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**T.B. Matibaev**
*Tashkent Institute of Railway Engineers, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.*
*(E-mail: tashpulat@mail.ru)*

## Social cooperation: concept and essence

**Abstract:** Currently, in the formation of a civil society, one of the most complex processes is the social assistance and provision of agreement among people. They occupy an important place in the formation of social partnership, which is an integral part of social cooperation. This article focuses on the principles of social cooperation, which are the foundation of a democratic civil society.

The focus of the research was on the ideas of Oriental thinkers about social partnership, and as a proof they appealed to European scientists.

It considers the idea of social cohesion, which was formed from the earliest stages of human life in the 20th century and is a manifestation of social cohesion that has been enriched with new values over the centuries.

**Key words:** social cooperation, fair society, civil society, democracy, scientists, ideas, freedom, equality, harmony.

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**Introduction.**At the modern level of implementation of democratic reforms in Uzbekistan, the development of the foundations of civil society, state and public construction and management, the unity and solidarity of compatriots have a great importance. In this sense, the concept of "social cooperation" acquires a fundamental content, and the phenomenon of the theoretical and methodological analysis is currently an urgent task facing the social sciences. However, this concept, being the basis for effective implementation of the management or regulation of market relations in any society, has not been sufficiently studied from the theoretical-methodological point of view. As it is known from history, the state and the right provided by it at all times have been presented as factors that call on society to order and provide peace and tranquility, eliminating social opposites and contradictions. The theory of civil society, the history of political views created by mankind, have been improved on the basis of theoretical views on society and the individual, politics and the state, the development of societies, the origins of collectivism to this day.

**Research form.** Currently, in the formation of civil society, one of the most complex processes is the social assistance and provision of accommodation among people. From this point of view, the multiplying in the society of the "directing" and "realizing" forces by the medium of the social partnership factor directed towards social cooperation, is an important socio-political process.In particular, the problem of creating and maintaining order based on social justice in civil society, is currently associated with a number of factors. They occupy an important place in the formation of social partnership, which is an integral part of social cooperation. From this point of view, it is necessary to give theoretical and methodological and practical conclusions, recommendations through studying the essence and content, the constituent part, the functional features of

social partnership established on the basis of social cooperation. This, in turn, will provide social assistance and agreements that are considered to be the main factors in the development of civil society [1].

It is important to note that earlier the concept of "social cooperation" was understood unilaterally and was considered as "reality in labor colleges", "social obligation", "factor of the information of planned economy". From the time of receiving, the consciousness, thinking, way of life of people who fundamentally change their approaches to entrepreneurship, the final result of labor, are completely changed. In this sense, there is a need for a broad analysis of the problem from the point of view of scientific thinking, on the one hand, the processes of globalization taking place in the world, on the other side, as a kind of manifestation of modernization taking place in Uzbekistan, and also as a result of economic liberalization.

As it is known, various clashes and conflicts took place in the history of mankind in the development of societies. The efforts and the search for ways to eliminate them were related to the issues of social cooperation. Naturally, the views on social conflicts, their manifestations in interpersonal relations, mutual labor activity, causes and consequences have been the focus of attention of thinkers for a long time to this day. For example, the Greek philosopher Socrates is one of the first who put forward the thesis about the necessity of contractual relations between the state and free citizens. Laws that protect the interests of the Motherland, he placed above parents, it was these laws that were priority for citizens [2].

It should be noted that the idea of social cooperation, which played an important role in the future in the East, particularly in the work of thinkers in Central Asia, in the worldviews of scholars such as Abu Nasr Forobiy, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Abu Rayhon Beruniy, Alisher Navoi. Since our research aims a special place on the teachings of Eastern thinkers related to social cooperation, we again turn to the views of European scholars.

The philosopher-educator Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778), the need for an agreement on the path to achieving mutual cooperation in the life of society, was substantiated within the framework of his concept of a "social contract". In such works as "Meditation on the Sciences and Art", "Reflections on the Origin of Inequality and Their Causes", "New Heloise", "On the Social Doctrine", he presented particular peculiarities of personal freedom and democratization of society. As Rousseau wrote, during the transition of people from naturalness to society, as a result of concealment, by declaring equality of all before the law, there was a difference in ownership, in fact, property inequality was strengthened. Now despotism, as it was in ancient Rome, rests on rudeness, force and intimidation. But "power does not create the right", on the contrary, citizens fully retain their right to go against the government [3,4]. Rousseau substantiated this right of the people in accordance with the idea of a social contract advanced by him earlier: the treaty is made not only between the people and the government, but also among all members of the nation. This treaty is not a mixture of social atoms or a set of individuals, but a community of fellow patriots. The will of compatriots does not unite mechanically and arithmetically, it is not the "will of all", but a common will that demonstrates the common interest of real compatriots is "always permanent, unchanging and transparent" [4]. It embodies the indivisible and inalienable people's sovereignty, in accordance with the people's will, takes executive power, if it violates this will, it is worthy of overthrowing power from power. The social status of the members of society at first places a number of unknown restrictions. But members of civil society, along with these restrictions, achieve prosperity and good deeds. In the social situation, an instinct that does not have any responsibility turns into justice, and animal inclinations become rights and duties. Even the restriction of freedom as a touch of beneficence and well-being, thinking is the perfection of psychological features [5]. The theoretical views of Rousseau, especially the scientific legacy of the sovereignty of the people, made an important contribution to the development of theoretical views on civil society of that period. His scientific research on the norms of morality and the cre-

ation of society on the basis of a social contract do not lose their significance, and now in the field of ensuring the freedom of the individual and his rights.

