

## RALF DAHRENDORFNING JAMIYATNING KONFLIKTLI MODELI KONSEPSIYASI

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*Annotatsiya.* Ushbu maqolada Ralf Dahrendorfning zamonaviy konfliktni manbalar va davolar o'rtaсидаги зиддиyat sifatida qarashlari va konflikt nazariyalari haqida so'z yuritiladi.

*Kalit so'zlar:* konsepsiya, konflikt, jamiyat, model, sotsiolog.

## RALPH DAHRENDORF'S CONCEPT OF THE CONFLICT MODEL OF SOCIETY

*Abstract.* This article discusses Ralph Dahrendorf's view of modern conflict as a conflict between resources and remedies and conflict theories.

*Key words:* concept, conflict, society, model, sociologist.

## КОНЦЕПЦИЯ КОНФЛИКТНОЙ МОДЕЛИ ОБЩЕСТВА РАЛЬФА ДАРЕНДОРФА.

*Аннотация.* В этой статье обсуждается взгляд Ральфа Дарендорфа на современный конфликт как конфликт между ресурсами и средствами правовой защиты, а также теории конфликта.

*Ключевые слова:* концепция, конфликт, общество, модель, социолог.

Gustav Dahrendorf (nemis Ralf Gustav Dahrendorf, 1929-yil 1-may, Gamburg - 2009-yil 17-iyun, Kyoln) - ingliz-german faylasufi, sotsiologi, siyosatshunosni va jamoat arbobi. Germaniya sotsiologik jamiyatining sobiq raisi, Bundestag deputati, Tashqi ishlardan vazirligining parlament shtat kotibi, Yevropa komissiyasi a'zosi, London iqtisodiyot va siyosatshunoslik maktabi direktori. Konstanz universiteti asoschilaridan biri va Britaniya Lordlar palatasining sobiq a'zosi.

Gamburg universitetida falsafa va klassik filologiya, London iqtisodiyot maktabida ijtimoiy fanlar bo'yicha tahsil olgan. 1954 yilda Britaniya sanoatida malakasiz mehnat mavzusida nomzodlik dissertatsiyasini himoya qildi. Dahrendorfning birinchi kitoblari Marks va jamiyatning marksistik nazariyasini tanqid qilishga bag'ishlangan ijtimoiy falsafa bo'yicha dissertatsiyalarining nashrlari edi. Dahrendorf Gamburg, Tyubingen va Konstanz sotsiologiya kafedralarida o'qituvchi va tadqiqotchi bo'lib ishlagan, Amerika xulq-atvor fanlari bo'yicha ilg'or tadqiqotlar markazi xodimi, va Russell Sage fondida tashrif buyurgan professor. 1970-1974

yillarda Yevropa iqtisodiy hamjamiyatining komissari, 1974-1984 yillarda London iqtisodiyot maktabi direktori, 1988-yildan Oksford universiteti Sent-Entoni kolleji rektori. Dahrendorfning dastlabki nashrlari u yoki bu tarzda konflikt nazariyasi bilan bog'liq. U keng tarqalgan tushunchalardan farqli o'laroq, u ziddiyat va o'zgarishlar jamiyatning qon tomiri ekanligini ta'kidladi.

Konflikt har qanday boshqaruv tizimining tabiiy natijasidir. Ijtimoiy ziddiyatning mohiyati jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy mavqe va rollarning farqidadir: ba'zilari hokimiyat va boshqaruv huquqiga ega, boshqalari esa bunday imtiyozlarga ega emas. Natijada, jamiyat ichidagi qarama-qarshiliklarning kuchayishi bir qator sabablar bilan bog'liq bo'lishi mumkin: hokimiyat taqsimotidagi nomutanosiblik va hokimiyatni qayta taqsimlash uchun erkin kanallarning yo'qligi.

Biroq, jamiyatdagi nizolarni tartibga solish va boshqarish mumkin. Shu maqsadda qarama-qarshi tomonlar uchun xulq-atvor qoidalarini ishlab chiqadigan ijtimoiy institutlar mavjud.

Konfliktni bartaraf etish bir necha bosqichlarga bo'linadi: qarama-qarshi guruuhlar tomonidan o'z manfaatlarini bilish, hokimiyatni birlashtirish va qayta taqsimlash. Har qanday ziddiyatli vaziyatning natijasi jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy o'zgarishlardir. "Germaniyada jamiyat va demokratiya" (1969-yil) kitobida Dahrendorf 19-asr oxiri va 20-asr boshlarida Germanianing siyosiy spektrini tasvirlaydi. R.Dahrendorf ijtimoiy ziddiyatni turli ijtimoiy darajalarda ko'rib chiqadi: individual va kichik ijtimoiy guruuhdan butun jamiyatgacha. Uning fikricha, konflikt, agar u oqilona tartibga solinsa, ijtimoiy tizimning dinamik rivojlanishiga yordam beradi. Tartibga solingan konflikt ijtimoiy tashkilot evolyutsiyasi uchun turtki bo'lgan o'zgarishlarni keltirib chiqaradi. Bu taraqqiyotning asosiy maqsadi, R.Dahrendorfning fikricha, global fuqarolik jamiyatini barpo etishdir. Dahrendorf jamiyatni ziddiyatlari ijtimoiy guruuhlar yoki sinflar o'rtasidagi doimiy o'zgaruvchan munosabatlar tizimi, ziddiyatlari ijtimoiy guruuhlar yoki sinflar o'rtasidagi munosabatlar sifatida ko'rsatadi. Ijtimoiy mojarolar muqarrar va hatto zarurdir.

