



THE ISSUE OF THE PROBLEM OF STRATIFICATION IN THE MODERN WORLD

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Abstract. The article analyzes the criteria for social stratification of the population. The current state and development trends of social stratification of society in Uzbekistan are identified, and the fact that rapid changes are taking place on a global scale today, and a new balance of power is being formed in the international arena, is analyzed.

Key words: social protection, social stratification of the population, social group, social class, socially needy population, social problem, social tension, active social protection, passive social protection.

Абстрактный. В статье анализируются критерии социального расслоения населения. Определено современное состояние социального расслоения общества в Узбекистане и тенденции развития, проанализировано, что происходят быстрые изменения в глобальном масштабе, формируется новое соотношение сил на международной арене.

Ключевые слова: социальная защита, социальное расслоение населения, социальная группа, социальный класс, социально нуждающееся население, социальная проблема, социальная напряженность, активная социальная защита, пассивная социальная защита.

Annotatsiya. Maqolada aholining ijtimoiy jihatdan tabaqalanish mezonlari tahlil etilgan. O'zbekistonda jamiyatning ijtimoiy tabaqalanishining hozirgi holati va rivojlanish tendensiyalari aniqlangan hamda Hozirgi zamonda global miqyosda shiddatli o'zgarishlar yuz bermoqda, xalqaro maydonda kuchlarning yangi nisbati shakllanmoqdaligi tahlil etilgan.

Tayanch iboralar: Ijtimoiy himoya, aholining ijtimoiy jihatdan tabaqalanishi, ijtimoiy guruh, ijtimoiy sinf, ijtimoiy jihatdan muhtoj aholi, ijtimoiy muammo, ijtimoiy tanglik, aktiv ijtimoiy himoya, passiv ijtimoiy himoya.

Nowadays, rapid changes are taking place on a global scale, a new balance of power is being formed in the international arena. At the same time, new threats are emerging in the international arena, and this situation is forcing the countries of the world to find appropriate solutions to emerging problems and renew their political and economic strategies.

These processes will not fail to affect the Central Asian region, including Uzbekistan. Tell me, how are these changes affecting the stability and gradualness of the priorities of Uzbekistan's foreign policy, and the establishment of its main directions?

- The impact of global trends of the 21st century on the priorities of our country's foreign policy is an important issue, and undoubtedly, it is always relevant on the agenda of Uzbek diplomacy.

Of course, the world processes are deeply analyzed and taken into account by the leadership of our country in determining and implementing Uzbekistan's foreign policy. Regardless of the situation in the international arena and any emerging threats, the independence and sovereignty of our state, security and sustainable socio-economic development, and the well-being of all our citizens must be reliably ensured.

The analysis of social protection of the population in the world practice shows that today in every country it

is possible to observe the social stratification of the society, its division into different social groups and classes. In the conditions of market economy, the social structure of the society is different in different countries depending on the balance between the production and the system of social relations in the country. An analysis of socio-economic theories on the social stratification of society shows that in the system of socio-economic relations, people's forms of ownership and the characteristics of its accumulation, the level of income and consumption of the population, power and the ability to use it, and the desire to be respected among other members of society create a social stratification of society.

Based on the results of research conducted by international experts, it is possible to divide the social stratification of the population into two groups according to the reasons for its occurrence.

1. Individual characteristics of people - this type of stratification usually implies that in a market economy, people's ability to earn a certain level of income or satisfy their needs depends on their efforts. That is, having a high level of qualifications and professional skills leads to an increase in people's income;

2. The redistribution of national wealth is usually associated with the fact that the provision of social security services in a market economy is likely to create a sense of dependency among low-income, socially disadvantaged segments of the population, which implies the ineffectiveness of passive social protection programs for the population.

Social stratification of the population is a characteristic feature of any country, and it has its own positive and negative consequences. The positive feature of social stratification is the implementation of social protection programs aimed at stimulating the middle class in the country, with priority given to active social protection programs, which leads to increased competition between certain social groups of society and an increase in the efficiency of the country's economy in terms of production and service provision. That is, as the income of the population increases, the social image of society improves. At the same time, the failure of the government to consistently implement programs aimed at preventing and reducing social stratification of the population can lead to the following negative consequences:

1. increase in the number of socially disadvantaged population and discontent;
2. increase in social problems and increasing social tension;
3. an increase in the cost of financing the state's social protection of the population, including the support of the health and education systems;
4. increase in social conflict between different social groups of the population, different sectors of the economy, rural and urban residents;

Taking into account the above, in each country, in order to prevent social stratification of the population, stimulate the middle class and improve the social image of society, the processes of social differentiation in society are managed through economic mechanisms (tax policy, social security, etc.) and levers of social protection of the population. This, in turn, requires the development of a system of social stratification indicators in each country. An analysis of world practice shows that, based on the scope of the impact of social stratification on the level of social stability in the country, a system of national social stratification indicators has been developed in most developed and developing countries (Table 2). Based on the data presented in Table 2, it can be said that in order to comprehensively study the social stratification of the population and achieve specific results, it is first of all advisable to distinguish between national and private components related to social stratification in the country. In the economic literature, the income indicator occupies the main place in the studies aimed at studying the social stratification of the population in the conditions of the market economy. This indicator is regularly used in scientific research conducted by international organizations.

Differentiation of population income consists of the following indicators calculated on the basis of blind salesman mathematical methods.

