

THE PLACE AND ROLE OF SOCIAL STRATIFICATION IN SOCIETY IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A FAIR SOCIAL POLICY.

Qalandarova Farida Azamatovna

*Independent researcher at the Bukhara engineering
technological institute*

Annotation. *Ensuring the stability of society is an important factor affecting social consolidation. The answer to the fundamental socio-philosophical question of what is possible and what is not possible in society can be learned by studying solidarity. The emergence of the concept of social solidarity itself in social philosophy is put forward in the works of the philosopher O.Comte. According to his ideas, social solidarity is created through a constant division of labor. Then, the cycle that arises and is implemented in the family forms a strong society. According to the concept of the famous scientist E.Durkheim, solidarity is also associated with increased functional specialization, which not only increases labor productivity, but also expresses the essence of social solidarity, which is characterized as a change in social relations in society, a transitional period.*

Key words: *natural multinationality, social solidarity, social relations, social consolidation.*

Introduction. Stability, which affects social consolidation in society, is defined in the philosophical encyclopedic dictionary as follows: "Stability (social) is the existence of peace and harmony in society and the conditions for its strengthening, a state of harmony between social strata, forces and political parties; the continuous continuation of the state of social agreement between the state, public organizations and citizens". In this regard, the factor ensuring the harmonious action of the state, society and individuals plays an important role in demonstrating the stability of society.

In particular, the dependence of social consolidation on socio-cultural factors of social integration in socio-economic processes, including ethnocultural aspects, has been studied. In particular, the ethnological concept scientifically analyzes the ethnocultural, ethnolinguistic and ethnosociological processes of peoples and nationalities from an ethnological and anthropological point of view. This concept provides for the division of countries into natural and artificial multinational.

Natural multinationality - implies the coexistence of different nations and peoples, close to each other since ancient times, living side by side in the same region, living in harmony for centuries, having a common history, culture, traditions, customs, values, and a commonality associated with the struggle against external enemies, and the subsequent emergence of various states in this region due to the need for social development.

Consistently undergoing modernization and renewal processes in all spheres. The main goal of innovative processes, along with the development of society, is to ensure a stable life, freedom, peace, and a fulfilling life for people. The attention paid by our state to the younger generation, providing them with a decent education, and realizing their aspirations for science are closely related to modernization processes. After all, “the effectiveness of the reforms being carried out in our country today is directly related, first of all, to the expansion of the ranks of young cadres who are highly spiritual, independent-minded, and capable of taking responsibility for the fate and prospects of our Motherland. In the system of continuing education, which is one of the important tools for studying the harmony and contradiction of the needs and interests of young people in civil society, it is one of the urgent tasks to further increase attention to the expansion of independent opportunities for pupils and students, to create and expand conditions for using the existing conditions, modern methods of education and upbringing in their creative work, and to activate the process of activities so that young people regularly acquire a set of information necessary for their development. One of the urgent tasks is to develop mechanisms for combating conflicts in ensuring the needs and interests of young people. Information occupies a special place among the factors affecting human needs. In the era of globalization, the diversity of information is expanding. Today, achievements of global significance in the life of Uzbekistan are primarily associated with political processes. Rapid changes taking place in the international arena require a wide-scale manifestation of political needs among citizens. For the manifestation of political needs, citizens need political knowledge that meets the requirements of the time. Political knowledge, in turn, is aimed at increasing the political culture of the individual. Political culture, in turn, leads to political activity. The need of the individual serves as the basis for this process in dealing with political issues. It should be noted that all citizens of our republic “try to be informed about information and politics”. Currently, the world is changing rapidly, and competition is increasing in all areas, in obtaining and transmitting information, and in forming an influential public opinion. In such complex conditions, life sets new demands and tasks for us. At the same time, it is necessary to provide young people with a decent education and realize their aspirations for science. In any society, progress and a prosperous life can be achieved through human activity, tireless work and aspiration. To do this, it is necessary to increase social activity and creative activity in young people, to turn them into active members of reforms. As a result of supporting their efforts, personal interests and the interests of society are ensured. Interests, in turn, arise from goals. “The goal is determined by the opportunity. If opportunities are not created, raising a well-rounded generation will remain a plan drawn in the sand, as in some countries. But in our country, these opportunities were created first of all. First of all, new laws were adopted and a

solid legal basis was formed”. Therefore, the legal and normative basis created in our country serves as an important factor in the modernization of society. It is necessary to comprehensively analyze the conceptual foundations and social philosophical aspects of the harmony of needs and interests in youth activities, the mechanisms for humanizing the needs and interests of youth in the context of an information society, the development of axiological approaches, ways to form praxeological thinking in ensuring the harmony of needs and interests in youth activities at a new stage of development of society, conflicts in ensuring the needs and interests of youth in the information struggle space, the development of proposals and recommendations on ways to ensure the commonality of needs and interests in the process of modernizing society and building a civil society, the national idea, which is important for the development of our country, and the role of the socio - economic development strategy of Uzbekistan in the development of society and youth , the needs and aspirations of youth in society, the education of youth based on the national idea , the formation of an enlightened generation at the current stage of development of our society, and the processes aimed at achieving their physical and mental, spiritual, political, and spiritual maturity. A person should be guaranteed the right to work, to occupy a certain job, to choose a specific profession, a specialty, to work in a place that suits his interests, to fully enjoy and use his abilities in work, to make his work productive for society, and to be free and equal. This is the basis of the democratic features of human life. Unemployment violates the most important human right, namely the right to work.

In the implementation of modernization at the new stage of development of society, the slogan “the people should serve the state bodies, not the state bodies” is being manifested in all spheres. The processes of modernization are being carried out by our government according to a plan, based on a working map, with the development of economic development and social protection measures, the construction of modern housing, the improvement of the social environment of citizens, the issue of employment, and reforms aimed at increasing wages. At the same time, great attention is paid to the issue of further improving science and the modern education system in educating young people. Only education leads a person to perfection and society to development. Therefore, now the head of our state is paying great attention to expanding the right to education and thus increasing the number of specialists with higher education in society. The realities of current globalization processes are causing us to prioritize the problem of maintaining social stability. At the same time, the phrase "Sustainable Development", which began to be actively studied in the first half of this century, when the problem of the general sustainability of society arose, began to be used throughout the world after the UN Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992. This concept includes:

“First, recognizing that the focus is on people who should have the right, to live healthy and productive lives in harmony with nature;

Secondly, environmental protection should become an integral part of the development process;

Third, the right to development must be implemented in such a way that it is equally ensured. Meeting the environmental development needs of present and future generations;

Fourth, to reduce disparities in the living standards of the peoples of the world and to eradicate poverty and deprivation”. This is reflected in the consolidation of the social and political aspects of the sustainable development model. Social consolidation is one of the elements of the concept of sustainable development, ensuring the harmonious functioning of political institutions .

In conclusion, the study of social consolidation as a multifactorial phenomenon contributes to the further development of the analytical tools of social philosophy in terms of studying the problems of conjunctive social processes.

The basis for transforming the implementation of social consolidation factors into a nationwide movement is the principles of socio-philosophical, structural-functional, activity-based, and interdisciplinary approaches.

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