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## SOME ASPECTS OF THE STUDY OF THE ROLE OF ELITES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY

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**ABSTRACT:** In recent decades, works have been written that reveal the features of modern political elites in different regions and analyze global trends in the dynamics of the formation of groups that control society. If we consider the political elite from a theoretical point of view, then in the research literature there are three main approaches: position in the power system (i.e. the elite, primarily members of the government, parliament, etc.), a position that determines the level of political influence of a person. through expert opinions of politicians) and an approach based on the choice of strategic decision makers. One-third of the above approaches are most common in the modern political science literature. Russian elitologist O.V. Gaman-Golutvin considers this to be “the most optimal for political science tasks.” He also believed that the political elite could only exist in a sovereign state.

**KEYWORDS:** Political elite, economic elite, cultural and information elite, open and closed elites, blood elite, aristocratic elite, public policy and business.

### INTRODUCTION

In the ancient Eastern states, too, there were cycles of changing rulers-lions and rulers-foxes, but the model of power, created over centuries and millennia, was repeated. For these reasons, ancient societies seem to be extremely stable in terms of forms and methods of government. History has shown that people in power have changed, but the model of power has not changed. However, at certain stages of development, there were changes in the government for other, global reasons. These were either internal changes caused by external influences (aggression, technology imports, assimilation of foreign peoples, etc.), or structural changes in society, primarily changes in social institutions or technologies and modes of production[1]. In our opinion, the basis of the natural (social) cycle of the elite in all societies was the radical

changes in the development of technology and production, management methods, which led to the emergence of new social groups interested in gaining power to create favorable conditions. But if so, the gradual and continuous renewal of the ruling elite is not possible “by definition” because the conflict between the old and new elite groups cannot be resolved without harming the interests of both groups. Agreements between them are only possible as temporary alliances, which are easily destroyed once at least one of the parties feels their advantage. However, new elite groups have always had a great advantage: wealth, power, new means of domination that increase control over the masses[2].

## THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Often the true qualifications and talents of those who occupy the highest positions in the social hierarchy are less important for entry into elite groups, and the identification of those who occupy the highest positions is not so important for people. The fact that in the ranks of the elite there are many random people who have shown themselves extravagantly, testifies to their ability to break through to power, especially during periods of crisis, upheaval, in various spheres of public life.

It is impossible to imagine any national elite as a single, compact individual with common interests, values, attitudes, and so on. There are also the following types of elites: “political elite”, “economic elite”, “cultural and information elite”, “open and closed elites”, “blood elite” or aristocratic elite; wealth elite or plutocracy; the science elite, or meritocracy; despotic, totalitarian, liberal and democratic elites[3].

The economic elite is occupied by large corporations, banks, trading firms, top managers of large corporations and others. Elites are named differently in different countries, for example, the term “oligarchy” is used to describe the highest economic elite in Russia. As a rule, the oligarchy is understood as a narrow group of leaders of large financial and industrial structures with close ties to the authorities.

The scientific and educational elite is a collection of leading representatives of the scientific community and the education system. They also play a key role in developing and shaping people’s worldview positions, values, ideas and beliefs.

The creative elite includes the most influential and influential individuals in the arts, culture, religion, education and other fields, and develops the ideology and spiritual goals of the society. The elite in the field of information, on the other hand, consists of a whole system of media

executives and leading representatives of journalists, commentators, radio and television presenters, publicists and analysts, forming public opinion.

The military elite is divided into a separate group, the degree of their influence on social life is determined by the nature of the political regime. Also known as dependent elites, they include individuals who are not part of power structures by status, but who have more or less influenced political decision-making. The upper echelons of the political opposition traditionally serve as the opposing elite.

According to K. Gadjeiev, this list can be continued, as it is very difficult to draw a clear line of demarcation between representatives of different elite groups. This is evidenced, in particular, by the experience of the post-reform state, the rush to politics of various professions - from filmmakers and artists to athletes and oligarchs [4].

