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THE ROLE OF THE MIDDLE SOCIAL CLASS IN CIVIL SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Abstract. The article analyzes the tendencies of growing middle social class in developed societies, their role in developing and improving civil society, and the importance of western countries' experience in Uzbekistan. Students will also be informed about the reforms undertaken in Uzbekistan and their results.

Keywords: civil society, upper, middle and lower classes of society, nongovernmental organizations, social unit, social structure, social categorization.

The development of the civil society in the developed countries is of great importance for the development of the middle social class of society. Significant changes have occurred in the class, stratification, structure and interactions of social strata in recent decades: internal classification processes have intensified, the mobility of social units has increased, new stratigraphic groups have been formed. Western societies came in three categories: upper, middle, lower.

An example of analyzing the upper class on the basis of this classification is the US society: in recent decades, there has been a rapid enrichment of the upper strata. From 200,000 to 400,000 people (0.1-0.2% of the US population) are eligible for \$ 10 million. 1 million dollars and owns several million real estate per year. The dollar will be profitable. Approximately 200,000 upper-class representatives earn between 5 and 10 million and another 300,000 to \$ 5 million dollars.

There are approximately 1.5 million NGOs in the United States. NGOs cover all areas of society and represent the interests and needs of the population in such areas as foreign policy, elections, environmental protection, health care, women's rights, economic development, social protection of youth and the elderly¹.

The American approach to civil society is most prominent in this area - the Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project of Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland. Based on this project, the activities of NGOs are defined in 12 areas: 1) culture and leisure; 2) education and research; 3) health care; 4) social services; 5) environmental protection; 6) development of local communities; 7) protection of human rights; 8) mediation for philanthropy; 9) international; 10) religious; 11) trade unions, business associations and unions; 12) other directions.

Within the framework of this project, a study was conducted on the structure, volume, problems and results of NGOs in 35 countries (16 developed, 14 developing, 5 transition economies), which resulted in

the following: sector contribution 1.3 trln. or 5.5% of GDP. Nearly 40 million in NGOs the number of people employed (of which 20 million were paid) made up 4.5% of the economically active population in 35 countries².

Currently, the upper class is characterized by a complex internal structure: the fact that it is categorized according to the organizational forms of property; size and area of additional capital; type of professional activity (senior managers, politicians, managers); features of the lifestyle; political purpose and direction; ethnic, territorial, demographic and other features.

Changes in the upper class social structure of postindustrial countries are accompanied by:

The size of this class can only be approximate: it is about 3-4% of the economically active population.

According to the famous historian Arnold Toynbee, modern civilization is a middle-class civilization. The share of the middle class in the structure of developed societies is 60-70%. Different academic schools use different criteria to distinguish the middle class as a social unit. Self-assessment of status and income is often used as a criterion. It is widely believed that two-thirds of Western societies have middle-class incomes, while the poor and the rich are few. Many analysts also argue that the current middle class is a small proprietor of means of production. Such small businesses - the so-called "middle-class" US farmers and the UK's business - make up 10-15%. In the developed world, the so-called "new middle class" or "managers and professionals class" are 20-25%, most of whom are highly educated, mental health professionals, freelancers.

The middle class meets all the essentials for the well-being of society: jobs, consumer goods, medical care, scientific discoveries and more. According to social scientists, the middle class - the class-opponents - also appears to be a factor in softening their differences. From the socio-economic point of view, the middle class has the tendency to reduce conflicts between different professions, urban and rural. In

¹ История НКО в США Блог посольства США в Москве <http://embassy-voices.livejournal.com/19048.html>.

² Санович С. Исследования гражданского общества и НКО в Европе и США (краткий обзор). Материал

подготовлен специально для информационно-аналитического портала "Socpolitika.ru"// http://www.socpolitika.ru/rus/ngo/foreign_experience/document4692_print.shtml.

family relations, the middle class is seen as a factor that promotes the values of traditional families in the creation of equal opportunities for women and men in society. Politically, the middle class is the social backbone of the centrist (centric) movement of traditions, norms, knowledge-bearers, high citizenship, and independent identity³.

The middle class dominance in the societal structure of developed societies provides broad opportunities for sustainable living in society, despite the occasional increase in social and political tension between the lower classes. Such tensions are mitigated as a result of the majority (middle class) being neutral. More importantly, it is the emergence of the middle class as the backbone of civil society, the political basis of democracy and change. At the same time, the social tension is alleviated by the fact that the middle class is under the influence of the upward and downward pressure - the two-story curtain.

One of the most significant changes in the social structures of developed societies is the increase in real incomes of the working population. However, income distribution is based on inequality. The ratio of income between the 20% and the poorest is 12: 1 in the United States, 9: 1 in France, 8: 1 in the UK, 5: 1 in the UK, Sweden, the Netherlands, and 4: 1 in Japan.

The social categorization of the societies of the developed countries is characterized by the following: the emergence of a large number of groups that represent several classes; activation of internal classification; increase in the mobility of structural elements; increasing the standard of living. These processes provide opportunities for sustainable development of many developed countries and further deepening of civil society ideas. The main strategic task of the modern developed countries is to achieve a civic consensus by taking into account and coordinating the interests of different social groups, and ensuring civic solidarity for the integration of society⁴.

In summary, civil society was formed as a logical result and result of many thousands of years of development and improvement of traditional societies.

At the beginning of the 21st century, ideas of civil society and the practice of building such a society have become no longer new to the countries of Asia and Latin America. Civil society has begun to position itself as a necessary "spiritual social resource" for the development of each country.

