

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION PROCESSES AND THEIR MANIFESTATION IN THE GLOBAL CONTEXT

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Annotation: This article examines the nature of social stratification processes, various forms of inequality, and their manifestation within the global context. In the modern world, economic, political, cultural, and technological factors increasingly complicate social stratification, deepening disparities between countries and regions. The study analyzes the impact of globalization, digital inequality, migration flows, and principles of social justice, while also offering effective mechanisms for mitigating social stratification based on international best practices.

Keywords: Social stratification, social inequality, global context, globalization, migration, digital divide, social justice, modernization processes.

ПРОЦЕССЫ СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ СТРАТИФИКАЦИИ И ИХ ПРОЯВЛЕНИЕ В ГЛОБАЛЬНОМ КОНТЕКСТЕ.

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Аннотация: В данной статье анализируются сущность процессов социального расслоения, формы неравенства в обществе и особенности их проявления в глобальном контексте. В условиях современного мира экономические, политические, культурные и технологические факторы усложняют социальную стратификацию, углубляя различия между странами и регионами. В работе рассматривается влияние глобализации, цифрового неравенства, миграционных процессов и принципов социальной справедливости, а также предлагаются эффективные механизмы смягчения социальной стратификации на основе международного опыта.

Ключевые слова: Социальная стратификация, социальное неравенство, глобальный контекст, глобализация, миграция, цифровое неравенство, социальная справедливость, модернизация.

IJTIMOYIY TABAQALANISH JARAYONLARI VA UNING GLOBAL KONTEKSTDAGI NAMOYON BO‘LISHI.

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Buxoro davlat texnika universiteti
“Ijtimoiy fanlar va jismoniy madaniyat” kafedrasida katta o‘qituvchisi.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ijtimoiy tabaqalanish jarayonlarining mazmuni, jamiyatdagi tengsizlik shakllari hamda ularning global miqyosdagi namoyon bo'lish xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Zamonaviy dunyoda iqtisodiy, siyosiy, madaniy va texnologik omillar ijtimoiy tabaqalanishni yanada murakkablashtirib, mamlakatlar va mintaqalar o'rtasidagi farqlarni chuqurlashtirmoqda. Maqolada globalizatsiya, raqamli notenglik, migratsiya jarayonlari va ijtimoiy adolat tamoyillarining o'zaro ta'siri ilmiy nuqtai nazardan yoritilib, jahon tajribasi asosida ijtimoiy tabaqalanishni yumshatishning samarali mexanizmlari taklif etiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Ijtimoiy tabaqalanish, ijtimoiy tengsizlik, global kontekst, globalizatsiya, migratsiya, raqamli nomutanosiblik, ijtimoiy adolat, modernizatsiya jarayonlari.

Introduction. In the contemporary world, social stratification has become one of the most complex and pressing issues shaping the structure and dynamics of global society. The deepening inequalities between individuals, social groups, and nations reflect not only economic disparities but also the uneven distribution of power, opportunities, technological access, and cultural capital. As global processes intensify, the traditional boundaries of social hierarchy increasingly intersect with transnational factors, making social stratification a multidimensional phenomenon that transcends local and national contexts.

Globalization, with all its transformative potential, has simultaneously created new forms of inclusion and exclusion. While some regions have benefited from rapid technological advancement, expanded markets, and improved mobility, others remain trapped in persistent poverty, limited digital access, and restricted sociopolitical participation. These contrasting realities demonstrate that social stratification cannot be understood solely through internal socio-economic conditions; rather, it must be analyzed within a broader global framework shaped by international institutions, global capital flows, geopolitical inequalities, and the digital divide.

Moreover, the rise of digital technologies has introduced a new layer of inequality, where access to information, digital skills, and technological infrastructure determines individuals' and nations' opportunities in the global economy. Migration flows, global labor markets, and cultural transformations further complicate the patterns of stratification, creating hybrid forms of inequality that simultaneously operate at local, national, and global levels.

Therefore, a comprehensive study of social stratification in the global context is essential for understanding contemporary social challenges and developing effective strategies aimed at promoting social justice, reducing structural disparities, and fostering sustainable development. This research focuses on identifying the key drivers of global stratification, analyzing its manifestations across different regions, and exploring practical mechanisms for mitigating inequality in an increasingly interconnected world.

