-political life. The improvement of the model of social partnership ensures the protection of the rights and interests and freedoms of all levels of social life.

The model of social partnership implemented in Uzbekistan, the advanced methods of the models of foreign countries that have reached the stage of development have been studied on a scientific and creative basis. However, in our country, the existing social partnership is being implemented in a way that is specific to us and is based on our needs and requirements.

To date, social partnership models have gone through various stages in their development. If we look at the history of the social partnership model, the social nature of the country is first announced in 1949 in the Basic Law of Germany. The main goal of adopting this Law is to improve the state's service to the society, put an end to various unjustified social differences, eliminate existing differences in time and ensure their mutual social cooperation.

The status of the social partnership system in each country that has reached the stage of development is determined by its social orientation and the level of the social state. If we take a deeper approach to the activity of social partnership, social partnership harmonizes the goals and tasks of state and civil society institutions, maintaining a balance related to the interests of society. In other words, it is the main criterion of social and political activity of citizens.

In recent years, social partnership models have attracted the attention of scientists conducting research in the field of social sciences in various directions. If we take a scientific approach to the phenomenon of social partnership, we are convinced that it is multifaceted and the scope of research is somewhat comprehensive, which allows us to form different scientific impressions. This attitude shows the increasing interest in it, the wide use of this phenomenon in various aspects of the country's life.

According to sociologists, social partnership is aimed at eliminating various social inconsistencies. Through social partnership, the division of society into poles will be eliminated, the activity of all participants of this process will increase, political and social stability will increase, and the necessary conditions for development will be created. Therefore, a clearly visible form of social cooperation is also social partnership.

One of the notable aspects is that it reinforces democratic values and rules in people's minds. It has a positive effect on citizens' political and legal culture, spirituality, civic activity, and understanding of national identity. In particular, it brings out people's sense of self-worth, independent thinking, responsibility and desire to create the future with their own hands. It ensures social partnership of citizens with state authorities and public organizations based on mutual benefit. That is, mutual cooperation of all political institutions in society is based on social partnership.

In addition to the fact that the models and forms of the idea of social partnership in developed countries have been used in the long-term stages of historical development, in different countries, in their own way, it should be emphasized that they are still widely used in practice today in terms of maintaining political, economic and social stability. In particular, in the German model, social

partnership is viewed as a means of strengthening democracy, peaceful resolution of labor relations, and prevention of social tensions. The Scandinavian model is an indicator of social well-being. The American model is gaining priority as a means of ensuring economic growth. In Austria, the model is implemented in the form of advisory councils, national and sectoral commissions operating on the basis of equality. Also, in other developed countries, specific models of social development have been put into practice.

Although certain models of social partnership differ from each other in terms of their effectiveness, their main goal is to achieve social balance within the framework of mutual interests in society. From this point of view, the main purpose of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Social Partnership" [2], adopted on September 25, 2014, is important as it aims to regulate relations in the field of social partnership.

The law sets clear limits on the interaction of non-governmental non-profit organizations with state structures in the implementation of socio-economic development programs, in solving humanitarian problems, in protecting the rights and freedoms and interests of different layers of the population of our country. The improvement of such organizational and legal mechanisms is considered to be an important process in the practice of law enforcement.

It should be noted that social partnership, state bodies, non-governmental, non-profit organizations and institutions of civil society have developed socio-economic development programs of the country, including sectoral and regional programs, as well as normative legal documents and laws related to the rights and legitimate interests of citizens. provides cooperation in output and implementation.

So, one of the main goals of social partnership is to establish mutual cooperation between state bodies, non-governmental, non-profit organizations and civil society institutions, in the development of social and economic development of the country, normative legal documents, laws related to the rights and legitimate interests of citizens. would be more correct.

In this regard, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev "On measures to fundamentally increase the role of civil society institutions in the process of democratic renewal of the country" dated May 4, 2018, No. 5430 [3] as a modern, democratic and open space that unites their efforts, to carry out their high-level systematic and effective communication. Because the development and improvement of social partnership relations is one of the important conditions for ensuring the stable socio-economic development of our country.

Models and forms in developed countries have been used in various ways during the long-term historical development and improvement of the idea of social partnership. At the same time, it is necessary to emphasize that they are widely used in the practice of the countries of the world to maintain political, economic and social stability. For example, in the German model, social partnership is seen as a means of strengthening democracy, peaceful resolution of labor relations, and prevention of social tensions. In the Scandinavian model, the social welfare index is calculated. In the American model, it is considered as a priority sector that provides economic growth. [4] In Austria, it is implemented in the form of advisory councils, national and sectoral commissions operating on the basis of equality.

In Uzbekistan, international experiences in applying social partnership relations to social life are being thoroughly studied. At the moment, the social partnership

model implemented in our country is significant in that, unlike the above-mentioned models, it is aimed at realizing the rights and interests of all layers of society. Based on this, only the positive aspects of the above-mentioned models that have successfully passed the test of time will be studied on a scientific and creative basis and applied to social life in the social partnership relations formed in our country.

Also, the effective functioning of state bodies in the system of social partnership in Uzbekistan is of great importance and contributes greatly to the development of this sector. That is, it ensures that the results of the social partnership system correspond to the goals of the implemented socio-economic policy; secondly, it seeks to eliminate shortcomings in the activities of social partnership institutions.

Judging from the above, social partnership is a form of social relations in which all social groups are equally interested. Because the socio-political stability of the society, its development, socio-economic development depends on the level of social partnership. This creates the ground for the rise of civil society.

To sum up, the political culture and social partnership of citizens in Uzbekistan is considered primarily as a means of ensuring economic, social and political stability in the society, peaceful resolution of labor relations and elimination of social tensions.

The wide range of entities based on social partnership in Uzbekistan creates opportunities to effectively ensure the interests of the population in society.

At the same time, the models of social partnership allow to assess the current situation based on the internal structure and elements of this phenomenon, differentiation, and the dynamics of its development, only by taking a comprehensive approach to the issue, looking at the topic from the point of view of scientificity and the dialectic of modernity.

It is not appropriate to make relevant conclusions and make recommendations in this regard without studying the features of the social partnership model specific to the life of our country on a scientific and creative basis. Otherwise, fundamental democratic changes and principles of social partnership at the level of civil society demands cannot be implemented. Therefore, it is impossible to ensure the political culture and political activity of citizens without deeply exploring the specific aspects and perspectives of the social partnership model.

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