



SOCIOCULTURAL FEATURES OF PROFESSIONAL MOBILITY IN INTERNAL MIGRATION

Zokirjon Muminov

Researcher,

Namangan State University

Article history:	Abstract:
<p>Received 26th June 2021 Accepted: 11th July 2021 Published: 31th July 2021</p>	<p>The paper provides guidelines and practical recommendations for predicting changes in the parameters of professional mobility caused by the dynamics of changing paradigms of internal migration processes. This also applies to the consideration of the professionalization of the population, the directions of movement of the labor force, to be taken into account in the development of the development strategy of a particular organization. Also, various needs of society are considered as the dominant criterion in determining the level of the process of professional mobility, typical for all historical periods. Studied the phenomenon of social mobility, in particular, the migration process from the point of view of statistics. It is noted that this approach limits the possibility of a holistic understanding of the construction of migration, its functional significance. In this regard, it is emphasized that the essence and characteristics of professional mobility can be determined by generalizing the genesis of the phenomenon of internal migration, the retrospective basis and stages of historical development, experience.</p>
<p>Keywords: Internal migration, professional mobility, paradigmatic changes, technological process, urbanization process, sociology of migration, social mobility, stimulating motivation.</p>	

Today's stage of human development is marked by global industrialization and the rapid development of industrial centers and cities. Industrialization, in turn, has led to an increase in the demand for labor, covering all areas of human economic activity. The need for labor is met not only at the expense of the urban population, but also at the expense of internal migration of the rural population, which affects the growth of the share of the urban population.

Determining the types and functions of internal migration processes, its impact on the processes of occupational mobility is an important condition for the management of socio-political relations in society. Indeed, this phenomenon, according to its content and forms, reflects the social movement and mobility of the subjects of society. In this regard, it is important to predict changes in the parameters of internal migration mobility, paradigms in the future, to determine the occupational mobility of the population, the direction of movement of labor resources, strategy.

If the scholastic controversial question of whether the results of changes in the world determine the outcome of reforms is set aside, we see a correlation and connection between the two factors.

Changes in the balance of these processes are due, firstly, to the gradual development of the objective-retrospective foundations and historical genesis of professional mobility; second, it proved that changes in the system and attitudes of social consciousness depend on a subjective factor (mainly the role of the state as the main reformer and the level of professional mobility of people).

Status in determining mobility levels of sociologists indicators of mobility of groups, classes, individuals, families, social groups, their place and role in society; status and position; social strata and types of action; lifestyle and property relations; types and values of activities; determining based on position in the distribution of power has been a priority approach.

However, the general assumptions formed on the basis of looking at the economic needs of society as the dominant criterion in determining the level of the process of professional mobility are specific to all historical periods, pure quantitative indicators unable to show. That is, it remains a simple statistical-sociological database. Therefore, the study of the process of occupational mobility, in particular, the phenomenon of migration in terms of pure economic statistics, limits the ability to fully understand its "construction", its functional significance.

According to a sociological study, internal migrants send the necessary remittances to the needs of their families. In China, for example, there is an annual turnover of \$ 30 billion by internal migrants. That is, this money is mainly sent to rural areas by workers who come to the city. These remittances have narrowed the income gap

between people in urban and rural China, reduced regional property inequality, reduced poverty, helped pay for education and health care, and supported consumption and investment.

It is known that there are more than 252 million internal migrants in China alone, compared to more than 250 million international migrants on earth. The trend of internal migration in recent years shows that it is growing at a higher rate than international migration. For example, in 2016, 282 million migrant workers from rural areas formed [1].

The role of internal migration in shaping international migration is that people use it as a springboard for the experience of international migration. In other words, people who migrate from rural to urban areas develop "migration adaptation potential, skills" for later migration outside the country. In internal migration, people do not cross international borders, but move from one administrative region in their country to another, mainly for work. Internal migration can make a significant contribution to a country's economic development. According to the data, China's gross domestic product has recently grown by 16 percent annually. Its main reason was the effect of internal migration in getting rid of unemployment in certain areas and filling vacancies in other areas.

