

## Consolidation Processes of Social Classification in Society Renewal

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### **Abstract:**

This article reveals the modern social stratification and consolidation processes of the society. In this case, the processes of integration between representatives of different strata of society are based on socio-philosophical aspects. This is the basis for the formation of successful and positive interpersonal relationships.

**Keywords:** Society, community development, social class, consolidation, social consolidation, renewal, state, poverty.

**INTRODUCTION.** Consolidation processes in the state and politics are determined by the influence of various factors, including institutional, political, social, economic and cultural complex. Structural factors also play an important role among this variety, which shows that the deterministic nature of the social structure is closely related to democratization and political consolidation in the process of civil society formation. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan noted, "As we have set ourselves the goal of turning Uzbekistan into a developed country, we can achieve this only through rapid reforms, science and innovation. For this, first of all, we need to increase the practical effectiveness of the reforms, to make our population more active in promoting new initiatives in the localities" [1.22.]. It is known that the modernization of society is directly related to the processes of social consolidation.

**LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS.** The processes of consolidation and stability of society depend on the substance of political culture (citizen who owns it). Research in this regard was carried out by the thinker Confucius in ancient China. He saw "the ruler of the state and civil servants as a force that ensures the stable development of the political system." Although Confucius did not use the concept of "political culture" and "consolidation in the development of society" in his teaching, he emphasized that "in the social and political processes of the country, in a person (li) having principles that are in accordance with the norms established in society, (de) constantly improving oneself, (jen) always looking at people with love, (i) feeling human duty and justice, (zhi) striving for knowledge, (sao and di) respecting elders, (chun) showing one's loyalty, (jan) gentleness in dealing with people, (tsin) It shows that vital principles such as being able to maintain one's reputation among people are of high importance" [2.170.]. According to the social structure of the sustainable development of society, it forms its own structure. Under the influence of internal mechanisms, the modern stage of transformation contributes to the formation of a new social structure. In this case, the stability of the society is directly related to the cultural components of the society.

Philosopher Aristotle described the factors affecting the social stratification and consolidation processes of society in his views and works. In particular, he highly evaluates the role of middle class representatives in social and political life and justifies it as follows: "... the most important

thing is that state communication is carried out through the middle class; a country where the middle class is the majority is preferable; because the middle class is stronger than both the rich and the poor classes, and stronger than each of them"[3.508.]. In this opinion, Aristotle recognizes the presence of socio-political culture in the representatives of the middle class, and thus doubts the presence of socio-political culture in the representatives of the richest and lowest classes in society.

The establishment of permanent relations between the people and the authorities means the beginning of open social and political movements. Scientist K. Deych, who conducted effective research in this direction, evaluates political modernization as a category of participation and mobilization. According to him, "modernization depends on mass participation, which includes a growing form of political decentralization"[4.11.]. Another philosopher-scientist A. Rastow states that "The expansion of political participation is the main key to political development"[5.334.]. According to these opinions, the nature and speed of the modernization of society in the processes of social stratification and consolidation depends on the growth of open competition of free elites and the level of political involvement of ordinary citizens.

According to research scientists, "the processes of renewal of society and formation of statehood in Uzbekistan were divided into the following stages and analyzed:

- the initial stage, which includes the first reforms and changes related to the transition period and the formation of the foundations of national statehood -1991-2000;
- the second stage, which includes the enrichment and modernization of political and civil institutions with democratic content - 2001 - 2007 years;
- the third stage, which covers the processes of ensuring consistent reform of the legislation, judicial system and social and humanitarian spheres, raising the country's international image, introducing new institutional changes in the electoral system and management sphere -2008-2016;

2017 which includes new democratic reforms, further improvement of state administration, increasing the responsibility and capacity of institutions of democratic civil society the stage of the following years"[6.14.] emphasizes the need to divide into In our opinion, the theory of modern approaches to the problem of social consolidation began to take shape in these periods. This phenomenon is distinguished by the variety of practical areas in which it is carried out and studied. One of the still unresolved contradictions in social theory is the contradiction between the need for the consolidation of society and the postulation of its repressive nature as a result of the actions of the authorities. The resolution of this contradiction can be seen in increasing the civic reflex and activity. According to the theoretical and practical significance of our research, firstly, the further development of the concept of social conjunction allows us to bring research on the problems of social consolidation to a heuristically promising theoretical and methodological level. Secondly, the conducted research allows enriching practical social studies in certain areas of social consolidation, that is, in the socio-cultural sphere. Third, it can be useful in formulating appropriate public policies to achieve social harmony and social unity in a modernizing society.

