



## **THE ROLE OF SOCIAL COMMUNICATION IN MUTUAL COOPERATION AND STABLE RELATIONS IN SOCIETY**

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<b>Article history:</b>	<b>Abstract:</b>
<b>Received:</b> 26 <sup>th</sup> July 2025 <b>Accepted:</b> 24 <sup>th</sup> August 2025	This article provides a philosophical analysis of the role and significance of social communication, which exists as an integral part of all relationships in social life, in the interconnectedness of the individual and society. The article highlights how such communication is observed in daily life, friendly and constructive relationships, and in political, economic, and social spheres, both among individuals and between social institutions. Moreover, it examines from a socio-philosophical perspective how mutually beneficial cooperation is ensured during the communication process and how it positively influences the establishment of stable social relations.

**Keywords:** Communication, social communication, constructive communication, society, individual, stability, interests, social processes, social relations, social institutions

### **INTRODUCTION**

Communication is an inseparable part of our lives. People constantly engage in different types of communication with one another. Such interactions are observed in everyday life, friendly relations, as well as in political, economic, and social spheres. Every form of communication is unique and unlike any other. During the process of communication, a person may develop an action plan or set of rules for themselves, but the fundamental principles remain constant and unchanging. Communication can be bilateral or multilateral, and it may involve discussing one or several issues. If we consider the process of communication from sociological and philosophical perspectives, we can observe the presence of mutual interests and relationships among participants. People engage in communication in many situations: when buying goods in the market, while traveling by transport, resolving labor relations at the workplace, discussing family issues, or conversing during ceremonial events. In communication, discussions may involve current plans, long-term goals, the establishment and strengthening of friendly relations, and ensuring effective future interactions. Social, political, and legal forms of communication can also be observed in judicial and legislative processes, management meetings, ceremonies, foreign policy, and international economic relations.

### **METHODOLOGY AND METHODS**

The article employed methods of scientific literature analysis, comparative analysis, observation, content analysis, and sociological survey. Through literature analysis, existing scientific concepts and theories were examined, while comparative analysis was used to

compare the forms and content of social communication in different periods and societies.

Consequently, the research methodology and methods enabled a deep scientific substantiation of the role of social communication in societal stability and mutual cooperation.

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

The role of social dialogue in societal development and stability has been extensively studied in various scientific sources. This topic is closely intertwined with the concepts of classical sociology, communication theory, and modern information society.

Firstly, representatives of classical sociology - E. Durkheim established social solidarity as a unifying force in society, while M. Weber argued that social actions can be understood through "meaningful communication." J. Habermas's "theory of communicative action" demonstrates that free communication and openness in society are guarantees of democratic stability. Additionally, T. Parsons' systems theory interprets communication as a mechanism for coordinating the activities of social institutions. In contemporary global research, M. Castells analyzed the networking of communication and new forms of social relationships in his concept of the "information society."

In the scientific community of Uzbekistan, issues of social dialogue and communication have also received special attention. In particular, in the works of our first President I. Karimov, openness in society, free exchange of ideas, and social dialogue are evaluated as the main factors of sustainable development. President Sh. Mirziyoyev, in his speeches and works, is defining the development of the principle of "dialogue with the



people" in society as the primary criterion for democratic reforms.

Analysis of the literature shows that the views of foreign and local scholars are converging, scientifically substantiating that social dialogue is a decisive factor in fostering mutual cooperation, solidarity, and stable relationships in society.

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

In communication, each participant interacts with others within the framework of their own views, aspirations, and needs. In this process, mutually beneficial cooperation is ensured, and positive effects on the establishment of stable social relations can be observed. According to E. Kochetov, "Communication is a philosophical concept that expresses a particular quality and degree of a communicative process in which the personal viewpoints of participants mutually influence each other. It is often contrasted with monologue, which is regarded as the speech of a single communicator. In the culture of speech, dialogue represents the author's direct or indirect appeal to his characters or readers in a literary work." Likewise, M. Maksudova emphasizes that "Communication is a multifaceted process of developing connections that arise from the needs of joint human activity. Communication (interaction) involves the exchange of information among those engaged in joint activities, taking into account its communicative aspect."

Communication serves as a primary way of satisfying one's needs and achieving desired outcomes. This method of communication is called negotiation, in which both parties pursue common interests while also holding opposing views, ultimately aiming to reach an agreement. By choosing this method, individuals try their best to avoid personal conflicts and may even compromise to achieve their goals. According to V. Kurbatov, "In communication, a certain dialogical community is formed in the process of exchanging statements among different subjects with different positions: mutual enrichment of knowledge, self-development, self-awareness, collective knowledge, and compromise."

