

is not whether to inform the parents about the problems the child knows about the psychologist, but how to do it without harming the child. In this case, it is very important for the psychologist to maintain the confidence of the child, not to break the benevolent relationship with him.

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MIDDLE CLASS IN UZBEKISTAN: EVOLUTION AND PROBLEMS

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Abstract: In this article have been analyzed problems and evolution middle class in Uzbekistan by the helping philosophical- scientific literatures and other types of sources as well.

Keywords: philosophy, views, middle class, evolution, issues, Uzbekistan, society.

INTRODUCTION

For centuries, the middle class has operated among the social strata of society. This class now unites people between the poor and the “new Uzbeks” in society. The professional composition of the middle class consists of representatives of most professional groups. This social unit was often referred to as the “middle class”.

In ancient times, philosophers defined classification based on three main layers (upper, middle and lower). It focuses on popularity, position in power, and wealth. According to Aristotle, each state can be divided into

three components: “free (independent), extremely poor, and the third - those who stand between them” [1].

METHODS

Max Weber’s contribution to the development of theories of social stratification and the middle class is enormous. By the middle class, he meant a social stratum that “managed all forms of property, or, through certain training, could compete in the labor market” [2]. According to Weber, entrepreneurs (industrial and agricultural), traders, bankers, financiers can be cited as representatives of the middle class. At the same time, it consists of so-called “affluent middle class” workers who appear to be “free” professionals, well-educated and well-trained, as well as those who occupy the labor market because of the unique skills they have acquired without material support.

When Arnold Toynbee writes about modern civilization in his book *Understanding History*, he calls it middle-class civilization. According to him, the formation and development of the middle class is a manifestation of modernity, the main task of the state is to support the middle class [3].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The nature of the middle class was revealed by the well-known scientist M. Halbvaks during his study of French society. He pointed out that the middle class included the following groups: artisans, officials, servants, small business owners, health workers [4]. During this period, it became customary to take into account the following features of the middle class on the basis of socio-professional criteria: labor activity; level of education; the special place in the social structure of society and the relation of the subject to his own class point of view.

At present, the following approaches to defining the middle class in the social sciences have been formed: objective (approaches to the level of material well-being and resources); subjective (people’s self-involvement in the middle class) and their mutual generalization. The approach to the level of material well-being is related to the perceptions of the middle class as a mass social subject and is characterized by relatively high living standards and consumption levels [5]. The main criteria of the approach to the level of material well-being are formed on the following indicators:

- Per capita income;
- Possession of certain valuable property (car, residence);
- Access to paid social services (education, medicine) [6].

The approach to the level of resources is based on the work of the English sociologist Anthony Giddens. According to him, this class is divided into “old middle class” and “new middle class”. “The old “middle class” consists of small entrepreneurs the “new middle class” consists of intellectually engaged, high- and middle-paid employees”. The “new middle

class” includes managers and highly qualified professionals. The lower and lower classes. and teachers, doctors, and office workers. The number of social strata belonging to the “old middle class” decreased, and the ranks of the “new middle class” grew.

The subjective approach was based on the identification-psychological characteristics of the individual, ie the person belonging to the middle class. In this case, the middle class is distinguished on the basis of the identification of people, or through the perception of people that they belong to the middle class [7].

In European countries, the concept of “middle class” is reflected in the World Bank’s 2007 World Economic Outlook. It defines the world level of the middle class as follows: groups of the population with access to high-quality imported goods and machinery, access to international services and higher education [9]. Of course, these perceptions of the middle class were based on a proprietary approach.

According to the Global Wealth Report 2015 of the Swiss bank Credit Suisse, in 2015, 664 mln. there are middle-class people, representing 14% of the world's adult population, whose total assets are estimated at 32% of the world's wealth (for comparison - more than half of the world's wealth is concentrated in the hands of 1% of the population). The middle class is 66 percent in Australia, more than 55 percent in Italy, the United Kingdom, and Japan, 38 percent in the United States, 11 percent in China, 4.1 percent in Russia, and 3 percent in Africa and India [10].

According to well-known scholars, the middle class ensures the economic development of any country, creates the socio-economic conditions for the development of civil society. In general, the functions of the middle class are as follows:

1. The middle class is the main generator of domestic consumption, and stable domestic demand has a positive impact on the level of investment and employment in the economy.

2. The middle class has a positive impact on the development and use of human capital because they have the opportunity to invest in their education and health. In turn, the high level of inequality in a country affects the quality of human capital and reduces the country’s competitiveness in the long run.

3. The middle class affects the number of entrepreneurs in the country, i.e. the middle class has the education needed to start and run a business and the capital needed to start a new business. As the main feature of entrepreneurs is the mastery and introduction of new technologies, they are the social stratum that uses human capital the most.

4. The middle class is strengthening its demands on the political and economic institutions that affect the investment climate and economic

development of the country. Examples of such institutions are the protection of private property, the expansion of the reproduction of social wealth, and the increase in the transparency of the judiciary and the authorities [11].

From an economic point of view, civil society is a civilized market relations, labor is free in a market economy: every citizen has the right to independently manage their abilities and capabilities in relation to labor, he chooses his own type of activity and profession. The economic aspects of civil society are freedom of enterprise and engaging in economic activity not prohibited by law. It combines freedom, entrepreneurship, economics and democracy simultaneously and harmoniously in a civil society setting [12].

The level of development of civil society reflects the prevalence of democracy. This is reflected in the various institutions, relationships, and cultures on which civil society is based. In the participation of citizens in socio-economic and political processes, the interests of all social strata are represented, they are taken into account in political decision-making, citizens are involved in the development of political, socio-economic and cultural programs and projects [13]. That is why the middle class is inextricably linked with all aspects of civil society and its institutions, the middle class is the socio-economic foundation of civil society. In addition, the middle class will emerge as the initiator of reforms to build and develop civil society.