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 area. 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, the consolidation processes of the society will have public interests that determine its dynamics and directions in many ways. 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.

According to the principle of social consolidation, these processes speed up or slow down according to the level of society members. The change of the social structure is complicated by the socio-cultural dynamics that determine the important features of the social reality, and the social-structural factors become especially important in the conditions of consolidation. In a broad sense, culture becomes the main means of explaining modern social changes. This largely determines the characteristics of consolidation processes and the participation of various social groups expressing their interests in them.

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 variety appears to be different and different, it is distinguished by the variety 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. Commonly 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 social inequality and economic instability, the boundaries between social groups and strata are quite stable, and 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 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 national statehood, will do their best to protect themselves from now on. 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" [7.15.].

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.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.** 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" [8].

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 certain 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." Sorokin was the first to call this phenomenon state inconsistency. This is because a person can occupy a high position in one class and a low position in another. Such inconsistency is painfully experienced by people, and for some it can lead to a change in social status and social mobility of a person[9.], he believes.

Other scientists K. Davis and V. Moore saw the reason for the existence of the stratification system in the uneven distribution of privileges and social prestige. The main functional reason explaining the universal existence of stratification is related to the fact that any society inevitably faces the problem of placing and motivating individuals within its social structure. Society, as a functioning organism, must somehow divide its members into different social positions and motivate them to fulfill the obligations associated with these positions.

The famous French scientist P. Bourde made an important contribution to the development of the theory of stratification and mobility. He comes to the conclusion that the possibilities of social mobility are determined by various resources at the disposal of individuals or various forms of economic capital, cultural capital, and symbolic capital.

The American philosopher and scientist M.Kon puts forward a unique hypothesis and proves the position of stratification on the basis of empirical research as a close connection between personal values.

For those who have a high social status and feel themselves as competent members of a comfortable society, the main value is the idea of achievement.

Conversely, for positions of lower social stratification, people see themselves as less competent members of society, towards whom they are indifferent or hostile, in which conformism is characteristic.

Regarding issues of social mobility, M.Kon emphasizes that people with an active lifestyle have a greater chance of having a high social status[10.].

The priority direction of the social policy of the United Nations (UN), international economic organizations, and national states is to identify the socially disadvantaged part of the population, and to strengthen the effectiveness of their social protection. According to the International Labor Organization, "in 2017-2019, 29 percent of the world's population used social security

services, 41.1 percent of women with children were mothers, 21.8 percent of those of working age were unemployed, 27.8 percent of disabled persons of working age were unemployed." percentage of disability benefits they had the opportunity to get" [11.].

Types of social inequality:

Economic inequality (inequality of use of economic resources);

Political inequality (unequal opportunities to rule and rule);

Gender inequality (inequality based on the distribution of rights between men and women in society);

Information inequality (restriction of people's opportunities due to different use of communication and information media);

Cultural inequality (inequality between people based on cultural characteristics) includes.

**CONCLUSION.** For the successful implementation of the modernization of the society, the active cooperation of the state authorities and broad layers of the country's population, first of all, with the "Base layer" is of great importance. This is the largest layer that determines the economic, socio-political and socio-cultural situation of our society.

One of the issues that has been troubling mankind since the earliest times is the problem of poverty. For example, the famous Greek thinker Aristotle, who lived in 384-322 BC, said: "Committing suicide because you cannot endure poverty or other similar sufferings is not bravery, but a sign of cowardice." Because this is weakness, avoiding difficulties. A weak person accepts death not for good, but to get rid of suffering.

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