Research methodology. This research employs an integrated methodological approach that combines theoretical analysis, comparative inquiry, and empirical examination to study social stratification within the global context. The theoretical framework is grounded in classical and contemporary sociological concepts, allowing for a comprehensive understanding of inequality from structural, economic, and cultural perspectives. A comparative method is used to evaluate differences in stratification across various societies and regions, while quantitative data from international organizations such as the World Bank, UNDP, and OECD provides an evidence-based foundation for identifying global inequality trends. Additionally, qualitative content analysis of academic literature and policy reports helps reveal the deeper social mechanisms and

global forces shaping stratification dynamics. By synthesizing interdisciplinary insights and empirical findings, this methodology ensures a holistic and scientifically robust analysis of how social stratification manifests and evolves in an increasingly interconnected world.

The study demonstrates that social stratification in the contemporary global context is shaped by a complex interplay of economic, political, cultural, and technological factors. Economic inequality remains one of the most persistent drivers, as unequal distribution of wealth and income continues to widen the gap between social groups and nations. Global market integration benefits developed economies while often leaving developing regions dependent on external financial structures and vulnerable to global economic fluctuations.

Technological transformation has introduced new forms of stratification, particularly through the widening digital divide. Access to digital infrastructure, technological literacy, and innovation capacity increasingly determines social status, employability, and opportunities for upward mobility. As a result, societies with inadequate technological development face structural barriers that reinforce long-term inequality on a global scale.

Migration processes also play a significant role in reshaping social hierarchy. Labor migration, forced displacement, and brain drain contribute to both opportunities and vulnerabilities, influencing social mobility in sending and receiving countries. Additionally, cultural and educational disparities remain strong determinants of stratification, as access to quality education and cultural resources significantly affects individuals' global competitiveness.

Geopolitical inequalities further deepen global stratification. Power imbalances between nations influence decision-making in international institutions, resource distribution, and global development agendas, ultimately shaping the social and economic trajectories of entire regions. These findings collectively indicate that social stratification is increasingly transnational, interconnected, and dependent on global structural forces.

The results of the research reveal that global social stratification is intensifying, with disparities becoming more structural and multidimensional. Countries with advanced economies and strong technological infrastructures continue to occupy privileged positions in the global hierarchy, while developing nations face persistent constraints that limit their opportunities for growth and social mobility.

The study confirms that technological advancement is one of the most influential modern factors shaping global inequality. Societies with high levels of digital inclusion demonstrate greater economic resilience, higher educational attainment, and improved social cohesion. In contrast, limited digital access contributes to marginalization, reduced productivity, and weakened global integration.

The research also highlights that effective strategies for reducing global stratification require comprehensive international cooperation, inclusive social policies, and targeted interventions aimed at vulnerable populations. Policies promoting equitable access to education, technological resources, social protection systems, and fair economic participation are essential for mitigating the negative effects of global inequality.

Ultimately, the findings underscore the necessity of viewing social stratification not merely as a national problem but as a global challenge that demands collective responsibility, structural reforms, and strong commitments to social justice. Addressing the root causes of inequality is crucial for building sustainable development, fostering inclusive societies, and ensuring equal opportunities for all in an increasingly interconnected world.

Social stratification has long been central to sociological inquiry, yet in the modern era it has transformed into a far more intricate and global phenomenon. The growing integration of economies, rapid technological change, demographic shifts, transnational migration, and geopolitical inequalities have reshaped the very structure of social hierarchy. Today, inequality is no longer confined within national borders; instead, it operates simultaneously at local, national, regional, and global levels, creating hybrid and interconnected forms of social division. Understanding the global nature of stratification is essential for addressing contemporary socio-economic challenges and building strategies aimed at achieving social justice and sustainable development.

In traditional societies, stratification was largely shaped by occupation, caste, class, ethnicity, lineage, or land ownership. However, the expansion of capitalism, industrialization, and globalization has significantly altered these bases of hierarchy. In the 21st century, economic capital, technological access, cultural competencies, and political influence have become the primary drivers of social positioning. As a result, individuals' and nations' opportunities are increasingly tied to their ability to integrate into global markets, adopt modern technologies, and participate in global knowledge flows.

Economic inequality remains the most visible and enduring form of global stratification. Despite overall global economic growth, wealth concentration continues to intensify, with a small number of countries and individuals controlling a disproportionate share of global resources. High-income nations maintain structural advantages through strong institutions, diversified economies, and technological innovation capacities. In contrast, low- and middle-income countries often remain dependent on global market fluctuations, foreign investment, and unequal trade relations.

These structural disparities manifest in differing living standards, unequal wages, restricted upward mobility, and limited access to essential services such as healthcare, education, and housing. Globalization, while offering opportunities, has also amplified vulnerabilities by exposing developing states to external shocks and competitive pressures.

