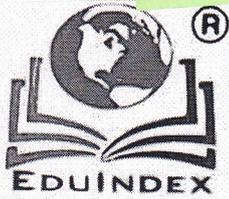
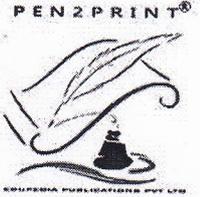


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**Interrelationship of social stratification and social cooperation in western
philosophy**

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Anotation:

Society in terms of its structural structure includes closely interrelated sides, frontiers, relatively large-subsystems within a single whole social system, social groups and the social relations that occur between them.

Key words: society, social structure, social stratification, specifications

In the IV century BC, the ancient Greek philosopher Plato divided the members of society into 3 groups: philosophers (upper class, as rulers of the state), the military, and the lower class - slaves.

In western sociology, the social structure of society is studied on the basis of the concept of social stratification.

Stratification means (Latin stratum – layer, and factio - do). One of the basic concepts of Western sociology and its special field is that the social structure of society is divided into social strata, groups, representing social inequality in society.

There is inequality in all types of social society. Even in primitive societies, where there was almost no economic differentiation between humans, there was an inequality between men and women, young people and the elderly. While describing social inequality, sociologists describe social stratification, sociologists talk about social stratification. Stratification can be described as structural differences between groups on the theories of stratification in modern societies Weber, Eric Olin Wright, Frank Parkhins were widely engaged. Let's dwell on the theory of Weber. It is difficult to call Weber (1867-1920) simply a "sociologist", because his interests and ideas cover many disciplines.



According to the Weber theory, many factors influence the formation of classes, groups, strata in society. Weber believes that the division into classes is determined not only by whether or not they have the means of production, but also by economic differences that are not directly related to property. In the first place to these factors is the skill and qualification that determines whether a person is able to do something or not. Persons who fall into the category of professionals and managers, as well as career degrees, titles, diplomas, give them a great advantage before those who do not have such diplomas in the labor market.

Weber divides two more important specifications of stratification. To one it is called the status (position), and on the other – the party. (in German, both concepts are expressed using one word stand).

The concept of status in the Weber view is related to the fact that different social groups have a different level of reputation in society. Properties that distinguish a particular location from others can be elongated, not dependent on the class division. Social prestige can be both positive and negative.

The position groups with positive preferences include people with a reputation within this social system. For example, in the British society, doctors have a great reputation. Negative preference status groups include parist groups. Pari-groups-a group of people who are viewed with other members of society look down on them "from top to bottom". For a long time in the history of Europe, Jews were fairies»

Jews were forbidden to engage in certain types of activities, including the possession of State deeds. Possession of wealth, as a rule, depends on the reputation, but in this there are many exceptions. For example, the existence of "noble poor" can be an example of this. Belonging to the class depends on the object of the pupil, the position, or rather on the subjective assessment.

Weber's views on stratification show that in human life, in addition to affiliation, there are other types of stratification and great influence. As we study stratification, we need to take into account not only the difference in economic and professional circumstances, but also what happens with those who take these situations into account. The term social mobility means a change in the socio-economic status of a particular person or group.



What are the possibilities of social mobility? Those who have power and wealth have the opportunity to keep them in their own hands and leave them to their offspring. They give their children a good education that will open the way to a good job. The rich, despite the property and inheritance taxes, find their property. Many of those who have reached the highest depths have already received benefits at the beginning: either from wealthy families, or from a correspondent of qualified specialists.

In the history of mankind, strata (stratum) have also been evaluated as signs of cultural improvement of the people. In particular, carpets, fireplaces, blacksmiths, gardeners, gardeners and other professional strata not only carried out a specific economic and social life walk through the labor activity, but also worried about the fact that his people did not become the property of other people.

The theory of social stratification initially E.Dyurkgeym, G.Spencer, F.Giddings, P.Formed and developed as a result of the scientific activity of sorokines. E.In his work "the division of social Labor" (1893) he writes: "from self, on the basis of natural power, men are distinguished by dignity. Otherwise you can not. Thus, harmony is found in the context of the dignity of each individual and their state P.Sorokin also expressed similar views on social stratification in his work" the system of Sociology".

