



THE PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIAL COOPERATION OF NEW UZBEKISTAN AND CENTRAL ASIA: SYNERGY AND DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the philosophical foundations of social cooperation between New Uzbekistan and the countries of Central Asia. The study highlights the role of synergy in regional integration processes and analyzes the impact of social partnership on sustainable development. Particular attention is paid to modern development trends and the philosophical interpretation of the principles of good neighborliness, openness, and mutually beneficial cooperation in the foreign policy of New Uzbekistan.

The regions of the modern world are becoming increasingly interconnected, and new forms of development are being implemented not only through economic and political ties but also through qualitative models of social cooperation. In the New Uzbekistan Development Concept, this cooperation can be interpreted as a process of synergy. Synergy is a process that creates unexpected and additional positive results through the mutual harmonization of various social and institutional entities. Through this approach, social partnership manifests itself not only as an organizational mechanism but also as an integral condition for the development of society and the region. In today's world, where globalization and the processes of national self-awareness are rapidly unfolding, numerous conceptual views on "interethnic harmony" and "social cooperation" are being put forward, and theoretical research is being conducted. Scientific studies are focusing on issues of enhancing social relations and universal human qualities in multinational societies, as well as examining the influence of local and global trends on the optimization of interethnic relations¹.

The philosophical interpretation of social cooperation is carried out from three main perspectives. Firstly, from an ontological standpoint, cooperation is a natural form of activity for individuals and institutions. Elements of society do not develop without interconnection; synergy ensures the stability of the system and strengthens its internal harmony. Secondly, from an epistemological viewpoint, the exchange of knowledge and experience is the central element of cooperation. Through interaction and the flow of information, society and the region are enriched with new knowledge and innovations. The third aspect is axiological: linking cooperation to values ensures its substantive strength. The main principle here is the harmonization of mutual trust, respect, and common interests.

¹ Ataqlulov N.N. Markaziy Osiyo polietnik sotsiumida millatlararo munosabatlar takomillashuvining faalsafiy-funksional tadqiqi. Dok. Disser. T., 2019 yil B.3.

As President Sh.Mirziyoyev noted, "Recently, our country has been becoming an international dialogue platform where global issues are discussed. In particular, this year it hosted the 150th anniversary Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, a session of the UNESCO General Conference, the 'Central Asia - European Union' Summit, and an International Climate Forum." session of the UNESCO General Conferenc². The New Uzbekistan Development Model is aimed at harmonizing social partnership with socio-ecological and digital transformation. Water resource management through socio-ecological synergy, coordination of agricultural and environmental projects at the regional level contributes to sustainable development. At the same time, digital transformation accelerates cooperation with the help of information and communication technologies. Through online platforms and electronic systems, regional projects and initiatives will be coordinated, and innovative projects will be effectively implemented. Cultural and scientific integration, through language, historical knowledge, and cultural heritage, deepens regional cooperation and ensures sustainable results.

The philosophical essence of cooperation in the Central Asian region is manifested in the process of harmonizing contradictions on the path of compromise and making decisions that serve common development. Each state, while protecting its interests, enters into dialogue based on common regional goals. Economic and transport projects work more effectively through regional cooperation, while environmental initiatives promote common interests bypassing national borders. Cultural and scientific initiatives strengthen regional knowledge and cultural synergy, which yields more sustainable results than economic and political integration.

The synergy model provides development with three main aspects. Firstly, the harmonization of contradictions with the help of dialogue through enhanced communication. Secondly, the dissemination of the results of innovative and scientific projects throughout the region through the exchange of knowledge. Thirdly, the unification of resources, that is, the effective use of ecological, economic, and cultural resources. Thus, social cooperation manifests itself not only as an external mechanism, but also as an internal, integral condition of development.

If social partnership in the context of New Uzbekistan and Central Asia is analyzed through the synergy model, its philosophical content will become clearer. Cooperation develops through dialogue and knowledge exchange between individuals and institutions, states and regions. At the same time, it ensures not only economic and political interests, but also cultural, scientific, and environmental sustainability. The synergy model harmonizes contradictions and strengthens the overall development strategy.

As a result, it is proven that social partnership has a philosophical and practical basis as a mechanism for sustainable and deep development in New Uzbekistan and Central Asia. Through synergy, it will harmonize the processes of regional integration, ecological and digital transformation, as well as strengthen cultural and scientific exchange. Thus, cooperation emerges not only as practical activity, but also as a conceptual principle of development

² O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoyevning O'zbekiston xalqi va Oliy majlisga Murojaatnomasi. 2025 yil 26 dekabr. <https://president.uz/oz/lists/view/8834>

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