It is clear from the works of classical economists that civil society is a community of free individuals. If we pay attention to the fact that each individual is the owner of private property, he tends to possess the means and means necessary for subsistence, he has the right to choose his profession, forms of ownership, types of work. In this case, property is manifested not only as a basic condition of the individual, but also of society. In other words, private property is the foundation of civil society.

An important condition for the existence of civil society is the institution of private property. The development of private property creates the conditions for the constant expansion of involvement and freedom in relation to the outside world. Property represents the open activity of the outside world as a material entity, which reflects the behavior of civil society and its members [15].

In general, private property creates conditions for the formation and development of civil society in the following areas:

- Private property is an individual way of existence that belongs to the natural instinct, independence and initiative of man;

- Private property is a factor that opens the way to economic activity and personal initiative, thereby allowing a person to devote his energy to work;

- Private property affects the formation of trust in its owner, a sense of trust in others;

-Private property teaches a person to love the land and labor, strengthens family ties;

-Private property develops human legal consciousness, teaches the legal order of citizenship;

-Private property creates in people a sense of economic solidarity, develops the habit of working on a competitive basis without interfering with mutual freedoms.

Private property in Uzbekistan was completely destroyed by the Soviet state in the early 1930s. It reappeared almost 60 years later, after Uzbekistan gained independence. Of course, in the first decades of independence, collective farms survived, but from the second decade, farms and small businesses were formed. At the same time, a middle class began to form.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On protection of private property and guarantees of the rights of owners”, which came into force on September 24, 2012, played an important role in the formation of the middle class. This law was manifested in the country as the legal basis for the state protection of the social stratum of property owners. In particular, Article 4 states: “An owner shall own, use and dispose of his property at his own will and in his own interests. The owner has the right to take any action that is not against the law in relation to his property. He may use his property to carry out economic activities and other activities not prohibited by law, to transfer it to other persons for possession and (or) use free of charge or for a fee. The use of property must not violate the rights and legally protected interests of citizens, legal entities and the state, and must not harm the environment” [16].

The legal basis of the class of owners in Uzbekistan by the state, the creation of sufficient conditions for their activities began in September 2016 after the appointment of Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev as President of the Republic. On June 19, 2017, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued a decree “On measures to radically improve the system of state protection of legitimate interests of business and further development of entrepreneurship”, and on July 27, 2018 – “On measures to further improve the system of protection of rights and legitimate interests of business entities” decrees “On measures” were adopted. These decrees have created economic and financial conditions for small business and the middle class to do business in the country. Democratic reforms in Uzbekistan have been recognized by the United States, Japan, South Korea, China and Europe as a result of reforms carried out by President Mirziyoyev and the adaptation of society and government agencies to the needs of civil society. Developed countries have become more interested in reforms in Uzbekistan: large-scale investments have begun to flow into the country, and the number of

foreign tourists has increased several times. All types of inspections of business enterprises and firms by government agencies have been abolished, procedures for issuing permits for a number of licensed business activities in this area have been reduced, and the process has been simplified. The resolution of all problematic and controversial issues in this area has been transferred to the jurisdiction of the judiciary.

In 2017-2019, as a result of reforms related to the formation of the ownership layer in the country, their number has increased. For example, as of April 1, 2018, the number of small businesses operating in the country (excluding farmers) amounted to 238.5 thousand. In particular, 8.2% of them were small enterprises and the remaining 91.8% were micro-firms. If these indicators are analyzed by sectors, the following situation can be observed: 9.1% of small businesses in agriculture, 20.9% in industry, 11% in construction, 34% in trade and catering, 5.2% in transportation, 19.7% and others. operated in the fields.

In the regions, the share of small businesses in industry was 71.3% in Tashkent, 68.4% in Namangan, 61.3% in Jizzakh and 55.5% in Samarkand. The same figure was 29.6% in Tashkent region, 23.1% in Kashkadarya region, 18.8% in Navoi region and 18% in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. As a result of measures taken over the past 5 years until 2019, Uzbekistan rose from 146th to 76th place among 190 countries in the World Bank and International Finance Corporation's Doing Business ranking [17].

However, in assessing the place of the middle class in society in countries, it is important to compare the level of wealth of the society. Uzbekistan is approaching India in terms of social wealth. However, in terms of the number of middle-class people, our country lags far behind the world average. These figures in Uzbekistan are 2 times lower than the world average, and 10 times lower than the world average in terms of the level of high-level people in society [18].

At present, the comparison of the average income level in the countries has been adopted as a criterion for determining the level of the middle class. To facilitate its calculation, the following division of annual income is defined:

The lower class - earns less than \$ 10,000 a year;

Middle class - earns from 10 thousand to 100 thousand dollars a year;

Higher society (class) - 100 thousand dollars and above [19].

The following table gives the average wealth level per person in different countries:

Countries	Average wealth per capita (in US dollars)	Wealth of countries (in US dollars)
USA	388 585	93,56 trillion
Switzerland	537 599	3,63 trillion
Japan	225 057	23,68 trillion
China	26 872	29.00 trillion
Russia	16 773	1,89 trillion
Uzbekistan	6 637	134 billion

CONCLUSION

The analysis shows that during the period of independence in Uzbekistan, especially in the last three years, the development of the middle class has risen to the level of public policy. The state will take measures to protect the middle class in a short period of time, to create conditions for doing business, to apply tax benefits to them, to protect them in various inspections, to increase investment in firms of this class. began to yield results. The middle class began to form the majority of the members of society.

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