

The Impact Of Constructive Methods Of Social Inequality On The Development Of Society

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the relevance of social inequality, which is determined by two important practical and methodological aspects. It scientifically substantiates the practical significance of social inequality as one of the main social problems of any society. It is revealed that the impact of social inequality on the development of society is a source of contradictions and conflicts that cause inequality, which has a universal nature.

ARTICLE INFO

Received: 28th

April, 2026

Accepted: 26th May, 2026

KEY WORDS:

Society, development,
inequality, social
inequality, socio-cultural
technologies, social
movement, labor

At the individual level, the existence of social life is manifested as a factor that stimulates the rise of social mobility. The existence of the desire for a higher position attracts people, stimulates various forms of their social activity. At the same time, the contradiction between the achieved and potentially possible individual status is a powerful source of personal development. On the other hand, inequality is a source of social development only to the extent that it is perceived by people as a problem that needs to be solved. In other words, social inequality acts as a source of social progress only if it is perceived as a necessary and possible problem to combat it. Inequality not only does not stimulate the development of society, but also significantly slows it down. The experience of Eastern history is quite convincing evidence of this. "It is known that it is impossible to work in a general way in the social sphere. It is necessary to approach the fate of each family and person individually. If social services are properly implemented, citizens in need will find their place in society. After all, this system also provides for helping the population get out of difficult situations and take their place in society, improving the quality of life" [1.179.]. This indicates the need to involve socio-cultural technologies, which are controlled by society and its social institutions, affect the cultural life of a person, and are aimed at eliminating social inequality. At the same time, they promote constructive methods of eliminating social inequality. If we schematically imagine the system of the technological process in this process, its components can be as follows:

Firstly, the conceptual part of socio-cultural technologies includes a deeply developed scientific substantiation of problems such as philosophical, didactic, socio-pedagogical, cultural aspects, identifying or understanding goals and tasks of acute social significance.

Secondly, the diagnostic part of the technological process, that is, it solves the problems of identifying the "problem area" of eliminating social inequality, individual social groups, and individuals.

Thirdly, the predictive part of socio-cultural technologies is aimed at developing assumptions and final results that technologists should come to as a result of the project implementation.

Fourth, the project part involves the need to select specific actions and implement them in the form of a specific social project.

All strong social movements are based on various forms of inequality. The labor movement at all stages of its history has been built on relations aimed at reducing inequality between employees and employers. The peasant and farmer movement is also based on certain forms of social inequality, which are considered unacceptable by the participants in these movements.

Studies on the constructive methods of social inequality have always been the focus of attention of foreign and domestic researchers. According to M. Weber, “The tradition of studying social inequality as an inequality of market opportunities arises, which opens up wide opportunities for studying the stratified structure of society” [2.353.]. This classic source presented the main part of the original ideas on which various modern theories of social inequality are based.

It concerns constructive methods of demanding comprehensive measures to eliminate social inequality. Let's consider some of the constructive methods of eliminating social inequality:

First, raising the minimum wage to a living wage, which will help improve the economic situation of low-income families. Currently, the economy is slowly but surely transitioning to a system of market relations. In this regard, new types of income are beginning to emerge, and supply and demand relations in the labor market are gradually taking shape. Today, contradictions remain between the position of the labor force in the market and the largely non-market methods of paying employees for their labor. This leads to many deformations in the payment of labor. One of the main causes of the existing social inequality in society is precisely related to wages. That is, factors such as non-payment of wages commensurate with their work, forced labor, etc. are the root causes of the problem. The decline in real wages, the deterioration of the ratio between the average wage and the subsistence minimum, and the underestimation of labor force are the root causes of the problem. The unjustified differentiation of wages between sectors and certain social groups of the population also exacerbates the existing problem.

For the vast majority of workers, wages cease to be a factor that stimulates labor activity, skill development, and improvement of production and economic indicators. Its untimely payment and large debts not only create serious problems for workers, but also hinder the development of organizations and the country's economy as a whole.

Secondly, reducing unemployment and creating employment opportunities for all also includes such important factors as state investments, support for entrepreneurship, and the development of vocational training programs. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan noted, “My greatest desire is to completely eradicate poverty and unemployment in our country. I am confident that such days will come, and I am ready to devote all my strength, capabilities, and everything to this end. My greatest desire is to completely eradicate poverty and unemployment in our country. I am confident that such days will come, and I am ready to devote all my strength, capabilities, and everything to this end” [1.208.]. This means that the important aspects of constructive methods for eliminating social inequality are a matter of state policy.

At the international level, “The International Labor Organization (ILO) is working on about 700 active programs and projects in more than 100 countries around the world to promote employment. The ILO also supports the technical, organizational and institutional capabilities of countries to ensure sustainable employment development” [3.]. It is clear from this that we can see that eliminating unemployment requires an organizational and institutional approach.

According to researchers “There are five main causes of unemployment in the economy.

- 1) The introduction of new technologies and other structural changes in the economy;
- 2) Economic recession, which leads to a decrease in the demand for labor resources;
- 3) State policy, an increase in the minimum wage and, as a result, a decrease in the demand for labor;
- 4) Seasonal fluctuations in certain sectors of the economy;
- 5) Demographic changes, i.e., an increase in the working-age population” [4.].