The German philosopher Immanuel Kant (1724-1804) was an active supporter of agreements and assistance in socio-economic relations. According to his recognition, in the human relations and mutual activities, an important place is occupied by assistance, reconciliation in the interests of each other.From the above, we can conclude that social cooperation in fact, as a kind of idea that unites a particular society, has a wider significance in comparison with simple partnership.By the new period of history, it was enriched by the factor of the social agreement in the light of the justifications of the concepts of the right-wing state of such scientists as Locke and Rousseau.Such an agreement on the scale of the whole society subsequently acquired legal significance. For example, in the Constitution of the United States of America and a number of other countries, the idea of social cooperation based on a social agreement has evolved into a concrete idea, because in such documents that have a high content, not only relations between the state and society, but also specific agreements, communication and cooperation between the state and the citizen, society and person.

**The relevance of research.** Consider the idea of social cooperation, which was just a reflection of social cooperation in the twentieth century, historically formed from the earliest period of human life and enriched over the centuries with new values. In other words, social cooperation was a product of phenomena (events) that require social partners in the period of industrial progress of mankind based on industry, as well as reflecting the validity of capitalist society in contracts.

In Russia, the idea of social harmony was presented by the economist and sociologist V. Bervi-Flerovsky (1829-1918) in the work «The State of Workers in Russia», he criticized the way of life of workers, the state of poverty in the family, the attitude of the master to the worker, «struggle for life» – «solidarity for life» [6]. The Russian economist, chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of that period N. Bunge (1823-1895), the interaction of workers and entrepreneurs considered the necessary part of the process. Stressing that it is necessary to act “hand in hand” on the way to the achievement of a common goal, he associated success with the participation of workers in making a profit. He showed the important role of the state and legislation in matters of controlling conflicts between workers and capitalists and their reconciliation. Deeply studied the development of industry in the early twentieth century, the scientist V. Litvinov-Falinsky revealed the peculiar features of social partnership. In his opinion, in the reduction of the interests of owners and workers, the participation of the state is indispensable. Production forces and production relations as an object of correspondence of mutual ties and interests, a clash of interests of employers and workers, as well as their complete solution as the subject of these processes are reflected in social partnership.

Thus, when interpreting the concept of «social partnership», there are two different approaches (in a narrow and broad sense). In our opinion, it is advisable in a broad sense to use “social partnership”, and in a narrow sense – «social partnership». In particular, social partnership is treated as social labor relations between the state and workers, businesspeople, segments of the population or between social groups. In this case, the social partnership will be aimed at the relationship of the employer with the wage worker.

And now about social partnership. In the wide-scale socio-political processes very often we meet the concepts of «interaction», «harmony of relations», «unanimous action», «contracting, contracting activity», «conducting joint activities» reflecting the joint activities of people. These categorical concepts are objects of study of economic, sociological sciences. In particular, through these sciences and various spheres of socio-political life, peculiar features of social partnership are revealed. The problems of health, education, economics, labor, social protection are

also considered as objects of study of many researchers. According to S.G. Grinko, a specialist who fully described the peculiarities of pedagogical cooperation in the field of education, «social partnership in the methods of action, intersecting in the center of the application of interests, means certain types of social cooperation and relationships of people representing a variety of optimized social models behavior and directions within the framework of special forms of social harmony» [7]. As shown by a number of definitions, social partnership, above all, means a kind of socially-collective labor relations aimed at ensuring the interests of employers and wage workers, various social groups. At present, the social partnership is regarded as a kind of institution of social partnership [8].

There are two theoretical approaches to the category of social partnership: The Tredrichesky and the concept of intersectional strategic partnership [9, 10].

At the first approach, the idea of the need is to coordinate views and decisions in the field of social and economic policy between business, government and trade-union organizations given priority. According to the second approach, the essence of social partnership consists of mutual constructive relations between three sectors of society, that is, non-state sectors in solving problems of social importance, relying on existing legislation. As supporters of the second approach, we want to note that social partnership provides not only relations within the industry, but also partnerships among various organizations. At the same time, it is important to pay attention not only to the relationships of the above three links, but also to the mutual influences that make up them and the relations of many other positions and factors.

Thus, the analysis of the approaches of foreign specialists gives the possibility of asserting that social partnership is a mutually beneficial relationship of three parties consisting of the state, the employer and wage workers. But this view excludes other different approaches. According to A. Malinkin, social partnership is an ideology and practice that serves as the basis for a peaceful, non-confrontational means of streamlining social relations among troupes and classes in the society [11]. Ego expression has a value of its generalized singularity, since in it social partnership is not associated with specific social institutions and units.