Currently B.Barber, D.Bell, V.Vil'chek, R.Darendorf, G.Mireal, A.Toffler, A.Turen, L.Major American and Western European sociologists, such as Werner, have contributed to the development of the theory of social stratification.

Manifestations of the theory of social stratification now deny that in Western countries society is divided into antagonistic classes, consisting of bourgeoisie and proletariat. Instead, they promote the concept that society is divided into "upper", "lower" and "lower" classes and social strata. For example, the West German sociologist R.Darendorf distinguishes society from the category of stewards and stewards. In turn, the category of managers consists of two groups: property managers and non – property managers-administrative bureaucrats managers, they consider. The category of managers also consists of two groups: the upper – "worker aristocracy", and the lower – the lower-qualification workers. These two social classes are divided into the existing "new middle class", which indicates the idea that it is formed from the confluence of governors and working aristocracy.



Social groups in the social structure of society differ in the degree of distribution and consumption of inter-material blessings. The development of these levels within the framework of sociology plays an important role in the conduct of social policy of the state. They serve to regulate the social relations in their lives.

Hence, in sociology, social groups are studied in such areas as territorial, sectoral /sphere/ and social status. For example, in central cities, the living conditions of the population living in the capital sharply differ from the living conditions of the population living in district centers and rural conditions. In this respect, the standard of living of the population of some central cities, the level of consumption, cultural and household opportunities are higher than the standard of living of the population of some provincial cities and villages. In turn, the composition of the population living in each territorial unit varies with the level of interdependent sphere and status, the level of consumption, cultural and household opportunities. The standard of living of the upper stratum was higher than that of the lower stratum. This leads to a natural conscious aspiration of people, from below social groups, to a higher level.

In this context, the concept of social mobility, which is widely understood in Western sociology, is required.

He founded the theory of social stratification and contributed to its further development, while Western sociologists, whose names were mentioned above, also expressed their views on social mobility.

P.Sarakin "Human. Civilization. And society " he devoted a separate chapter to social stratification and social mobility. The concept of "social mobility" was first introduced into sociology in 1927.A.Introduced by Sorokin. His view is that social mobility is the movement of people from two directions of social ranks. The first is divided into vertical navigation, in which, depending on the high and low levels, the second is divided into horizontal navigation, in which one means a change in the social level. French sociologists P.Berto and R.The scraps also underscore the importance of social mobility in the development of the life of society. In the following years, academician T. from Russian sociologists I.Zaslavskaya and



professor R.V.Rivkina also studies the importance of social mobility in the social life of Russia.

As social mobility, it is said that some individuals or groups change their attitudes, position within society.

Social mobility represents the below or upward shift of the social status of some individuals and groups in relation to the validity of Social Development laws.

Social mobility can be arranged in vertical and horizontal order. Vertical social mobility is the change of the upper or lower in the system of social status. Horizontal social mobility-represents the change in the social level of an individual or group. In social mobility, there are activities and activities such as primary and non-primary, secondary essential and casual, public and private.

In social mobility, the importance of information profession and entrepreneurship are important. In the process of establishing current market relations, social mobility as a result of the fact that the old administrative and command – based system is being absorbed and new social relations are being formed serves as an incentive for the activity of members of our society, social relations.

In the context of the concept of social mobility, under the conditions of a democratic system, people with their personal interests, diligence were able to improve their positions in the social structure of society. In the development of society, its structural structure, the "natural laws" of functional communication, the evolutionary development, the development of social spheres on the basis of the proportionality of a single process indicate the need for life. Now the era of social revolutions has begun. Humanity is stepping into the stage of high intellectual development. The fact that this stage of social development will go on the basis of new, unique laws is the subject.

Another direction of sociology of social composition of society is the study of the composition of social groups, which are occupied by the people of the country. The population is considered to be factors that affect the structure of social employment, such as the level of housing, the level of wages, types of household services and their types of services and the level of their provision of services.



It is important to take advantage of the career position to also consider cases of abuse of office. Because the degree of its occurrence or decline has a serious impact on other areas of social composition. Cases of corruption, bribery, subjugation, acquisition and sale of service positions impede the healthy development of social content, sucking it from within and leading the society to decay, degradation.

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