

**RALF WALDO EMERSONNING “IJTIMOIY TARMOQ” NAZARIYASI****Aralova Iroda Zokir qizi**

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*Annotatsiya.* Ushbu maqolada Ralf Emersonning hayoti va ilmiy ijodi, sotsiologiyaga qo'shgan xissasi, asarlari hamda asosiy ishlaridan biri hisoblangan “Ijtimoiy tarmoq” nazariyasining yaratilishi, mazmun-mohiyati hamda ilm-fanda tutgan o'rni haqida ma'lumot beriladi.

*Kalit so'zlar:* Ijtimoiy, tarmoq, almashinish, xavf, tadbirkorlik, uslub, madaniyat, ishonch, xavfsizlik.

**RALPH WALDO EMERSON'S "SOCIAL NETWORK" THEORY**

*Abstract.* This article provides information about the life and scientific work of Ralph Emerson, his contribution to sociology, his works and the creation of the "Social Network" theory, which is considered one of his main works, its content and its place in science.

*Key words:* Social, networking, sharing, risk, entrepreneurship, style, culture, trust, security.

**ТЕОРИЯ «СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ СЕТИ» РАЛЬФА УОЛДО ЭМЕРСОНА**

*Аннотация.* В статье представлены сведения о жизни и научной деятельности Ральфа Эмерсона, его вкладе в социологию, его работах, а также создании теории «Социальной сети», которая считается одной из его основных работ, ее содержанию и месте в науке.

*Ключевые слова:* Социальные сети, сети, обмен, риск, предпринимательство, стиль, культура, доверие, безопасность.

**Kirish.** Ijtimoiy tarmoq nazariyasi - bu shaxslar va guruhlar o'rtasidagi aloqalar tarmog'i sifatida jamiyat g'oyasiga asoslangan ijtimoiy o'zaro ta'sirlarni tahlil qilishga yondashuv bo'lib, buning rivojlanishiga urushdan keyingi davrning umumiy mafkuraviy muhiti ta'sir ko'rsatdi. O'sha paytda sotsiologik va psixologik tadqiqotlarning eng dolzarb mavzulari kuch, avtoritarizm, millatchilik, hokimiyat uslublari, guruhlar birdamligi va mikro va makro darajada yuzaga keladigan sodiqlik edi. Emerson yetakchilik va ijtimoiy ahamiyat kasb etadigan tarmoq bilan

ishlashni o'z ilmiy ishlarida ilgari surgan olim sanaladi. T.Kun va K.Popporning asarlari tufayli ijtimoiy fanlarga mantiqiy pozitivizm tobora ko'proq kirib bordi. Sotsiologiyaning o'zida esa ayirboshlash nazariyasining nazariy va metodologik vositalarining ahamiyati ortib bordi. Emerson ushbu ijtimoiy tendentsiyalar va ilmiy yangiliklarni to'plashga muvaffaq bo'ldi. 1973-yilda Washington universitetining sotsiologiya fakultetida u o'zining bir qator asarlarining hammuallifi Karen Kuk bilan birgalikda zamonaviy jamiyatdagi ijtimoiy o'zaro ta'sirni o'rganish uchun dunyodagi birinchi kompyuter sotsiologik laboratoriyasini yaratdi. Emersonning "Operant psixologiyasi va almashinuv nazariyasi" asarlari va "Birja nazariyasi" asarining birinchi qismi nashr etildi.

**Hujjatlar tahlili va metodologiya.** Dastlab ijtimoiy ayirboshlashning fundamental nazariyalari ko'rib chiqildi, ular ijtimoiy almashinuv jarayonlarini yoki kichik ijtimoiy guruhlardagi odamlarning o'zaro ta'siri darajasida yoki individual rasmiy ijtimoiy tashkilotlar darajasida tahlil qildilar.

Biroq, zamonaviy jamiyatning haqiqiy hayotida hamma narsa ancha murakkab. Ya'ni:

*ishtirokchilari* nafaqat shaxslar, balki korporativ guruhlar va rasmiy tashkilotlar ham bo'lishi mumkin. R. Emersonning fikricha, "aktyor (individual yoki korporativ aktyor shaklida) ko'plab almashinuv munosabatlari birlashadigan nuqtadir"<sup>1</sup>

*ijtimoiy tarmoq* shaklida taqdim etiladi - ijtimoiy aktyorlar o'zaro ta'sir qiladigan munosabatlar tuzilmasi (odamlar ish, dam olish, davolanish va hokazolar, ijtimoiy muloqot tarmog'ida bo'lish imkoniyatlari haqida bilib oladilar va rasmiy tuzilmalardan emas).

*Richard Mark Emerson (Emerson)* - ijtimoiy tarmoq nazariyasini yaratgan amerikalik sotsiolog, 1925-yilda Solt-Leyk-Siti shahrida tug'ilgan. U Yuta universitetini sotsiologiya va psixologiya bo'yicha ikki tomonlama mutaxassislik bo'yicha tamomlagan. U Minnesota universitetida "Yuzma-yuz guruh o'zaro ta'sirida ta'sirni belgilovchi omillar" mavzusida doktorlik dissertatsiyasini himoya qildi va professional sotsiolog bo'ldi.

Shunday qilib, ijtimoiy tarmoq nazariyasi noaniqlik va xavflarni, kuch va qaramlikni, ayirboshlash munosabatlariga bo'lgan ishonchni shaxslararo o'zaro ta'sir va tuzilmalarning odamlarning o'zaro ta'siriga ta'sirini izohlab, kristallana boshladi<sup>2</sup>.