There are several levels in the elite hierarchy according to their influence and weight: high, medium, and low. These elites have the ability to make key decisions about the forms and means of their activities. They are able to make a significant impact on public opinion through foundations, associations, universities, and the media, especially electronics, including the Internet, which they run as “thought factories” or “brain trusts”. The elite groups in this category are grouped together and called the political class. The terms “dominant top”, “dominant layer”, and “dominant circles” are also used to denote this layer. Unlike other elite groups, the political elite is directly involved in the formation and exercise of state power. As a rule, in his hands are accumulated large material resources, technical and organizational means, media and others.

In some cases, the instability observed in the life of the state and society can be carried out not by any elite groups, but by the will and interests of large landowners, assuming that there is a common interest of different influential elite groups. There are more or less successful forms of illegal, clandestine forms of government, and behind them are the same forces as above. In other words, the elite is divided into rival groups. In each of the elite groups there is a constant competition between different groups for power and movement in each area, and thus an internal control and balance mechanism is created. This pluralism provides an internal mechanism of control and balance. This means that there is no single elite that can solve all the problems of society, problems are solved with the help of different elite groups [5].

As used in the study of political elites, T.I. Zaslavskaya connects members of the elite with senior positions in government, a dominant structural-functional approach that studies and determines the role of elite members in hierarchical social structures, the level of awareness of social interests and the availability of public support. O.A. Krishtanovskaya, on the other hand, sees the political elite as the dominant group in society, that is, the upper strata of the political class. The elite manages the state pyramid, controls the main strategic resources of power, and makes decisions that affect the entire country.

Renewal circulation processes of elites are also one of the important directions in elitology. In an industrialized society, the elite has changed several times, for example, during the transition from production to industrial production, within industrial production - as a result of the "second" industrial revolution, during the transition to the "post-industrial" stage of development.

The renewal of the elite is a relatively dynamic replacement of individual subelite groups within the elite, which, like P. Sorokin's terminology [6], can be described as the rising and falling mobility of the elite, resulting in rising social hierarchies of social subgroups. The fact that the composition of the ruling elite, consisting of separate representatives of the elite and small groups, is constantly changing does not need special proof. The result of this process is a change in the social image of the ruling elite, which will be reflected only after a long time.

Transformation continues as a two-way process - the gradual replacement of individual representatives of elites and the replacement of individual aristocrats in the elite. In any case, transformation is a certain stage in the evolutionary process, as a result of which the elite model (status, diversity) changes [7]. As a result of transformations, the type of elite does not change, all (or most) of the parameters that determine the existence of the elite remain basic: type of social relations, value orientations, forms of domination in society, type, social practices, etc.

In the whole system of mass-elite relations, the processes of elite change are characterized by the greatest influence of the masses (individual social strata, the most visible representatives of the masses) on the process of elite formation, ie public participation in the change of elites is important. This influence of the masses is often uncontrollable, new social groups have a high status and a strong place in elite groups. Former power elites can influence this process only to a limited extent, and in some cases they are completely excluded from the system of power relations.

The revolutionary transformation of the elite is destructive to many, especially to the former elite. In doing so, the public directly “creates” history and the elite. However, even during revolutions, public participation is not absolute. Examples of mass revolutions show that the people play the role of a social bridge for new social groups entering the elite. In the phase of dismantling the old elite structure, new emerging groups unite with the masses, allowing popular initiative within certain limits. In the second stage of the revolution, when there is a need to stabilize the situation, to consolidate the results of the victory, the initiative of the people will be resolutely suppressed, as in previous periods [8].

Although political circulation seems to be slow and slow, the more dynamic, institutions of power allow for the renewal of the ruling class in a relatively short period of time in both a democratic state and an authoritarian and totalitarian state. When does an elite circulation relationship begin? Given the uncertainty of the concept, we can say that it never stops. But if we understand the process of change of elite types through the cycle of elites, then the answer is probably to determine the conditional boundary between the processes that separate the sustainable, “natural” development of society, the daily renewal process from the dynamic change of the elite, the ruling elite. V. Pareto did not say in vain: “In order to stay in power, the ruling class uses people from the ruling class ...”[9].

