



REGULATION OF MECHANISMS OF SOCIAL MOBILITY

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: This article provides information about the sources of social mobility, the motivation to achieve, the law of increasing needs, and the hierarchical system of distribution of social results. The presence of channels of social mobility in society, including various social institutions - the military, religion, education, political organizations, trade unions, family, marriage, art, sports, inheritance, elections, mass media, social networks, social networks of individuals and their groups. creates conditions for movement.

INTRODUCTION

In the view of the modern world, people living in society are always on the move, and society is always developing. This situation means that the social structure of society is constantly changing.

In the history of mankind, not only the change of the position of a single person in social life, but also the change of the social position of entire social groups is observed. This includes the arrival of the financial bourgeoisie instead of the aristocracy of large landowners, small producers with a narrow range of knowledge and skills, i.e. instead of crafts, engineers, programmers (programmers), production controlled by robotics, operators, to be more precise, the arrival of advanced innovative scientific techniques or XIX- We know from history that as a result of the wars and revolutions that occurred in the 20th century, the economy of some countries developed, while others faced a crisis. We are witnessing such changes in Uzbekistan. A clear example of this is the arrival of the elite of owners, entrepreneurs and businessmen who are owners of large property after independence.

As a result of the independence of Uzbekistan and the construction of a new state and a new society in the country, the problems of social mobility became especially relevant in the period of modernization of the society of Uzbekistan. Under the conditions of independence, favorable conditions for the rapid implementation of the concept of social mobility have arisen in Uzbekistan.

The actions and political struggles for the country's independence and strengthening of its independence have ended, and now humanity has entered the stage of high intellectual development. This stage of social development is new, the construction of society based on its own laws has become

a reality. As Abu Rayhan Beruni stated, "In fact, science arises from the need to satisfy people's vital needs. After knowing the true history of the people, they began to realize their identity."

Today, the scientists of our country are conducting effective work on the analysis of socio-professional and economic mobility, including its subjective aspect, considering the trends of social mobility of various strata and groups of modern Uzbekistan society, and developing methods of empirical measurement of various forms of social mobility in modern conditions.

In the life of the population of our country, the most intensive social mobility occurs partially from the age of 14 and completely from the age of 16 to 30. Factors that make women a socio-demographic group with high levels of social mobility include:

1. Transition from education to work, integration of the individual into the socio-professional structure of the society, gaining an independent economic status. A number of researchers consider the time of transition to work as the lowest limit of women's age. "Women," says M. Rutkevich, "generally mean a socio-demographic group whose members, in their physical and spiritual maturity, unlike children and teenagers, are ready to actively and independently participate in society's life, primarily in production." A similar opinion was put forward by F. Filippov, in his opinion, the social nature of women is largely determined by work.

2. Usually, by the age of 30, as a result of a person's personal achievements, the ground is laid for his future service career, and he realizes increasing vertical mobility.

3. Women's entry into the labor force makes it possible to compare the social achievements of parents for people from different backgrounds, determine the level of influence of social background on future professional and other success, and other aspects of intergenerational social mobility.

4. Until the age of 30, women build their families and give birth to their children.

In this way, compared to other groups, it is women who occupy the main place in the growing social mobility, activity and social mobility. All this makes it possible to describe women as the most dynamic group and explains the relevance of researching the mechanisms of regulation of social mobility of this socio-demographic group.

The concept of "Women's social mobility" in a broad sense, social mobility is the social dynamics of women, that is, the social movement of women and their separate groups under the influence of various factors. The fact that the structure of society includes many social positions explains the diversity of social mobility processes.

Based on the direction of actions, the spheres of social life in which they occur, the number of participants and other criteria, women's social mobility is divided into transition to higher layers, classes, strata (increasing mobility) and transition to lower layers, classes, strata (decreasing mobility). In social reality, only vertical movement is not widespread, and in many respects the ideal type, which is explained by the withdrawal from science in the study of these processes. Individuals, families, social groups

Political mobility refers to changes in individuals or social groups. The political position is explained by the powers of authority that this or that person has. At the moment, not only officials in the state administration system, but also leaders of political parties, managers of military and law enforcement agencies, large corporations, media leaders, etc. have high political positions.

Increasing powers of authority is an integral aspect of moving up the service ladder, one of the indicators of professional mobility. Therefore, models of political stratification and political mobility are explained with great uncertainty.

Actions affecting the change of professional positions of individuals or social groups are manifested in professional mobility. One of the types of professional mobility of women is job change. This mobility may be associated with a change in job or specialty, or with the persistence of these symptoms. One of the important indicators of professional mobility is the service career - the transition from an executive job to a managerial job. Professional mobility is explained by an increase in the individual's qualifications, the improvement of professional skills, thereby gaining a higher rank, title, academic degree, etc.

One of the most important aspects characteristic of an individual in modern societies is the level of education, and its change is educational mobility. The educational status of a person in Uzbekistan is explained by the existence of basic, general secondary, secondary special vocational, higher education and post-university education levels. An additional factor affecting education and professional mobility is training and retraining courses. As one of the directions of women's educational mobility, moving from one educational institution to another based on the prestige of the educational place, such actions can increase or decrease the educational status of a person.

The change in the social status of women in various spheres of society's life compared to their parents' status constitutes intergenerational mobility. Intergenerational mobility is an important factor of social change and a manifestation of social activity of individuals. The change in the social status of children compared to the social status of their parents is one of the indicators of a rapidly developing society.

Based on the number of participants, social mobility is divided into individual mobility (actions of individuals) and collective mobility (changes in the status of social groups, classes). Various factors influence the mobility of individuals and groups.

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