1. decile coefficient of income differentiation – the ratio between the maximum incomes of the top 10 percent and the bottom 10 percent;
2. the quintile coefficient of income differentiation is the ratio between the minimum incomes of the 20 percent of the most well-off and the 20 percent of the least well-off;
3. Funds ratio – the ratio between the population with the highest income and the population with the lowest income;

4. Gini coefficient (income concentration coefficient) is an indicator describing the distribution of income among different social groups of the population;
5. Income (wage) differentiation – an indicator characterizing the inequality of wages (income of the population) across sectors of the economy or regions and areas of the country;
6. The ratio of the average and minimum wage is an indicator characterizing the inequality of income sources of social groups of the population. In our country, the practice of assessing the social stratification of the population is carried out on the basis of the Resolution of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 24, 2010 No. 18 “On the Procedure for the Methodology of Household Surveys”. In accordance with this regulation, a system of indicators (indicators) such as the grouping of the population by average per capita cash income, the grouping of the population by decile and quintile coefficients of the total cash income of the population, the Gini coefficient and the fund coefficient are used to characterize the social stratification of the population in Uzbekistan.

In order to study the living standards and well-being of the population in our country, and to assess the social stratification of the population, state statistical bodies annually conduct surveys of households on a republican scale using the method of sample observation. The methodology for conducting such surveys is adapted to world standards, and based on the recommendations of the World Bank, the United Nations, and the Economic Commission for Europe, 10,000 households are selected across the regions of the republic and social surveys are conducted. The results of these surveys, in turn, allow us to assess the effectiveness of social protection programs implemented in our country.

Based on the practice of developed countries in social protection of the population, it can be said that the formation of incomes of the population, the growth of average wages and pensions, along with strengthening the income base of the population and creating the basis for the development of the middle class in society, is an important factor in stimulating consumption of the population. As a result of the measures taken by our government in recent years to provide social support to the population, per capita incomes, average wages, pensions and social benefits have been steadily growing. In particular, according to these indicators, by the end of 2024, we can observe that real per capita incomes increased by almost 12 times compared to 2017, and the average wages and pensions by 23.9 and 18.4 times, respectively.

The active social protection programs implemented by our government to improve the social image of society and stimulate the middle class are creating a basis for strengthening the income base of the population, along with increasing employment in our country. In 2017-2024, the indicators of total income of the population and real total income of the population increased by 1.8 times, and the volumes of total and real total income of the population per capita increased by more than 1.7 times. In particular, during the period under review, total income of the population increased from 101,661 billion soums to 186,233 billion soums, total income per capita from 3,361.5 thousand soums to 5,450.2 thousand soums, the volume of real total income from 95,028 billion soums to 170,123 billion soums, and the indicator of real total income per capita from 3,142.1 thousand soums to 5,252.8 thousand soums. Over the past five years, the annual growth rate of total income of the population has averaged almost 18 percent, and, accordingly, real total income of the population has reached 10 percent, while the average annual growth rate of real total income per capita has been 8.5 percent.

In particular, in 2017-2024, the income structure of our country's population improved, with income from production reaching 71.0 percent, income from property increasing 1.5 times during the analyzed period and amounting to 4.2 percent, and the share of primary income of the population in total income increased from 73.0 percent to 75.2 percent, respectively. The share of transfer income decreased by 2.2 percentage points during this period, amounting to 24.8 percent.

The results of the conducted statistical analyses show that the incomes of the population in our country are growing at a steady pace. The Gini index, which is widely used in studies by international organizations to assess the difference in incomes of the population, decreased by 1.6 times in Uzbekistan in 1990-2024, to 0.25. It should be noted that this result is significantly lower than in many economically developed and developing countries of the world.

As a result of the reforms implemented in our country, positive changes in the fair distribution of incomes among different social groups of the population are occurring, which is reflected in the indicators

describing the differentiation between the monetary incomes of the population. In particular, the decile coefficient, which represents the difference between the incomes of the 10% well-off and 10% insufficiently well-off population in our country, has a steady downward trend, this number is 6.2 times instead of 21.1 times in 2000, and the quintile coefficient (20% population groups and the difference between) decreased from 9.9 times to 3.9 times.

As a result of active social protection programs implemented in our country, the income base of the population has been steadily decreasing, and the composition of the population's consumption expenditures is being optimized from year to year, with the share of expenditures on non-food products and services increasing. In particular, in 2017-2024, the share of food products in the composition of the population's consumption expenditures decreased by 15.2 percent, while expenditures on the purchase of non-food products increased by 7.1 percent, and expenditures on services by 8.1 percent.

Based on the above data, it can be said that the social image of society in our country is improving from year to year. In this regard, it is also possible to see the results of the measures taken by our government to implement social protection programs for the population and stimulate the middle class in society. In particular, as a result of the reforms implemented, strong social policy measures have been clearly and purposefully implemented, creating the basis for the growth of gross incomes of the population. This ensured that the share of the middle-income population in the total population in our country increased by almost 2.9 times in 1990-2024, reaching 51.3 percent. Based on the research we have conducted and the analysis of statistical results, it is advisable to develop social protection programs taking into account the specific characteristics of the regions in order to further increase the targeting and effectiveness of active social protection programs aimed at social protection of the population and the formation of incomes of the population, which will be implemented in our country in the coming years. At the same time, it is necessary to take into account factors such as structural changes in per capita income and expenditure, consumption of basic food products and provision of durable goods, living conditions and standards in the region, provision of the population with comfortable and modern housing, development and improvement of the living environment, and increase attention to creating a comfortable living environment for the population.

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