It is true that every phenomenon that has social significance is associated with certain factors. The emergence and effective implementation of social partnership, in our opinion, is facilitated by the following factors: 1) social problem; 2) the interests of partners; 3) legal validity of cooperation; 4) the level and quality of its capabilities and resources; 5) rules of mutual influence and control; 6) information area, which gives an opportunity to highlight the edge of social partnership; 7) projects serving as a basis for cooperation; 8) constancy and stability in the process of social partnership; 9) innovative ways of solving social problems.

Consider these factors in a generalized form. As you know, the main cause of social partnership is problems, the emergence of which is expected among people in this or that sphere, as well as in labor collectives. The level of awareness of these problems on the part of the subjects, of course, is different.

Therefore, aligning the interests, views and capabilities of the parties is considered as a difficult task. In this sense, in order to achieve these goals and objectives, it is necessary to determine the interests of the parties, a deep awareness of the importance of this problem, the joint shaping of the goals and objectives of the activity, the awareness of one's place and position in society, the ability to assess own possibilities for solving the problem, positive results through the development of specific rights, forces and resources involved in this process.

Social partnership is a joint development of the sides of a specific problem and its solution. At the same time, relations based on equality can become a long-term and mutually beneficial cooperation. In this regard, relations in this direction in many cases need to be distinguished from simple mutual influence or cooperation in the way of resolving problems organized by management, continuing short-term problems. In particular, the Western Specialist L. Olsen in his book

titled “Partnership for Social Welfare” on social partnership writes: «Partnership in comparison with cooperation has wide content. It means the development of a contractual culture that enters the arena as an environment for the distribution of tasks and responsibilities accepted by the parties» [12].

**Conclusion.**It should be noted that even after the creation of an organizational ground for partnership, problems may arise in the process of using available opportunities, distribution of tasks. In this, social partnership requires professionalism. A responsible approach of the parties to the quality of the fulfillment of their obligations is needed. Only in this way, their partnership activity will be effective, and the existing problems will be solved. It is important to remember that social partnership is realized through the active participation of all social actors, presenting reasonable ways and mechanisms for ending contradictions, because no single individual in society has the opportunity to solve social problems alone. From this perspective, mutual constructive relations are formed through social partnership among forces in society, and conditions for a decent life will be created.

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**Т.Б. Матибаев**
*Ташкент теміржолшылар инженерлері институты, Ташкент, Өзбекстан.*

## Әлеуметтік ынтымақтастық: тұжырымдама және болмыс

**Аннотация.** Қазіргі кезде азаматтық қоғамды қалыптастыруда ең күрделі процестердің бірі - әлеуметтік көмек және адамдар арасындағы келісім. Олар әлеуметтік ынтымақтастықтың ажырамас бөлігі болып табылатын әлеуметтік әріптестікті қалыптастыруда маңызды орын алады. Бұл мақалада демократиялық азаматтық қоғамның негізі болып табылатын әлеуметтік ынтымақтастық принциптері қарастырылады.

Зерттеу жұмысында әлеуметтік әріптестікке қатысты шығыс ойшылдарының іліміне ерекше орын беріліп, дәлелдеме ретінде еуропалық ғалымдардың пікірлеріне жүгінген.

XX ғасырда адам өмірінің ең ерте кезеңінен қалыптасқан және ғасырлар бойы жаңа құндылықтармен байытылған әлеуметтік ынтымақтастықтың көрінісі болған әлеуметтік ынтымақтастық идеясын қарастырады.

**Түйін сөздер:** әлеуметтік ынтымақтастық, қоғам, азаматтық қоғам, демократия, идеялар, еркіндік, теңдік, келісім, үйлесім.

**Т.Б. Матибаев**
*Ташкентский институт инженеров железнодорожного транспорта*
*Ташкент, Узбекистан*

## Социальное сотрудничество: концепция и сущность

**Аннотация.** В настоящее время в формировании гражданского общества одними из сложных процессов являются социальное содействие и обеспечение договоренности среди людей. Они занимают важное место в формировании социального партнерства, являющегося составной частью социального сотрудничества. В этой статье основное внимание уделяется принципам социального сотрудничеству, которые являются основой фундамента демократического гражданского общества.

В центре внимания исследований были идеи восточных мыслителей о социальном партнерстве, и в качестве доказательства они обратились к европейским ученым.

В ней рассматривается идея социальной сплоченности, которая сформировалась на самых ранних этапах человеческой жизни в 20-м веке и является проявлением социальной сплоченности, обогащенной новыми ценностями на протяжении веков.

**Ключевые слова:** социальное сотрудничество, справедливое общество, гражданское общество, демократия, идеи, свобода, равенство, гармония.

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**Автор туралы мәлімет:**
***Матибаев Т.Б.*** **–** социология ғылымдарының докторы, Ташкент теміржолшылар инженерлері институтының «Философия» кафедрасының аға оқытушысы, Ташкент, Өзбекстан.
***Matibaev T.B.*** **–** Doctor of Social Sciences, Senior Lecturer of the Department of Philosophy at the Tashkent Institute of Railway Engineers, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.