

## Forms and Technologies of Mutual Relations Between the State and Civil Society Institutions

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**Annotation:** In this article, the scientific-theoretical aspects of the forms and technologies of interaction between state and civil society institutions, the role and importance of social partnership in the development of society, its political essence, as well as the objective interest of state and civil society institutions in social partnership, the principles of social partnership in the socio-political society influence on its stability, progress, and development is analyzed.

**Keywords:** Civil society, social partnership, cooperation, public organizations, rule of law, civil society, stability, democratization.

**Introduction.** In all the developed countries of the world, serious attention is being paid to the effective implementation of state cooperation relations with non-state structures, various civil society institutions, and the gradual development of its organizational, legal and institutional mechanisms. Because purposeful organization of mutual relations between the state and civil society institutions has a positive effect on ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens, and on the short-term elimination of problems that concern different segments of the population<sup>1</sup>. Therefore, the number of civil society institutions in developed countries is increasing dramatically, and by now they have exceeded several tens of millions. Institutions of civil society are becoming interested in the fact that they create the conditions for building a legal state, establish the principles of justice in society, ensure human rights and freedoms, provide economic freedom for the population, create opportunities for social and political activation of citizens, from the administrative bodies of every state to its lower levels. Problems related to the study of forms and technologies of interaction between state and civil society institutions have not lost their importance and require additional scientific research and analysis. The problem of mutual relations between state and civil society institutions has been one of the central problems of political scientists, lawyers and sociologists of our country and foreign countries in recent years<sup>2</sup>. From the point of view of political science, the political nature of the institutions of the state and civil society reflects not only the mutual cooperation, but also the events and changes that take place in their political life and political relations.

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<sup>1</sup> Problems of civil society // Review of foreign literature. -T., 2018. April.

<sup>2</sup> Problems of the transition from the post-Soviet political regime to civil society. February 26, 2019 Mukimjon Kyrgyzboev

**Literature analysis**

From the 17th century, the center of development of ideas and theories about civil society moved to Europe. Western thinkers were the first to connect the formation of the state and civil society with the emergence of the social stratum of owners. We can see them in the scientific works of famous scientists like T. Hobbes, J. Locke, I. Kant, J. J. Rousseau, G. Hegel, B. Constant, A. Tocqueville, W. Humboldt, E. Arato, A. Gramsci, J. Cohen, F. Fukuyama, S. Huntington<sup>3</sup>. These thinkers made a great contribution to the development of theories about the relationship between the state and civil society institutions and to solving their problems. In their scientific research, these scientists evaluated the forms of civil society in terms of their interaction with the state in terms of the formation and activity of civil society in the initial conditions. Much attention is paid to the classification of public associations and their interaction with state authorities, political mobilization of the population, as well as the introduction of the principles of democratic regulation in social relations. Based on liberal concepts, they emphasized that the underestimation of the importance of the interaction between the state and civil society leads to the following negative consequences: the strengthening of statist processes in the development of the state; the growth of internal socio-political tension and, as a result, its tension in external relations; dominance of paternalistic feelings; violation of political interests, needs; and etc.

Modern Western concepts of civil society are, first of all, in the specific forms of its interaction with political structures (the development of joint political decisions by the state or their imposition by the state). Thus, the political scientist E. Arato shared the position. De Tocqueville distinguishes between civil and political society, recognizing their interaction as crucial for the development of political life: "the future prospects of stabilization and democratization of democracy depend on the development of comprehensive and reciprocal relations between civil and society"

1. In the context of studying the interaction between state and civil society institutions, the concept of "political networks" is distinguished by its relevance. Political networks have a number of features that distinguish them from other forms of politics in the field of public administration. According to R. Rhodes, political networks are formed in various spheres of modern public policy and represent a complex of structural relations between state and public institutions.

2 Here, the institutional component of the political network and its limitation to the interests of the network are important. According to T. Bartzel, a political network is a set of relatively stable non-hierarchical and interdependent relationships that connect various political actors who have common interests and share a number of other resources to promote these interests, recognizing that cooperation is the best way to achieve common goals. This definition focuses on the political network acting as a common cooperative interest. It can be concluded that the concept of "political networks" refers to the nature of social partnership between the state and civil society, which undoubtedly contributes to the strengthening of national security.

The German classical philosopher G. Hegel (1770-1831) said that "the nature of civil society is such that the right of each individual has become the personal right of the state, in which the state "takes upon itself" the obligation to protect and decide my rights as well as its own. takes" .