Thus, the circulation of elites requires caution in its approach due to the complexity of its nature and mechanisms, the diversity of approaches and attitudes, and the uncertainty of boundaries and periodicity. The result of the analysis is that these concepts have specific and different meanings, which differ from situation to situation. In any case, the social circulation of the elite is a process that lasts from a few decades to 1-2 centuries. In the case of political circulation, the cycle of elite change may also be limited to a few years.

Recruitment of elites plays an important role in the effective, useful and efficient performance of their functions for society. At present, there are two main systems of elite recruitment: guild and entrepreneurial systems. While these systems are rare in their pure and real state, the demand for them is gradually increasing [10].

Signs of the guild system of recruiting elites:

- Closed system, the choice for senior positions is taken from the lower strata of the elite, who rise slowly and gradually to the top;

- High level of the selection process, the number of stages of cleansing (party affiliation, age, length of service, education, classification, etc.) in the official requirements for the position;
- Relative closeness and smallness of the selection system (senior officials conducting the election), usually, it includes only the highest organ member, even the first head;
- Tendency to recreate existing leadership characteristics.
- Signs of the entrepreneurial system of elite recruitment[11]:
- An open system, any group representative can apply for a leadership position;
- There will be fewer formal requirements and institutionalized cleaning steps in the selection process;
- The cleaning scope of the election is wide, in which all voters can also participate;
- High competitiveness of the competition, fierce mutual competition for the top position;
- There will be fewer formal requirements and institutionalized cleaning steps in the selection process;
- The cleaning scope of the election is wide, in which all voters can also participate;
- High level of competitiveness of competition, fierce competition for high positions;
- Individuality is of paramount importance (bright personality, important personal qualities, the ability to gain the support of the general public, the ability to attract it, the ability to come up with interesting proposals and programs).

It is not difficult to see that all of the above definitions of the political elite belong to the ruling elite. Thus, in any democratic country, the political elite is divided into the ruling elite and the non-ruling elite in relation to the possession of state power, which in theory and practice are called the opposing elite.

Candidates for privileged positions are distinguished by a narrow circle of people holding leading positions and are complicated by a number of formal requirements..

Thus, the features of the influence of the political elite on the changes taking place in the conditions of the development of the democratic process in the modern world are indirectly analyzed in the works of a number of domestic researchers. Various scientific publications also contain interesting theoretical and empirical materials that shed light on some aspects of the activities of the elites. At the same time, scientific articles are published in Uzbekistan on the influence of the domestic elite on transformations, portraits of political leaders, social relations of the modern elite in the country, as well as the activities of the business elite of Uzbekistan.

## CONCLUSION

In short, the formation of the elite in each particular country is marked by significant uniqueness. The following stages of elite formation can be distinguished in Uzbekistan: 1985-1989. (hidden): where social and political changes create conditions for the inclusion of the former Soviet nomenclature in new types of activities; the cooperative movement was evolving, attempts to assess the share of shadow capital in the economy, and so on, began to be observed.

1989-1991 (conversion): This is a period of creating new rules of the political game, as it includes new areas - public policy and business, which will become new sources of employment for the elite.

1991-2000 period (contradiction): during this transition period, the main branches of the elite system were formed: the Presidential Administration, the government, the parliament, the regional elite, and in part the business elite. In general, it can be concluded that this period was the result of the transformation of the Uzbek political elite into the former Soviet elite.

During the period 2000-2016, the Uzbek political elite had some democratic principles, but the system was characterized by corruption schemes and chronicity.

In the period from 2017 to the present, the formation of the political elite has undergone certain changes. For the first time in our history, the formation of elites was approached on the basis of meritocratic principles.

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