In communication between individuals and social structures, social communication plays an important role. Social communication is considered a constant and continuous process in society. Conducting planned communication is not always simple and straightforward. For this, all parties must undergo a complex stage of preparation. At the organizational stage of this social process, based on the importance of communication, specialists in this field are involved, and the goals, objectives, and expected outcomes of

communication are clearly defined. During communication, parties with greater resources, information, plans, and skills often gain more advantages. Most importantly, opponents also prepare for communication and defend their interests deeply.

Therefore, the process of social communication consists of complex relations and requires fundamental knowledge and skills from participants. This communicative process, which demands specific competencies, in turn contributes to the intellectual development of the individual. According to G. Maurina, "The formation of a new social quality such as communicative distinctiveness fosters the development of a communicative individual who possesses the competencies of a social communicator. Having such competencies means becoming the subject of social communication, the creator, and co-author of this creative process."

The laws of social communication development refer to a system of essential, necessary, general, relative, and stable relations of objects and phenomena that determine the character and direction of events arising among different subjects under specific conditions, inevitably leading to certain outcomes. These include: the step-by-step development of communication; the progressive evolution of communication systems; the unity and struggle of contradictions in communication development; the improvement of dynamism and interconnectedness; ensuring the perfection of the communication system; dissemination and accumulation; and the laws of agreement and disagreement.

The culture of communication plays an important role in the practical realization of social communication. Communication culture is formed on the basis of rational knowledge, self-improvement, and economic, spiritual, and other types of relations. It also serves as a criterion that determines people's social and spiritual level as well as their creative abilities. The ability of individuals to establish mutual connections in social practice is also a factor that reflects the advancement of their communication culture. In society, processes in which different categories of people quickly manifest themselves in social life also emerge through communication. Therefore, the features of communication culture in such individuals become visible early on and prove effective in social relations.

A high level of communication culture among people in society demonstrates its positive significance in ensuring the continuity of processes of social stability. Communication culture motivates individuals and social groups to unite on the basis of the fundamental



interests of society. It is also considered a vital reality in showing examples of dedication and initiative in the future prospects and life-or-death processes of society. A person who chooses the right role in social communication can remain active in any situation; for this reason, it is essential that they maintain a high level of social responsibility. According to U. Tashnazarova, "Today, the concept of communication culture is interpreted as a fundamental characteristic of human culture, rooted in the exchange of information across different fields in society where continuous interaction exists, and synonymous with the concepts of mutual relations and communication."

Social communication, as an objective reality, has its own explanatory apparatus. This includes concepts such as reality in communication, creativity in interactions, and technologies of conversation. According to V. Kurbatov, "In society, the form of social communication is realized as the orderly exchange of socially meaningful conversations, which characterizes the maturity level of social relations. In such processes, including the discussion of acute social problems, all possible positions are initially expressed in an equal and free manner, which contributes to strengthening social peace and harmony."

In explaining social communication scientifically, consideration is given to a system of activities that reflects the perception—both emotional and rational—of the emergence, formation, and development of communication systems, as well as the acquisition of certain knowledge about them. This process is not general knowledge of social communication but rather a theory of scientific cognition, which includes empirical and theoretical levels of knowledge, forms of scientific thinking, and scientific methods of cognition. Through these methods, specific directions and technologies of communication are selected and implemented in practice.

Every human being lives in a communicative manner from the very day of birth. They perceive communication through their cognition, imagination, and skills, process it, and then transmit it to others. In daily life, communication is understood as any exchange of information that we receive and comprehend from the surrounding environment through our senses. By observing nature, interacting with people, and through phones, telecommunications, books, and newspapers, we acquire information, and this process also constitutes the practical aspect of social communication. Whenever a person engages in communication, they use the knowledge derived from reasoning and forming conclusions.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the principles and outcomes examined, and on the analysis of the role of social communication in the relationship between the individual and society, we may draw the following conclusions:

Social communication, as a system, is a factor that ensures the stability of society and the protection of the national interests of the state.

Communication is observed in all processes of social life and brings forth constructive principles in mutual relations within society.

Communication strengthens social interconnectedness and mutual cooperation among groups and individuals with common interests.

Communication serves as a criterion of social harmony and the integration of individuals into society, both in interpersonal and inter-institutional relations.

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