



SOCIAL STRUCTURE IN THE STATE AND SOCIETY

Akhadjon Turaboev

Namangan Institute of Textile Industry

Head of the International Cooperation Department

Email: akhadjon.turabayev@gmail.com

Abstract. Social structure plays a key role in the formation of both the state and society. It refers to the organized patterns of relationships and institutions that form the basis of society. This article examines the concept of social structure, its components, and its implications for both public administration and societal interaction. The analysis includes basic elements such as social hierarchies, roles, norms and institutions, as well as their interaction in different types of states and societies. Understanding social structure is critical to understanding how power is distributed, how social order is maintained, and how societies develop over time. In this article, the relationship between the social structure and the state is comprehensively considered, and its importance in achieving social cohesion, development and stability is emphasized.

Keywords: social structure, state, society, social hierarchy, institutions, social roles, norms, management, social unity, development.

Introduction. Social structure is the framework within which individuals and groups interact, influencing how they relate to each other and to the institutions that govern their behavior. It includes various levels of social organization, from family units to large-scale political and economic systems. [1] Understanding social structure is important for analyzing the dynamics between state and society because it shapes how power is distributed and how social norms and values are formed.

Components of social structure

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Social structure consists of several main elements that help determine the organization and functioning of society:

Social Institutions: Institutions such as the family, education, religion, economy, and government play an important role in shaping individual behavior and societal norms. [2] They establish rules, regulations and roles that govern the actions of people in society.

Social roles: Social roles refer to the expected behaviors, duties, and obligations that individuals perform in society based on their status or position. These roles provide a sense of order and predictability in social interactions.

Norms and Values: Norms are the unwritten rules that guide behavior in a society, while values represent the ideals and principles that society values. Together, they form the basis for social order and influence how people make decisions.

Social Hierarchy: The division of society into different social classes, castes or groups forms the basis of social hierarchies. These hierarchies determine the use of resources, power and opportunities and are an important aspect of how the social structure works.

Social structure and the state

The relationship between the social structure and the state is interdependent, and each of them affects the other in different ways. The state relies on social structures to maintain order, enforce laws, and implement policies. It also uses its power to reinforce and sometimes reshape the social structure to suit political goals or ideologies.

Governance and Distribution of Power: Social structure determines how power is distributed within a state. It determines who holds power and how decisions are made, often reflecting the interests of dominant groups in society. [3]





Social Control and Order: The state uses social norms and institutions to support control and ensure stability. It enforces laws that regulate behavior and restrict deviant actions that threaten social harmony.

Policy making and social change: Governments often create policies aimed at changing the existing social structure, promoting equality, or redressing social injustices. Reforms in areas such as education, health care, and economic development are influenced by the desire to create a more balanced social order. [4]

Social structure and society

In a society, the social structure forms interactions between individuals and groups, and affects all aspects of life, from personal relationships to economic activity. It affects how people perceive themselves and others and guides behavior in accordance with social expectations.

Cultural Identity and Social Integration: Cultural norms and values embedded in the social fabric promote a sense of identity and belonging among individuals. They help unite different groups into a cohesive society.

Inequality and social mobility: Social structure often perpetuates inequalities based on factors such as class, gender, ethnicity, or race. While some social systems are more open to mobility, others rigidly maintain existing hierarchies, limiting opportunities for upward mobility.

Conflict and Cooperation: Social structure can be a source of conflict when groups compete for resources, power, or status. At the same time, it fosters cooperation by providing a common framework for understanding roles and responsibilities in society.

Evolution of social structure

Social structures are not static; they evolve in response to changing social, economic, and political conditions. [5] Technological progress, globalization and





changes in cultural values can lead to changes in social structure. The role of the state is crucial in these processes, as it can facilitate or hinder social change through policy and legislation.

Modernization and Globalization: Modern societies are characterized by increased complexity and interdependence, leading to changes in social roles and norms. [6] Globalization has accelerated these changes and influenced cultural exchange and economic development.

Technological Impact: Technology has reshaped communication, work and education, changing traditional social structures. This has led to the emergence of new social networks and communities that transcend geographic boundaries.

The conclusion. Social structure serves as the backbone of both the state and society, it affects how individuals interact, how power is distributed, and how social order is maintained. Understanding its components and dynamics is essential to understanding the complexities of social relations and governance.

By studying social structure, we gain an understanding of the problems of inequality, the potential for social mobility, and the role of the state in managing societal development. [7] As societies continue to develop, the interaction between social structure and the state remains central to ensuring stability, growth and cohesion.

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