
SOCIAL CONSOLIDATION AND SOCIAL CLASSIFICATION IN SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

In this article, according to the principle of social consolidation, the factors that cause these processes to accelerate or slow down according to the level of the members of the society are researched. The change of the social structure is complicated by the socio-cultural dynamics that determine the important features of the social reality, and it is revealed that social-structural factors are of particular importance in the context of consolidation. This is largely based on the fact that it determines the characteristics of consolidation processes and the participation of various social groups representing their interests in them.

Keywords. Society, community, social consolidation, citizenship, people, social stratification, elite, socio-cultural.

Civic activism and government initiatives need to focus on achieving a common and common goal - community integration. Constructive civic activism and responsible state policy in important sections of the country's society are striving for it, and this is also a promising combination in this field. At the same time, the latter involves serious disjunctive risks related to the destructive aspects of civic activism and government initiatives that do not take into account the people's ideals of norm, order, justice and their own identity.

As mentioned above, various elites, who determine the dynamics and direction of the consolidation processes of our society in many ways, have unquestionable pursuit and public interests. Elite (from the French elite) - "the best, chosen part". In the elite theory, economic, political and spiritual elites are distinguished. As a rule, the elite is represented by the rich and highly wealthy groups of the population. Eliminating social contradictions and finding a consensus of the interests of the ruling elite is one of the priorities of our government in the implementation of state regulation. But this has already been noted - the power elite cannot fulfill the national role assigned to it.



Socio-economic reality is characterized by the specific differentiating role of the lifestyle of representatives of social groups, the change of generations and socio-cultural differences as factors of new social stratification. The multiplicity of bases for social stratification determines its vague, often hidden nature, and social strata have certain boundaries. Because they are characterized not only by the basis of the group, but also by the composition of various criteria. In social reality, the species appears to be different and diverse, it is distinguished by the diversity of life forms, lifestyles, and styles. The cultural development of the society defines the attitude of the population to various aspects of social inequality as unfair and not based on necessity.

One of the developing social formations is the "new middle class", which is an independent socio-structural formation distinguished by its own criteria and functions. The generally accepted criteria of the middle class include: ownership, educational level, professional and social status, and other specific characteristics. In modern terminology, the general criteria of the middle class is a certain amount of various types of capital, which belongs to its representatives. However, in modern conditions of high level of social inequality and economic instability, while the boundaries between social groups and strata are quite stable, the middle class is not sufficiently clearly structured in its composition and large enough to successfully perform the functions assigned to it.

According to the researchers, when the middle class is viewed as youth, "The role of youth in the further development of various sectors of the national economy in today's society is very important, because this group with new ideas is an important driving force of the economy and can ensure the wide use of modern technologies in production. For this reason, as the majority of the population of our country is made up of young people, special attention is being paid to this layer. Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the head of our state today, expressed confidence that our youth, who have a high national self-awareness and a sense of pride in their state and nationalism, will continue to do their best to protect themselves. Young people should learn enough about rights and freedom in time, be regularly informed about today's politics, read the past and present history of their people, and be proud of their homeland, nation, language and culture" [1.15.].

From this point of view, among these functions, the tasks that ensure the stability and stability of society are the most important. In a crisis situation, the influence of deconsolidation factors increases when they affect the direct interests of the



middle class and the ruling elite. In the conditions of crisis and high level of social inequality, neither the middle class as a "guarantee of stability" nor the ruling elite trying to ideologically ensure the unity of the population can fully endure.

A large group of low-income citizens, different in composition and socio-demographic characteristics, is becoming increasingly important in society. This is the majority of the country's population (referred to as the "core class"), consisting of people of all occupations and skill levels, public sector employees, and those employed in the private sector.

Social stratification is the differentiation that exists between different groups (classes and strata) of people in a particular society.

Modern empirical studies in the field of social stratification and social mobility are based on theoretical developments and concepts of Western sociological and philosophical scientists M. Weber, P. Sorokin, P. Burde, M. Kohn and other researchers.

According to M. Weber's theory of stratification, "The decisive condition affecting the fate of a person (the first criterion of stratification) is not the fact of belonging to a class, but the position (status) of a person in the market, which allows to improve or worsen his life opportunities. The second criterion of stratification is the prestige, respect, honor that a person or position has. The status esteem received by individuals unites them into groups. Status groups are distinguished by a certain way of life, a way of life, they have certain material and ideal privileges, and they try to take away their morality. Both class and status positions are the source on which political parties rely in the struggle for power - the third criterion of stratification" [2.].

P. Sorokin's theory of stratification was described for the first time in the work "Social Mobility", which is considered a classic work in this field. Social stratification, according to Sorokin's definition, "is the division of a certain set of people (population) into classes at a hierarchical level. Its basis and essence is in the uneven distribution of rights and privileges, responsibilities and duties, in the presence or absence of social values, power and influence among members of a particular community. All diversity of social stratification can be divided into three main forms which are closely related to each other - economic, political and professional forms. This means that those who belong to the highest stratum in one respect are usually in the same stratum in another respect. According to Sorokin, "the interdependence of the three forms of social stratification is far from



complete, because the different layers of each form do not fully correspond to each other, or rather, they correspond only partially"[3.]. Sorokin was the first to call this phenomenon state inconsistency.

In short, it means that a person can occupy a high place in one class and a low place in another. Such inconsistency is painfully experienced by people and can lead to a change in social status and social mobility of the individual for some, he believes.

References

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