Mojaroning yo'qligi jamiyati hisoblanadi. "Mojaro hamma narsaning otasi, ya'ni o'zgarishlarning harakatlantiruvchi kuchi bo'lishi mumkin, ammo mojaro urush bo'lmasligi va fuqarolar urushi bo'lmasligi kerak", deb yozgan edi-Ralf Dahrendorf. Dahrendorfning fikricha, mojarolar shiddatli va ko'p yoki kamroq shiddatli bo'lishi mumkin, lekin ularni tartibga solish zo'ravonlikni kamaytirishning hal qiluvchi vositasidir, konfliktlarni tartibga solish ularni boshqariladigan qiladi va ularning ijodiy kuchi ijtimoiy tuzilmalarni bosqichma-bosqich rivojlantirish xizmatiga qo'yiladi. Dahrendorf uzluksiz o'zgarish holatidagi tizimlarni tahlil qilish zarur deb hisoblagan. Bu o'zgarishlar tabiiy ravishda doimiy ravishda sodir bo'ladi, ba'zi kuchlar bilan kechiktirilishi mumkin. Jamiyatdagi o'zgarishlar turli shakllarda, nizolarni ham ko'rsatishi mumkin. To'qnashuv bosimga qarshilik yoki bir kuchning hukmron ta'siridan kelib chiqadi.

Konfliktning asosiy sababi – hukmronlik va bo‘ysunish muammosi, hokimiyat munosabatlari, jamiyat tarkibidagi turli ijtimoiy guruhlarning tengsizligi. Har bir jamiyatda tengsizlik mavjud bo‘lganligi sababli, nizolar muqarrar ravishda turli ijtimoiy guruhlар o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro munosabatlar bo‘ladi.

Jamiyatning ziddiyatli modelida Dahrendorf to‘rtta qoidani o‘z ichiga oladi:

1. Har bir jamiyat doimo o‘zgarish jarayonida;
2. Har qanday jamiyatda har doim nizolarga olib keladigan kelishmovchilik elementlari mavjud;
3. Jamiyatning har bir elementi uning o‘zgarishi va integratsiyasiga hissa qo‘sishni mumkin;
4. Har bir jamiyat jamiyatning ayrim a’zolarining boshqalar tomonidan zo‘ravonligiga asoslanadi.

Dahrendorf tarixiy taraqqiyotda jamiyatdagi ziddiyatlarning tabiatini o‘zgarganligini ta’kidlaydi. Olimning fikricha, har qanday ijtimoiy tuzilmada hokimiyatni mukammal taqsimlash uchun kurash bor va shuning uchun ham jamiyatdagi ziddiyat to‘liq bartaraf etilmagan. Shunday qilib, ijtimoiy jarayonlar rivojlanishining harakatlantiruvchi kuchi qarshilik ko‘rsatuvchi tomonlarning o‘zaro ta’siri va qarama-qarshiligidir. Dahrendorf hokimiyat va hukmronlik tengsizligini ijtimoiy tuzilmadagi tengsizlikning manbai va sinfiy ziddiyatning doimiy belgilovchi omili deb hisoblaydi. Sotsiolog hukmronlik jamiyatning tarkibiy elementi sifatidagi tezisni turli kontekstlarda qayta-qayta takrorlaydi. Shu bilan birga, nafaqat jamiyat hukmronlik, hukmronlik tengsizlik degani, balki tengsizlik taraqqiyot manbai bo‘lib xizmat qiladigan ziddiyatlarni keltirib chiqaradi, shu jumladan odamlarning hayot imkoniyatlarini kengaytiradi. Sotsiologning fikricha, konfliktni ijobiy hal etish uchun uchta holatni hisobga olish kerak:

1. Qiymat talablari: har bir tomon dushman manfaatlarini tan olishi kerak;
2. Qarama-qarshi tomonlarning tashkiliy darajasi: konflikt ishtirokchilarini qanchalik yusushtirilgan bo‘lsa, ular uchun kelishuvga erishish osonroq bo‘ladi;
3. O‘yin qoidalari qabul qilish: ziddiyatli tomonlar belgilangan qoidalarni qabul qilishlari va o‘z majburiyatlarini bajarishlari kerak.

Ralf Dahrendorf shubhasiz o‘tgan asrning eng nufuzli ijtimoiy nazariyotchilaridan biri hisoblanadi. Ushbu jihatni hisobga olgan holda uning konflikt nazariyasi va u qanday ijtimoiy tabaqlanish kontseptsiyasini qabul qilganligi albatta katta ahamiyatga egadir.

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