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SECTION 24. Sociological research

THE MULTIFACETED NATURE OF SOCIAL PARTNERSHIP IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: In this article, common and private sides of multifaceted nature of social partnership revealing in the Republic of Uzbekistan are considered. In addition, possibilities of social partnership providing not only on the inner governmental but intergovernmental and international level are detailed.

Key words: the Republic of Uzbekistan, social sphere, social relations, social partnership, social cooperation, interstate dialog.

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Introduction

In the social and human sciences, the concept of "social partnership" is very multifaceted. Some understand it as a specific type of social relations between social groups, strata, classes, communities; others - as a mechanism of interrelations between state authorities, representatives of workers and employers, and thirdly - as a special type of social and labor relations inherent in a market economy that ensures, on the basis of equal cooperation of hired workers and employers, an optimal balance and realization of their basic interests. In domestic sociology, social partnership is considered multifaceted, with an emphasis on the moral aspect, defined as a guarantor of social justice, progress and stability.

Materials and Methods

In the theory of labor law, social partnership is regarded by researchers as a method of labor law or its element, the principle of labor law, the method of solving social problems and regulating labor relations, means of solving problems and regulating the contradictions between employees, employers and the state, how to resolve labor disputes, forms of interaction, a tool for regulating social and labor relations and joint activities of representatives of the state, trade unions and entrepreneurs to formulate coordinated policies in the field of social and labor life, forms of organization of interaction between employers, workers and the state, procedures for

differentiating, harmonizing and securing legitimate interests in the sphere of social and labor relations, etc.

The formation of a market economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the reforms that took place in the forms of ownership, necessitated a change in the forms of regulating labor relations in our country, as two main groups of society began to form: employers and employees.

In preparing the law, the world experience and legal documents in this field were studied. As it turned out, there are very few laws on social partnership in the world, and most of them regulate the relationship of social partnership in the field of labor protection. In Uzbekistan, social partnership is considered more widely - as intersectoral cooperation.

Relations with Afghanistan can serve as an example of diverse social cooperation. At the next meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the SCO, held in Tashkent in early June 2010, Uzbekistan outlined a number of aspect social cooperation:

- the military-political aspect of the settlement of the situation
- provision of targeted economic assistance to the Afghan people
- the social aspect of the partnership will allow the formation of the transport, communication and social infrastructure of the country, will affect the provision of employment of the population, the



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solution of the most acute problems of combating poverty

- the ethnocultural aspect of social cooperation takes into account the historical, ethno-demographic characteristics of Afghanistan, as well as the centuries-old customs, traditional values of Islam, which the multinational and many confessional people of this country adhere to.

The 1st President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov in his speech at the meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the SCO noted that the formation of modern productions on the basis of joint investment projects could be the most important factor contributing to the solution of the problems of employment of the people of the people of Afghanistan, to ensure sustainable economic development and ultimately socioeconomic security and stability of the region. As a result of the meetings, a wide range of social partnerships was planned, a protocol was signed between the governments of Uzbekistan and Afghanistan on the establishment of the Uzbek-Afghan intergovernmental commission for trade and economic cooperation, an agreement on cooperation in the field of transit and transport, a protocol on consultations between the foreign ministries of the two countries.

The multifaceted nature of social cooperation is manifested not only in the practice of diplomatic relations between states, but also in the relations of the state and with various social institutions, in particular with civil society. "The concept of further deepening of democratic reforms and the formation of civil society in the country" outlined a range of priority tasks in the sphere of formation and development of civil society institutions.

The Parliamentary Commission for the Management of the Fund of the Public Fund for the Support of Non-Governmental Non-Profit Organizations and Other Civil Society Institutions. The work of the Parliamentary Commission is aimed, first, at ensuring the most transparent, open, targeted and, especially important, democratic distribution of financial resources directed from the State budget to support the "third sector".

It is to be expected that such measures will effectively influence the strengthening of the organizational, technical and economic base of NGO

activities, which in turn will contribute to further strengthening the role of NGOs and other civil institutions. All this can be seen as a decisive factor in the democratization of the country and the principle "From a strong state to a strong civil society".

The law "On Social Partnership" provides for a clear delineation of borders and improvement of the organizational and legal mechanisms for interaction of NGOs with state structures in the implementation of socio-economic development programs, solving humanitarian problems, protecting the rights, freedoms and interests of various sections of the population.

Social partnership as a special type of social relations is formed:

1. as a logical result of the development of a society with a market economy

2. because of fundamental changes that have occurred both in society as a whole and in its main social groups.

Conclusion

This consideration suggests the conclusion that the level of development of social partnership reflects the index of economic, social, political and moral maturity of society.

Thus, social partnership acts as a specific type of social relations inherent in a civilized society with a market economy. Social partnership is a relationship,

Firstly, between the parties that have both identical interests, and fundamentally different, opposing social, economic, political interests;

Secondly, it focuses not on the confrontation of the parties, but on the search for, the achievement of social consensus;

Thirdly, this is a type of relationship in which all the most important social groups are objectively interested, the state as a whole, as it is the guarantor of social stability of the society, its progress and socio-economic development.

Social partnership, like other spheres of public relations, requires a certain legal regulation, since the interaction of the state with NGOs and other institutions of civil society needs favorable legal, organizational and economic conditions.

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