

OPTIMAL WAYS TO IMPROVE WOMEN'S SOCIAL MOBILITY MECHANISMS

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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.

Keywords: Social mobility, mobility channels, social institution, hierarchical system, social process.

Introduction

Increasing the efficiency of women's social mobility mechanisms, first of all, by influencing this process in order to create conditions for women's vertical upward and voluntary horizontal mobility in various spheres of social life, as well as to eliminate the conditions that cause downward mobility. is done. The object of regulatory influence is women's factors of social mobility, which is implemented through various mechanisms.

The term "mechanism" means "the internal structure of a machine, apparatus, the force that moves them." The concept of "social mechanism" is widely used in the study of various social processes. This is evidenced by the works on personality formation, coordination of the interests of the individual and society, social mechanisms of the realization of rights, social mechanism of the legislative power, etc.

In the process of social mobility of individuals and groups, the regulatory function of social institutions can become a source of conflicts between society and women. Such disputes are explained by the repetition of previously established privileges, the limitation of social mobility of women of different categories, and thus the strengthening of social inequality at the institutional level. In such conditions, the factors of social and cultural inequality of women (social origin, nationality, gender, place of residence and territory) increase their negative impact and with the interests of women aimed at realizing their potential and increasing social mobility enters into conflict. As a result, women may withdraw from the function of innovation, lose their creative potential, break ties with society, increase the number of unemployed women, and increase their escapism tendencies. Studies conducted on the social status and life prospects of Uzbek women show that such disputes are widespread in modern society.

Mechanisms for women are interpreted as a set of forms of group and collective action, manifested in the expression of women's will in a group, collective and public manner, and

institutionalized in the form of women's organizations of various directions (educational, labor, political, socio-cultural). .

The following conclusions can be drawn from the social analysis of the factors and mechanisms of women's social mobility in Uzbekistan:

First of all, the research focused on the social mobility of women in Uzbekistan shows that one of the factors that hinders the improvement of the effectiveness of this process is that various dysfunctions are observed in the activities of the participants who regulate the social mobility of women. In turn, this situation is explained by the excessive bureaucratic tasks of the authorized bodies, as well as the lack of competence of ngos.

Also, among the women of the research country, first of all, there was a growing trend of the desire to improve their level of knowledge.

Thirdly, in the conditions of Uzbekistan, it shows that education is a channel with great influence among the channels of social mobility. Therefore, the effectiveness of the reforms in the field of education will depend on women taking their rightful place in society and contributing to the development of the country. Also, the importance of higher education as a social value for uzbek women provides the opportunity to get a good salary and get a job.

Fourthly, employment of women is another source of social mobility. Because employment is an important tool for women's social mobility and allows them to effectively integrate into society.

Fifth, the social analysis of the social mobility of uzbek women in the field of religion made it possible to determine their desire in the religious field and the misunderstandings faced by women in the religious field. The conducted research revealed that women should assess their own knowledge level and that it is necessary to carry out educational activities about the true islamic beliefs in order to prevent the spread of falsified religious extremist information. It also showed that the indicators of the level of social mobility in the religious sphere in the conditions of Uzbekistan are low.

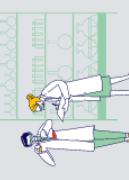
Sixth, if in future studies, in determining the objective and subjective factors of the increase and decrease of women's social mobility, the speed of mobility from the father's side, from the mother's side or from a general point of view is considered through the methods of calculating the speed of "zero" intergenerational mobility. Social mobility in Uzbekistan allows predicting processes.

In general, Uzbekistan is not only a young country, but also a country of women. Such a large number of women have not been observed in Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan is on the threshold of very important demographic processes. Today, women under 30 make up almost 60 percent of the country's population. In the next 20 years, today's young generation will become the largest workforce in the history of Uzbekistan. It is this large number of women's social development and the capital invested in them that will bring the country to the ranks of socio-economically developed countries in the near future. Also, the existence of a large number of women in the country has a great impact on the political, economic and social spheres of the country. Whether this effect shown by women is positive or negative depends on the state's attention to women, the conditions created for women to build their lives, the extent to which their rights and

interests are protected, and the ability to realize their potential through their talents and abilities. Will depend on the incentives given to increase.

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