As a result of Mirziyoev's election as President of Uzbekistan, his new era of reforms based on the idea that government bodies should serve our people, has undergone radical changes in this area over the past three years. The Strategy of Action for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan identifies

the development of civil society as a key and foremost priority.

In Uzbekistan, more than 200 regulatory and legal acts have been adopted to improve the efficiency of NGOs, and the institutional framework for their further development has been established. Currently, over 9,200 NGOs are the main institutions for the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of individuals and legal entities, democratic values, and the achievement of social, cultural and educational goals.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Measures to Strengthen the Role of Civil Society Institutions in the Democratic Renewal of the Country" (May 4, 2018) is a legal basis for radical reforms in this area. The Decree notes that there are a number of systemic problems and shortcomings that prevent the active participation of NGOs in the implementation of large-scale reforms in the field of building civil society in the country, enhancing political culture and legal awareness of citizens, meeting their spiritual and other non-material needs has shown:

there are no effective and constructive mechanisms of dialogue between the state and civil society, no systematic analysis of the needs of NGOs, no effective platform for exchange of views on important issues of further development of the state and society;

low level of involvement of non-governmental organizations in the development and implementation of socio-economic development programs and regulations does not allow for the deep study and consideration of the interests of all social groups represented by various NGOs;

excess of bureaucratic requirements and barriers in the legislative norms, which regulate the process of registration of non-governmental non-commercial organizations and their activities, are outdated and do not meet modern requirements;

the material and technical support of NGOs is still unsatisfactory, and government funds to support civil society institutions do not allow for medium-term and long-term large-scale and nationwide projects and programs⁵.

According to this Decree, the Advisory Council for the Development of Civil Society was established under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Its main tasks are:

developing proposals for the formation of a national model of civil society development in the medium and long term, and the formation of a national model;

initiation of fundamental and applied research in the field of civil society development with the participation of scientific and expert groups, organization of systematic study, generalization and

³ Гражданское общество: понятие, структура, функции / <http://geum.ru/book/133/532.html>.

⁴ Гражданское общество: понятие, структура, функции / <http://geum.ru/book/133/532.html>.

⁵ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг "Мамлакатни демократик янгилаш жараёнида

фуқаролик жамияти институтларининг ролини тубдан ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида"ги Фармони (4 май 2018 й.)// <http://press-service.uz/uz/lists/view/1819>.

analysis of public opinion on the state policy on development of civil society and its practical results;

development of indicators that assess the development of civil society, the level of cooperation of civil society institutions with government agencies, as well as their contribution to the socio-economic development of the country;

assistance to civil society institutions in the development of their international cooperation, to study best international practices and to apply this experience in Uzbekistan.

As the analysis shows, to date, civil society building reforms in Uzbekistan have focused on radical changes in this area. As of April 1, 2019, the number of small businesses and micro-firms has reached 289.4 thousand. They have grown by 21.4% over the past year. The middle social class in the country has begun to act as a force for change in society. Also, the importance of the development of NGOs and other civil society institutions has also begun to grow. Reforms in this area have also begun to ensure human rights and freedoms, as well as entrepreneurship and religious freedom in the country. That is why the interest of

foreign experts and public figures in Uzbekistan over the last three years has been growing.

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ANALYSIS OF SOCIO-POLITICAL PROCESSES IN AFGHANISTAN IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY AND THE PROBLEMS OF STATEHOOD

Abstract. Although the Afghan state, which has been operating for almost half a century since the beginning of the 20th century, has undergone some reforms and transformations in the field of public administration, it still has some problems with governance. Of course, external factors also had a negative effect on this. Although Afghanistan was able to gain independence by opposing the colonial policy of external forces, internal problems in the country had a negative impact on the further development of the Afghan state.

Keywords: internal factors, “durbar-e shakhi”, “Nizomi” and “Mulki”, external factors, independence, administrative-territorial division, province, reforms, religious factor.

The Afghan ruler, Amir Abdurakhman (1880-1901), took some measures to strengthen the Afghan statehood and to eliminate internal factors that adversely affect its development. In particular, he sought to put an end to the disintegration of the country into fragments and small estates by the traditional practice used by previous Afghan rulers, by sending boys to governors in various provinces and large cities of the country. Abdurakhman also realized that the failure to announce a clear successor, as in the days of the previous rulers, would result in massacres among the sons of the ruler, and that only the state and the ordinary people would suffer. Abdurakhman made relevant conclusions after the struggle during the occupation of the Afghan throne, the hard struggle for reunification of the throne and the restraining efforts of

representatives of his dynasty, the former emir of Sherali Khan⁶.

Amir Abdurakhman decided that all his sons would remain in the capital, Kabul, in order to prevent his son from taking the throne, except for the official heir, and urge his sons to take the throne with the support of various Afghan tribal leaders or senior officials and local governors.

In the last years of his reign, Amir Abdurakhman became seriously ill and had difficulty moving. Noting that his death was inevitable, he paved the way for his eldest son Khabibullakhan to participate in government affairs.

Amir Abdurakhman paid special attention to the upbringing of his son Khabibullakhan and entrusted his son, the successor of the throne, to his government from a young age, directing some ministries and agencies. At

⁶ Mannonov A.M., Abdullaev N.A., Rashidov R.R. *Afg'oniston tarixi. O'quv qo'llanma.* – Toshkent: “Barkamol fayz media”, 2018. – B. 141-142.