Scientists are trying to identify and evaluate the main forms of interaction between the state and civil society. As a result of his scientific work, the Russian scientist S.V. Kalashnikov identifies seven

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<sup>3</sup> Locke D. Two treatises on government. - M.: Sotsium, 2014. - P. 494

forms: these are the interaction of the state and society with interstate systems in the context of solving global problems; mutual purposeful influence on each other; mutual assistance in legal form; mutual control; participation of citizens and civil society institutions in the implementation of state power; mutual responsibility; cooperation in solving social and cultural problems. The identified forms of S.V. Kalashnikov have a very vague content, which makes them not forms, but a sphere of interaction. Nevertheless, this classification has a certain scientific value. It should be noted that by improving these forms of interaction between state and civil society institutions, it is possible to achieve the necessary balance in their relations.

The most promising forms of interaction between the state and civil society institutions are those in which democratic principles are embedded. Among these, one of the sectors that has become very relevant is the form of communication, that is, the wide freedom of the mass media. According to M. Castell's concept of "network society", they have resource potential for the development of society, which provides various options for social change. N.V. Opanasenko, in his opinion, recognizing that these are network forms of interaction between political actors, should support the process of interaction between the government and society in a broad, continuous and timely manner. they act as a supportive environment in which multifaceted interactions occur based on reflection, communication, and correspondence. The positive effect of network technologies is manifested in easing the spatial and temporal limitations of the interaction between civil society and the state. Through their support, civil associations and social movements, political parties, expert groups can present their versions of national security concepts. Consequently, network forms act as a coordinator and leading analyst of the options offered to the state, taking into account to some extent the interests of all important components of civil society.

One of the forms of interaction between the state and civil society is political partnership. Currently, partnership policy is associated with the desire of civil society structures to actively participate in all spheres of social life, including political life. Political partnership should be understood as follows: "a specific type of relationship between political actors, consisting in the development of a common constructive position on specific issues, the practice of joint political actions."<sup>4</sup> Accordingly, the main task of political partnership is to take into account, coordinate and implement the interests of all major political entities, which undoubtedly helps to strengthen national security.

#### **Analysis and results**

In the period of the current reforms implemented in the country, it is a natural necessity for the institutions of the civil society to undertake the solution of many socio-politically important tasks, and they create strong guarantees for the free political activity of the citizens in our country. In this regard, in the implementation of the important principle of the head of our state, Sh.M. Mirziyoev, "From a strong state to a strong civil society", we first of all rely on the strength and capabilities of these social institutions. In this regard, special attention is paid to ensuring the implementation of the requirements set forth in Article 32 of the Constitution of our country, as well as in the laws "On the transparency of the activities of state power and management bodies", "On social partnership" and other documents, in order to strengthen the institution of public control as the most important foundation of the people's

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<sup>4</sup> Masharipov I. Progressiveness and civic activism in the development of civil society: problems and solutions 148-152. Scientific journal of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek 2022/8/1

power<sup>5</sup>. After all, it is the system of social partnership to protect the population, support it and increase its social activity, ensure the employment of the population, develop small business and private entrepreneurship, farming, protect the environment, the health of the population, form a competent and healthy young generation, educate the youth giving, educating them from a spiritual and moral point of view and directing them to the profession, protecting motherhood and childhood, as well as the rights of women, ensuring their full participation in the socio-political, socio-economic, cultural life of the country, and carrying out fundamental reforms in such areas as the formation of a healthy family occupies an important place.<sup>6</sup> From this point of view, the development of laws and other normative documents defining the legal framework of the interaction between the state and civil society institutions is of great importance. The experience of the years after the adoption of the concept has shown that in a situation where the political thinking of the society has grown, such a single legal document is an extremely important task to further improve the integrated system of relations, which serves as a legal guarantee of practical communication. Because it, along with other existing legal and political documents, is of great importance in conducting effective communication between the state and civil society institutions, and further strengthening the cooperation of civil society institutions in the development and implementation of important state programs. In fact, social partnership can be considered as a type of social relations characteristic of a civilized society based on a market economy. First, it is a relationship between parties with completely different social, economic and political interests, along with common interests and views. Secondly, social partnership is based on reaching social consensus (agreement) rather than opposition of the parties. Thirdly, this is a type of relationship that all social groups and the state will be interested in its implementation. Because it is in the conditions of social partnership that the society achieves social stability and socio-economic development. It is an objective fact that solving this urgent problem in a thorough and perfect manner becomes one of the most necessary and responsible tasks of any state, regardless of which socio-political system it is in<sup>7</sup>. During the period when the society is undergoing renewal processes, the scope of the problems of strengthening social partnership in the activities of state and civil society institutions expands, that is, the scope and tasks of achieving social partnership increase sharply. In addition, the factors affecting it increase. In turn, the laws, categories, methods and tasks of social partnership serve to implement the policy of cooperation between state and civil society institutions. Policy management within the framework of social partnership depends on the activities of harmonizing relations between the state and civil society institutions, and the state is at the center of it. It is the main issue to strengthen, maintain and effectively use this policy of cooperation. Social partnership is considered an important mechanism that ensures the formation, functioning and development of the political system of a legal democratic state and civil society. Social partnership, on the basis of cooperation between legal democratic state and civil society institutions, is of primary importance in strengthening the place and role of citizens in the development of society, their attitude to state power, the mechanism and means of maintaining it, processes and practices. Based on the research carried out by local and foreign scientists, it can be noted that social partnership is a broad concept, and

