



Social Layer In the Development of Civil Society

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Abstract. *The article analyzes the trends in the growth of the middle social class in the societies of developed countries, their role in the development and improvement of civil society, the significance of the experience of Western countries in this area for Uzbekistan. Also, the readers are offered the reforms carried out in Uzbekistan in this area, and their results.*

Key words: *civil society, democratic society, law, rule of law, legal awareness, legal culture, public consciousness, market economy.*

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Introduction:

In his Address to the Oliy Majlis, President Sh.M. Mirziyoev mentioned the large number of cases of unfounded investigations of the representatives of the business sector and the fact that the officials of the state agencies do not allow the development of entrepreneurship as the reason why the business sector in our country is not developing at the expected level and speed. He declared 2018 as "the year of supporting active entrepreneurship, innovative ideas and technologies", and announced that he decided to suspend the audit of financial and economic activities of all business entities for 2 years. This reality can be recognized as a great turning point in the field of strengthening the social stratum of owners and protection of private property by the state.

Also, the head of the country introduced new concepts and essences to business activity: "Active entrepreneurship is an economic direction that organizes business activity on the basis of innovative, that is, modern approaches, advanced technology and management methods. By an active entrepreneur, we mean business people who are able to produce competitive products, and most importantly, create new jobs, support not only themselves and their families, but also benefit society as a whole."¹

The decentralization of licensing procedures and regulations in the field of entrepreneurship and private property development by state agencies - their transfer from the center to the district and region is recognized as a reform in this field. As a result of this reform, the burden on the owner will be reduced, now instead of waiting for 3-4 months from office to office, he will be engaged in his private activity and save his money.

The transition to a free currency policy in the country, the establishment of a procedure for the heads of supervisory bodies under the leadership of the Prosecutor General to organize monthly meetings with exemplary, active businessmen to hear the problems that are bothering them, to identify

¹President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev Has received an Address from the Oliy Majlis. 2018 yearDecember//[https://nrm.uz/contentf?doc=573929_o'zbekiston_respublikasi_prezidenti_shavkat_mirzиеvning_oliy_majlisa_murojaatnomasi\(2018_yil_28_dekabr\)&products=1_vse_zakonodatelstvo_uzbekistana](https://nrm.uz/contentf?doc=573929_o'zbekiston_respublikasi_prezidenti_shavkat_mirzиеvning_oliy_majlisa_murojaatnomasi(2018_yil_28_dekabr)&products=1_vse_zakonodatelstvo_uzbekistana).

the shortcomings that hinder their legal activities and to consider measures to eliminate them, starting from this year, the tax policy abandoning drastic measures in implementation, reducing and simplifying the tax burden for all business categories, moving to the policy of expanding production and the taxable base on this basis, introducing a single tax payment for newly established small and medium-sized business entities that are building objects for their own needs for a certain period new changes in this area, such as the introduction of the right to postponement, as well as the promotion of the transition to the payment of value added tax for small enterprises, the transition to the policy of encouraging fast-growing, growing enterprises, the abandonment of individual approaches to the provision of tax incentives, and the transition to the practice of applying them only to certain sectors of the economy means the beginning of the processes characteristic of developed countries.

What does the formation of legal bases and practices that express modern and democratic values for increasing the social stratum of owners and private property in our country over the past year? This situation means, firstly, that the processes of building a civil society and a legal state have intensified in the country; secondly, it means that the concepts of ensuring human rights and freedoms are realized in life. Because the most important freedom and right for a person is to own property. Freedom does not have a deep meaning without property, without property a person does not fully use his potential in the exercise of his right; thirdly, freedom of entrepreneurship and private property are important components of economic freedom. It is not a secret to anyone that there is no way to increase the welfare of society without economic freedom in the present era; fourthly, as a result of the growth of private ownership, competition between different forms of ownership will increase, this situation will become the basis for the formation of pluralism in society, the need to attract more foreign and modern technologies will increase, society will become more active from economic and social aspects, and conditions for deeper penetration into world economic integration expands. The essence of the newly adopted legal framework on entrepreneurship and private property means that our country is striving to build a civil society and a legal state. In the conditions of civil society, the state property decreases, and the property of private and self-governing bodies increases. For example, in France, private property accounts for 74% of all types of property. This figure is 65 percent in Austria and 42 percent in Great Britain. The share of state property is 23, 30 and 55 percent, and municipal property is 3, 5 and 3 percent, according to the above regulation. Another different indicator is that the share of private property in the GDP is 63.7 percent in the United States (the state's share is 31 percent), this figure is 74.8 percent in Japan (the state's share is 18.1 percent), China is 50.8 percent (the state's share is 31 percent), Germany 67.1 (state contribution 30.4), in the EU it is 53.7 (state contribution 35) percent².

Literature analysis. According to Arnold Toynby, "modern civilization is a middle-class civilization"³. The contribution of the middle class in the structure of the society of developed countries is 60-70 percent. Different academic schools use different criteria to distinguish the middle class as a social unit. Self-assessment of status and income are often used as criteria. It is widely believed that two-thirds of Western societies have incomes close to the middle class, with the poor and the rich not so much. Again, most analysts suggest that the current middle class consists of small property owners of the means of production. Such small businessmen - the so-called "old middle class" of US farmers and British merchants - make up 10-15 percent. The social unit called "new middle class" or "class of managers and specialists" in developed countries makes up 20-25 percent, and most of them consist of

² Analysis and characteristics of forms of ownership in the development of European countries. 01/15/2020 // https://studopedia.ru/21_102628_analiz-i-harakteristika-form-sobstvennosti-v-razviti-evropeyskih-stran.html.