Developed countries have created their own models for eliminating unemployment and ensuring employment of the population and have been using them in implementing employment policies.

Thirdly, it is clear from the above that social protection programs create a need. This consists of processes that include the provision of social benefits, subsidies and other types of assistance to families living in poverty or at social risk. This creates a need to identify methods for eliminating poverty. As a result, it allows for the implementation of targeted activities of social benefits, subsidies and other types of assistance

to families living in poverty or at social risk. In our opinion, the increasing role of social programming should penetrate almost all spheres of social life. The country's insufficiently effective socio-political system is undergoing a smooth modernization using a program-targeted method. Any form of human activity is associated with the development of specific actions in a specific way, that is, with a specific program. This is especially important when it comes to organizing and coordinating joint actions, managing joint activities in social communities, from the smallest to the global. Applied to political and administrative practice, the essence of social programming is to justify future actions to solve a specific social problem and achieve the desired (desired) result.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 1, 2023 "On comprehensive measures to provide high-quality social services to the population and establish an effective control system for them" was adopted. It was established that "the National Agency for Social Protection under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established. Its main tasks are, firstly, to reduce the number of people in need of social protection by working with the population in difficult life situations and providing them with social services and assistance, ensuring their socialization into society; secondly, not to separate the population from the environment in which they live by organizing social services and social assistance at the mahalla level, which are at risk of falling into difficult life situations; thirdly, to permanently guarantee their rights by ensuring the sustainability of social services and social assistance; fourthly, to increase their participation in the formation of social protection policy by ensuring transparency at all stages of the provision of social services and social assistance; fifthly, to increase the targeting and effectiveness of services by taking into account the demands and needs of the population in the formation of social services"[5.] which means that social protection programs should be targeted and targeted. With this Decree, in order to organize social services at the mahalla level, groups of social workers were established in the Agency's "Inson" social service centers in districts (cities) starting July 1, 2023. Their main tasks are:

- 1) Study the situation of each household and determine the real situation in families and their need for social services and assistance;
- 2) Form their social passports as a result of studying the socio-economic status and needs of families;
- 3) Organize effective work with the needy population, including using the case management method, receive applications from them for social services and assistance, and send applications to the responsible ministries and departments as necessary;
- 4) It was determined that it is necessary to regularly monitor families in difficult situations and at high risk of getting into difficult situations, as well as poor families, and organize social services and assistance for them. As a result of these processes, the provision of social benefits, subsidies or other types of assistance will be properly organized to assist families living in poverty or at social risk.

Bundan tashqari ijtimoiy tengsizlikni bartaraf etishning kompleks choralar ko'rishni talab etish konstruktiv usullaridan biri ta'lim olish imkoniyatlarini yaratishda ham namoyon bo'ladi. Bunda e'tiborga olish zarur bo'lgan teng ta'lim, sifatli ta'lim va kasb-hunar ta'limi turlari samarali bo'lishi kuzatiladi.

Education develops the social outlook in society, increases the literacy level of people, reduces unemployment, and reduces the level of need of the population. In general, the level of education of a society is the basis for social development, and a country with high literacy has relatively wider opportunities for production and employment. In such countries, unemployment is usually low and the level of migration of the working-age population to other countries is low. It is easier for an educated person to find a job than for an uneducated person. In all countries, the unemployment rate is always higher among the population with low or no education"[6.163.] . Therefore, since unemployment in the labor market or insufficient wages for work depends on education, it is necessarily determined by education and professional competence, and all social problems are explained by ignorance and low level of education.

Quality education is the creation of equal opportunities for everyone, regardless of social origin. To this end, it is important to ensure equality in school financing, support schools in rural and remote areas, and provide scholarships and grants for disadvantaged groups. Another important aspect is to adapt educational programs to modern requirements, improve the skills of teachers, and provide educational institutions with the necessary equipment. Also, the development of vocational education and the orientation of young people to the profession will help eliminate social stratification. This will lead to the development of vocational

education programs that meet the requirements of the labor market, which will increase the employment opportunities of young people. Researcher Yu. N. Nikulin, in his scientific article “The Importance of Vocational Orientation of Youth in the System of Providing the Regional Economy with Personnel,” draws attention to the fact that the regional system of vocational training of youth and ensuring the availability of qualified personnel consists of a number of interrelated processes. These are: first, goal setting; second, forecasting the need for personnel in the region; third, vocational orientation of students and youth; fourth, ensuring the need for personnel and assessing the quality of personnel training” [7.1264]. The effective implementation of the above processes in our country within the framework of the socio-economic system of the vocational guidance of students and young people requires the coordinated work of all subjects of the personnel system, namely, local and self-government bodies, territorial departments and departments of the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations, employing enterprises and organizations, vocational educational institutions and schools. Researcher K. Eshpulatov emphasizes that “In developing the professional thinking of young people, it is important to prepare an atlas of professions taking into account the specific characteristics of the region and to improve pedagogical technologies for the targeted guidance of students to professions. These are processes that increase the effectiveness of activities in this process” [8.14.].

In conclusion, processes based on the use of socio-cultural technologies are only useful when the goal is achieved, that is, when planning for the achievement of the goal. The effectiveness of constructive methods of social inequality can be seen through various methods and tools that gradually develop, based on their impact on the development of society.

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