One of the most decisive factors shaping contemporary inequality is the digital divide. Technological advancement has redefined the foundations of social mobility: access to computers, high-speed internet, artificial intelligence tools, digital literacy, and innovation ecosystems now determines individuals' and nations' competitiveness in the global economy.

Countries that lead in digital technology-such as South Korea, Japan, the United States, and several European states-occupy higher positions in the global hierarchy. Meanwhile, regions with limited technological infrastructure face persistent barriers in education, employment, governance, and economic growth. As digital technologies become integral to all spheres of life, the absence of digital access produces long-term structural exclusion.

Migration is another key force influencing global stratification. Economic migrants, refugees, skilled professionals, and labor workers move across borders for opportunities and safety, creating complex social patterns that reshape both sending and receiving societies. Migration can provide upward mobility through remittances, skills transfer, and improved livelihoods. However, it can also reinforce inequalities when migrants face discrimination, unequal labor conditions, or limited social protections abroad.

At the global level, migration flows often follow structural inequalities, where populations from economically disadvantaged regions seek opportunities in wealthier nations.

This dynamic reflects unequal access to global opportunities and reinforces hierarchical relations between countries.

Access to quality education has become a decisive determinant of social mobility. In the globalized world, knowledge, innovation, and cultural competencies form the foundation of economic and social success. Countries with inclusive, modern, and effective education systems are better positioned to compete globally. Conversely, disparities in education—especially in developing nations—limit individuals' ability to access high-skilled jobs and participate in global knowledge systems.

Cultural capital, including language skills, communication abilities, and exposure to global norms, also shapes individuals' place in the global hierarchy. English language proficiency, for example, has become an essential requirement for participation in international academia, trade, science, and technology.

Global stratification is closely tied to geopolitical power relations. Wealthier and more influential states dominate international institutions, set global economic rules, and control the distribution of resources, technologies, and political influence. These power imbalances shape global development agendas and often reinforce existing inequalities.

Regions affected by conflict, political instability, or weak governance face deeper and more persistent forms of inequality, further limiting their ability to integrate into global systems.

Addressing global inequality requires coordinated international action and long-term structural reforms. Policies must focus on expanding access to quality education, bridging the digital divide, strengthening social protection systems, and promoting inclusive economic growth. Technological transfer, fair trade, investment in human capital, and global solidarity are essential for creating a more equitable world.

Sustainable development goals, international cooperation, and digital inclusion initiatives offer pathways for reducing disparities. However, long-lasting improvements depend on the commitment of both developed and developing nations to mitigate inequality and ensure equitable access to global opportunities.

Social stratification in the modern era is profoundly global in nature, driven by economic, technological, political, and cultural forces that transcend national boundaries. Understanding these processes is essential for addressing global injustice and promoting sustainable human development. Only through inclusive policies, international cooperation, and a commitment to equity can societies reduce the deepening global divides and ensure that all individuals have the opportunity to participate fully in the rapidly changing world.

In conclusion. The analysis of social stratification and its manifestation in the global context reveals that inequality has evolved into a complex, multilayered, and deeply embedded phenomenon that transcends national boundaries. In the contemporary world, economic polarization, uneven technological development, limited access to education, global migration trends, and geopolitical power asymmetries collectively reinforce new forms of social hierarchy both within and between societies. These dynamics demonstrate that social stratification is no longer solely determined by internal socio-economic structures but is increasingly shaped by global forces that influence the distribution of resources, opportunities, and social mobility.

Moreover, the rapid expansion of digital technologies has intensified disparities by creating a widening digital divide, where technological accessibility and digital competencies determine individuals' competitiveness in the global labor market. This new dimension of

inequality underscores the urgency of developing inclusive digital policies, strengthening human capital, and promoting equal access to global knowledge systems. At the same time, global migration flows and transnational labor markets continue to reshape social boundaries, generating hybrid forms of stratification that reflect both local conditions and global economic pressures.

To effectively address these challenges, it is essential to adopt a comprehensive, internationally coordinated approach aimed at reducing structural inequalities, promoting social justice, and enhancing the resilience of vulnerable populations. Strengthening global solidarity, fostering equitable development strategies, and encouraging cross-national cooperation are critical steps toward mitigating the negative consequences of global stratification. Ultimately, understanding the global nature of social inequality is a prerequisite for building inclusive societies and ensuring sustainable human development in an increasingly interconnected and interdependent world.

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