Ijtimoiy tarmoq nazariyasining rivojlanishi va mazmuniga urushdan keyingi davrning umumiy mafkuraviy muhiti ta'sir ko'rsatdi. O'sha paytda sotsiologik va psixologik tadqiqotlarning

<sup>1</sup> Emerson RM almashinuv nazariyasi. II qism: Ayirboshlash munosabatlari va tarmoqlari / RM Emerson // Davom etayotgan sotsiologik nazariyalar. jild. 2. Boston

<sup>2</sup> Emerson RM almashinuv nazariyasi. I qism: Ijtimoiy almashinuvning psixologik asoslari // Davom etayotgan sotsiologik nazariyalar. jild .2. Boston, MA: Houghton - Mifflin, 1972.

eng dolzarb mavzulari kuch, avtoritarizm, millatchilik, hokimiyat uslublari, guruhlar birdamligi va mikro va makro darajada yuzaga keladigan sodiqlik edi. R. Emersonning o'zi ham o'z faoliyatining boshida etakchilik va ijtimoiy ta'sirni o'rganishga alohida qiziqish bildirgan<sup>3</sup>.

Ijtimoiy almashinuv nazariyasi" asarida ijtimoiy tarmoqda umumlashtirilgan almashinuvning nazariy va uslubiy asoslarini ishlab chiqishga harakat qilganligini ta'kidlaymiz.

Uning mohiyati shundan iboratki, bir qator birja ishtirokchilari (bu turdagi ayirboshlashda ishtirokchilar soni uch yoki undan ko'p bo'lishi kerak) o'zlari to'g'ridan-to'g'ri foyda yoki resurslar olganlarni emas, balki boshqa ishtirokchilarni mukofotlaydilar. Shu bilan birga, sotsiologni aktyorlarning o'zlari emas, balki munosabatlar tuzilmalari unchalik qiziqitirmaydi, bu esa mohiyatiga ko'ra uning nazariyasi uchun asosiy narsadir<sup>4</sup>.

R. Emerson izdoshlari (K. Kuk va boshqalar) bu yo'nalishdagi ishlarni, ayniqsa, postindustrial jamiyatlarning xususiyatlarini, shuningdek, hozirgi zamonning global muammolarini o'rganish kontekstida eng istiqbolli deb hisoblashadi.

**Xulosa.** Umuman olib qaraganda, hozirgi vaqtda tarmoq nazariyasi bir qator umumiy uslubiy postulatlariga asoslangan tushunchalar guruhi bo'lib, ular ishtirokchilarning muhim resurslarga (moliya, tabiiy mahsulotlar va boshqalar) turli xil foydalanish imkoniyatiga ega ekanligiga asoslanib, makro va mikro darajadagi ijtimoiy o'zaro ta'sirlarni ko'rib chiqadilar. kuch, axborot va boshqalar) va buning natijasida ularning ba'zilar boshqalarga bog'liq.

Ayirboshlashning ijtimoiy nazariyasi g'oyalari qabul qilingan va hozirgi zamon iqtisodiy sotsiologiyasida keng qo'llanilmoqda.

Tadbirkorlik sohasida ijtimoiy tarmoqlar bozor ishtirokchilari o'rtasidagi barqaror aloqalar majmuasidir. Tarmoqlar mohiyatan ijtimoiy birliklarni (individuallar, guruhlar, korporativ aktyorlar) bog'laydi, ular ishtirok etuvchi aktyorlarning xatti-harakatlarini tushuntira oladi. Shu bilan birga, tarmoqdagi pozitsiya harakatning bajarilishini ham kuchaytiradi, ham cheklaydi.

Jismoniy va korporativ ishtirokchilar bajarishi kerak bo'lgan harakatlar har xil bo'lib, birinchi navbatda muayyan majburiyatning mazmuniga bog'liq. Odatda, majburiyatlarning bajarilishi ham huquqiy normalar, ham ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy o'zaro munosabatlarning o'rnatilgan amaliyoti bilan tartibga solinadi<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> Adorno T W., Biroq Men, Dahrendorf R., Habermas J., uchuvchi Men, Popper K Nemis sotsiologiyasida pozitivistik bahs. London: Heinemann, 1976; Halfpenny P. Yigirmanchi asrda pozitivizm // Ijtimoiy nazariya bo'yicha qo'llanma / G. Ritzer va B. Smart tomonidan tahrirlangan. London, 2001-yil.

<sup>4</sup> Ripscher J. Zamonaviy sotsiologik nazariyalar. M., Sankt-Peterburg: Pyotr, 2002. S. 343.

<sup>5</sup> Granovetter M. Iqtisodiy harakat va ijtimoiy tuzilma: ildiz otish muammosi // Iqtisodiy sotsiologiya, 2002. Jild. 3. № 3; Granovetter M. Iqtisodiy harakatlar va ijtimoiy tuzilma: o'rnatilganlik muammosi // Amerika sotsiologiya jurnali, 1985. jild. 91. № 3; Granovetter MS Zaif aloqalarning mustahkamligi // Amerika sotsiologiya jurnali, 1973. № 78 (6).

Bundan tashqari, zamonaviy tarmoq nazariyasi tamoyillariga ko'ra, shaxslar o'rtasidagi aloqalar kattaroq tarmoqlarning tuzilishini hisobga olgan holda tahlil qilinishi kerak.

Bu shuni anglatadiki, nafaqat aniq sub'ektlarning munosabatlarini, balki umuman bozor tuzilmalarining faoliyat ko'rsatish xususiyatini ham hisobga olish kerak, bu munosabatlar kontekstida amalga oshiriladigan kengroq tarmoq sifatida - uning obro'si, tartibga solish barqarorligi, ochiqlik va yopiqlik, soliqqa tortishning soddaligi va murakkabligi va boshqalar.

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