³ A. Toynbee's civilizational concept // https://spravochnik.ru/filosofiya/civilizacionnaya_koncepciya_a_toyntbi/.

highly educated specialists, intellectual workers, representatives of liberal professions. If the main criterion is used as the type of work, then the middle class also includes "white-collar workers", that is, employees who do not have a higher education ("lower middle class"). Also, in addition to defining the middle classes based on market relations and the type of work, the method of defining them based on their cultural and value orientation is also widely used.⁴

The central position of the middle class in the social structure of the societies of developed countries creates wide opportunities for the stable existence of the society, despite the occasional increase in socio-political tension between the lower classes. Such tensions are mitigated as a result of the neutrality of the majority (the middle class). What is most important is the emergence of the middle class as the backbone of civil society, the political foundation of democracy and change.⁵

The middle classes meet all the needs necessary for a prosperous society: jobs, consumer goods, medical care, scientific discoveries, etc. In the opinion of sociologists, the middle layers - classes-opponents appear as a factor that mitigates the mutual differences. From the socio-economic point of view, the middle class is characterized by the principle of reducing the conflicts between the work of different professions and the urban and rural lifestyles. In family relations, the middle class is manifested in the society's creation of equal opportunities for women and men, as a factor spreading the values of traditional families. Politically, the middle classes are the social support of centrist movements, carriers of traditions, norms, knowledge, high citizenship and independent personality.

Analysis and results. The central position of the middle class in the social structure of the societies of developed countries creates wide opportunities for the stable existence of the society, despite the occasional increase in socio-political tension between the lower classes. Such tensions are mitigated as a result of the neutrality of the majority (the middle class). The most important thing is the emergence of the middle class as the social and economic support of civil society, the political basis of democracy and change. At the same time, various conflicting social tensions are mitigated because the middle class is in a conflict situation between the influence of the top and the pressure from below - the "double layer".

One of the important aspects of civil society research is to measure its stages and levels of development. For these purposes, many different indicators and indices are used in social and humanitarian sciences of the present time.⁶

One of the significant changes in the social structures of societies of developed countries is the growth of real incomes of the working population. At the same time, income distribution is based on inequality. The ratio of the incomes of the richest 20 percent to the poorest represents 12:1 in the United States, 9:1 in France, 8:1 in the United Kingdom, 5:1 in Germany, Sweden, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and 4:1 in Japan.⁷

The analysis of the social structure of the societies of industrialized countries shows that this structure includes various regional groups and strata, which differ from each other in a number of indicators. It is necessary to use different criteria of social stratification to determine these indicators and mutual boundaries of classes in the present period. They are the following: the situation in the

⁴Kuznetsova E. Middle class: Western concepts// "World Economy and International Relations", 2019 No. 2, -P.19-28.

⁵ Okyulov Kh.O. THE ROLE OF THE MIDDLE CLASS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL SOCIETY: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT 4. #8(60), 2020 part 2. East European Scientific Journal (Warsaw, Poland)

⁶ Masharipov I.B. Indexes for assessing the level of development of civil society. // Self News, 1/6 of 2018 Philosophical science series. -B. 185-188.

⁷List of countries by income inequality // <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/>.

system of social distribution of labor, the amount and ways of earning income, the characteristics of the professional function, the characteristics of the way of life, the level of education, etc.

The social categorization of the societies of developed countries is characterized by the following: the emergence of a large number of groups that represent the characteristics of several classes; activation of internal class divisions; increase the mobility of structural elements; increase in the standard of material life. In many ways, these events create opportunities for sustainable development of developed countries and further deepening of the ideas of civil society. The main strategic task of the developed countries in the current period is to achieve general civil consensus by taking into account and coordinating the interests of various social groups, and ensuring civil solidarity aimed at integrating society.

In the 29th goal of the new development strategy of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, "Create conditions for the organization of business activities and the formation of permanent sources of income, increase the share of the private sector in the GDP to 80% and its share in exports to 60%, reduce the participation of the state in the economy and give a wide path to the private sector. to open expanding the introduction of free market principles in economic relations" tasks were set. Of course, these changes in the future will create political and socio-economic conditions for the further development of the owner class in the country, turning it into a driver of the economy⁸.

The conclusion. The country of Uzbekistan is also on the way to building a civil society based on the combination of western, eastern and national experiences. As a result of the implementation of the tasks of protecting the right of private property and further strengthening its priority position, stimulating the development of small business and private entrepreneurship, the social stratum of owners, which will become a more active force, will become the social and economic support of civil society in the country. As a result of the formation of the civil society, the citizens' participation in the activities of the state authorities becomes more active, which prepares the ground for the priority directions of the activities of these bodies to be focused on increasing the welfare of the people. Also, this process of changes is manifested as the legal basis for the development of socio-political, legal and economic relations characteristic of civil society and the legal state. Of course, implementation of these changes, further democratization of society, representation of people's interests in the activities of state authorities, in turn, will inevitably have a positive effect on the development of market economy relations and the further growth of the country's economic potential.

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⁸Development strategy of new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026. // National database of legislative information, 01/29/2022, No. 06/22/60/0082, 03/18/2022, No. 06/22/89/0227, 04/21/2022, 06/22/113 / No. 0330; 02/10/2023, No. 06/23/21/0085).

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