

**SOCIAL RELATIONS IN ECONOMIC PROCESSES IN THE SCIENCE
OF ECONOMIC SOCIOLOGY**

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ABSTRACT

The end of the XIX century and by the beginning of the XX century, economic life became the object of sociology research. Hugge during this period, the leading role of the human factor in production increased, and thinking on this matter was developing. This article sociologically examines social relations in economic processes in the science of economic sociology.

KEYWORDS: *Economics, Sociology, Economic Sociology, Economic Processes, Social Relations, Labor Relations, Small Business, Entrepreneurship.*

INTRODUCTION

Economic life could not exist without cultural, spiritual relations between the seller and the grabber. If the interests and needs of the employee are not taken into account, if conditions are not created for their goals, aspirations, it will not be possible to solve any technical and technological problems. Economy is the economic activity of society, as well as the totality of relations that develop in the system of production, distribution, exchange and consumption[1]. The main task of the economy is the constant creation of such goods that are necessary for people's lives and without which society cannot develop. Economics is an industry that helps meet human needs in a world of limited resources. The economy of society is a complex and comprehensive organism that ensures the vital activity of a person and society as a whole.

MAIN PART

Some of the questions that human thinking has been defining for long periods of time seem to be a very simple truth today and something that can be easily learned. For example, it is also known that people should have access to food and clothing before engaging in politics, art, literature, education, culture. This means that a person will have to work, work in different areas of the economy. The main activity contributing to the existence of humanity and its progress is the creation of material and spiritual goods, as well as the provision of services. This is called economic activity.

All economic laws together form a system of economic laws for the development of society. This system includes various groups and visibility laws. Economic laws are divided into the following groups:

- 1) Special economic laws.
- 2) Specific economic laws.
- 3) General economic laws.

Special economic laws are laws that operate only in one mode of production, characteristic of certain historical forms of management. Specific economic laws are laws characteristic of historical periods when there were prerequisites for the action of Ulama. For example, the law of value, the law of supply and demand. General economic laws are laws common to all historical periods. For example, the law of saving time, the law of increasing needs, the social division of labor, etc. Like the laws of nature, economic laws are objective in nature. However, the objectivity and binding nature of economic laws do not detract from the importance of people's practical activities. The study and understanding of economic laws is a macroeconomic task aimed at solving the correct economic policy.

Economic sociology as a science was formed in the USA in the mid-50s of the XX century and initially interested a narrow circle of scientists, but now this science is quite advanced, and scientists from many countries are seriously engaged in the study of its problems. Currently, this science is one of the central directions of the development of sociological knowledge both in the West and in the East.

In Western countries, in the 60s of the XX century, the trend of socialization of the science of economic sociology intensified. Accordingly, economic sociology today can be considered as a science that solves global and particular problems.

“F.Taylor first drew attention to the social interpretation of economic life in the West . He investigated the interest of workers in labor and in 1894 developed a theory based on the wage system”[2, 188]. Based on this idea – the concept of “economic man” - attention was paid to:

1. The more work an employee does in the shortest possible time, the more he is paid.
2. Encouraging efficiency and quality of work, not volume.
3. That giving workers low wages and giving many times is harmful.
4. To cultivate in the employee a sense of striving to be highly paid, to live in the pursuit of heights.

Modern sociologists and economists study the following manifestations of society:

1. Traditional society.
 2. Industrial society.
 3. Post-industrial society.
1. In a traditional society, land ownership occupies a central place. Wealth is built on the basis of external sources, the acquisition and development of natural resources is enhanced.

2. In an industrial society, an attitude is formed towards all manifestations of property. Large-scale machine production replaces manual labor and explains production based on high labor productivity. Automatic production takes place. Mass production becomes the main character. The role of highly skilled workers in production is increasing. As a result, standardized operations are performed using a machine. The economic sphere is dominated by industrial and financial capital. The product will be designed for the market. An industrial society can also be called an economic society. Because the real existence will be focused on the economy. Urbanization generates a new approach to the education system and popular culture.

3. In a post-industrial society, intellectual property, human intelligence, and knowledge have come to the fore. Since the middle of the XX century, a number of Western countries have begun to move to the third stage of development of society – post-industrial society. The "information" society remains the main source of society for human knowledge and information reserves. It relies on modern microelectronics and computer technology. They create and reproduce media. In the communications system, the economy system is changing dramatically. From natural sources, production, metallurgy, agriculture are declining, the scale of mechanical engineering is expanding, and almost 50% of the population is made up of these industries. The post-industrial society is also called the consumer service society. Services in the production (financial, banking, insurance, commercial, scientific consulting, software) and non-production areas (science, education and others) are growing. At the same time, the process of urbanization is the opposite of industrial society. Industry is infiltrating the countryside.

"Taylor believes that the intellectual factor is of paramount importance. A person becomes not a higher capital, but a social force that manifests its essence, knowledge and talents, values"[2, 189]."

"Before giving a specific definition of economic sociology, it is necessary to clarify the interpretation of the economic and social spheres. The most common condition of the social sphere is as follows: the social sphere is a sphere of social life in which there is a wide reproduction of a person as a productive force and personality. Such an area usually includes production, family, education, and health culture. The economic sphere is usually understood as a holistic concept of society in which people are responsible for the production, distribution, exchange and consumption that are considered necessary for their life" [3, 110].

The problems that have arisen as a result of the merger of economics and sociology are attracting more and more attention of Uzbek scientists. Especially topical issues, such as the social consequences of the transition to market relations and the peculiarities of Uzbekistan's transition to market relations, are the main problem of economic sociology.

Another important task of economic sociology can be recognized as the identification of factors affecting the activity of people in the management system of the economic sphere, in the state of culture, social status and social status. Finally, another important task facing economic sociology is the analysis of the formation and dynamics of the social structure of society. This social structure has a great influence on the management system and culture.

CONCLUSION

Summing up, we can say that in a traditional society, economic issues were solved through the direct relationship of man to nature, whereas in an industrial society, artificial means of production created by man form the basis of the economy. That's why this society is an economic society. It defines economic relations. The modern economy is being socialized. Intellectual potential comes first.

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