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<sup>5</sup> Okyulov Kh.O. MEDIUM CLASS IN UZBEKISTAN: EVOLUTION AND PROBLEMS 43-48. #1(52), 2020 part 4 East European Scientific Journal

<sup>6</sup> Abdullayev A. Problems of raising the legal culture of young people during the formation of civil society 45-48. 2023 1/3 Scientific journal of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek

<sup>7</sup> Mirzaev A. Theory and practice of building a democratic society in Uzbekistan. - Tashkent: TashSTU, 2000. - P.159.

its content can be interpreted from the point of view of beneficial relations between state and civil society institutions. In the narrow sense, social partnership is considered to be a form of concrete relations between state and civil society institutions. In a broad sense, it is a mutual special partnership of social groups, regardless of the purpose of such relations, i.e., not only labor relations, but also in other areas, including the improvement of legislation aimed at strengthening the mutual cooperation of state and civil society institutions, and the implementation of socio-economic programs. to be, the common interests of state and non-state organizations in a single field are also understood. More precisely, social partnership means effective cooperation between non-governmental non-profit organizations, commercial organizations and the state in various spheres of social life. Social partnership is also a unique model of democratic communication between civil society institutions from a strategic point of view. Its peculiar aspect is that on the basis of such a phenomenon, new social relations that can meet the requirements of the present time begin to form. In this regard, social partnership becomes one of the important factors for increasing the efficiency of joint and individual behavior of civil society representatives of the institute and expanding the scope of activities. Attempts to study the nature of social partnership, to achieve it, and to maintain it have existed since ancient times. The theory of social partnership as an important scientific direction in political science is one of the relatively little-studied problems in political science. Nowadays, it is a requirement of the time to have a general idea of the essence, principles, forms and tasks of social partnership. Therefore, the political paradigm interprets social partnership through different foundations. Social partnership, agreement, compromise, tolerance between state and civil society institutions is based on unity of interests, capacities and goals. Social partnership can be created on the basis of socio-economic, socio-political, social and spiritual characteristics<sup>8</sup>. In politics, the fundamental interests of social groups and strata are collected and formed as single political slogans, manifestos, and programs, and they are expressed in the specific activities of leaders, political parties, and movements. Social partnership is closely related to other social and political processes, in which the desire to use its unique opportunities strengthens it, and in turn, such relations should not be of a conflictual nature, but of a compromise nature under the control of existing developed legal and moral institutions.

### **Conclusion.**

Today, there are different approaches to the concept of forms and technologies of interaction between state and civil society institutions. partnership policy is related to the desire of civil society structures to actively participate in all spheres of social life, including political life. Political partnership should be understood as follows: "a specific type of relationship between political actors, consisting in the development of a common constructive position on specific issues, the practice of joint political actions." Accordingly, the main task of political partnership is to take into account, coordinate and implement the interests of all major political entities, which undoubtedly helps to strengthen national security. The analysis of scientific research dedicated to the research of various aspects of social partnership shows that it is important to study the problems of the role of social partnership in the development of civil society institutions. In this regard, it is particularly important to note the following

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<sup>8</sup> Value approach to the analysis of spiritual culture of Uzbekistan. Primov Muhiddin Narzullaevich., Abdullayev Azam Abdievich. Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities ISSN: 2249-7315 Vol. 12, Issue 05, May 2022

aspect: social partnership is a special type of social relations, characteristic of civil society, which provides the most favorable balance for the mutual cooperation of state and civil society institutions. In such relations, social partnership is a unique system of socio-political relations between the state and civil society institutions, which envisages conflict of interests and ways to resolve it. At this point, it should be noted that the forms of social partnership are diverse, and it differs from other forms of cooperation, such as associations (alliances), network structures, transnational corporations, when the idea of agreement is placed on the foundation of partnership, and it is realized only when there is trust in setting a goal and achieving it.

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