In addition, internal migration promotes entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship in society, which means that they tend to take risks when crossing international borders and moving to another country. This is because in the process of migrants moving to cities, there is a need to take risks in the area of choice of education, experience and more income opportunities. Internal migration gives freedom, especially to women, because conservative and patriarchal stereotypes in cities are not as strong as in rural areas. This will allow women to get better education, get a job and be more independent.

In 2050, the population will reach 44 million. The estimates of foreign researchers are more optimistic than these futurological forecasts, indicating that by 2050 this figure will increase from the current 34 million to 51 million [2].

Many works that emerged in the 1960s and focused on mobility emphasized mobility in the areas of social mobility, employment, and material well-being as urbanization. That is why S.Lipset and R.Bendix, who used mobility indicators, highlighted the progressive movement of Western society, in which the population of the city increased, living standards increased, and advanced forms of education expanded. We agree with Russian researchers that "mobility is not only a social ladder, it is not only urbanization that modernizes agrarian societies, but also a factor that seriously affects the political division, the perception of citizens about political preferences" [3].

Such processes, in fact, take place in every state, and they have a serious impact on the socio-economic situation in society as a whole. As the economy grows and develops, the role of cities as industrial centers also increases, in which the process of urbanization takes place naturally. The head of the World Bank's office in Uzbekistan, Hideki Mori, said in another address to the President of Uzbekistan that the issue of housing registration and registration was being reformed. This is because people need to be given the right to choose to work and live and to move freely around the country. These issues have been waiting for a solution for many years. We thank President Shavkat Mirziyoyev for bringing this to the agenda.

Since the independence of Uzbekistan, no census has been conducted in the country. The last census was conducted during the Soviet era (1989), and today data on the socio-demographic situation of the population are published on the basis of data from the State Statistics Committee. Accordingly, the permanent population of the Republic of Uzbekistan as of January 1, 2020 amounted to 33,905.8 thousand people, an increase from the beginning of 2019 to 650.3 thousand people or 2.0% [5].

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev noted: "Accelerating the process of urbanization, it is necessary to comprehensively develop the regions, create decent living conditions for the population. Within the framework of this work, 12 satellite towns adjacent to seven major cities - Andijan, Bukhara, Samarkand, Karshi, Fergana, Namangan, Nukus - will be selected and comprehensive measures will be developed for their development. there is a gap between our regions where the main workforce lives and where jobs are created. The solution is to liberalize internal migration. "[6]

In the use of domestic migration occupational mobility opportunities to restructure production, modernize and diversify key sectors of the national economy: to determine the role of state migration policy in ensuring the sustainable development of sectors of the national economy; use of labor migration opportunities in the development of industry, services, small business and private entrepreneurship; targeted and efficient use of investments aimed at optimizing the migration sector; ensuring the competitiveness of migrants in the modernization and diversification of production, domestic and foreign labor markets; creation of favorable conditions for the development of labor migration in the national labor market for the localization of production; expansion and promotion of intersectoral migration cooperation; use of potential opportunities to increase the efficiency of market mechanisms in ensuring migration security; increase the role of migrants in the economy, using the intellectual potential of migrants in the development of communication and infrastructure, innovative technologies in the field of material and spiritual production; diversification and expansion of the geography of migration; it is necessary to further develop the road transport infrastructure on the basis of modern migration requirements.

Development of opportunities and directions for the use of labor of internal migrants in agriculture: deepening of production structural changes in the field to ensure food security of the country's population; increasing the social and migration mobility of the rural population; increase the export potential of the agricultural sector at the expense of migrants; development of infrastructure to provide necessary services to migrants in the agricultural sector;

involvement of migrants in the construction of modern enterprises, reconstruction and modernization of existing ones; to assist in the development of migrants' knowledge and practical skills necessary for the processing of agricultural products, the production of semi-finished and finished food and packaging products; [7] development of new lands irrigated by migrant labor, improvement of land reclamation, use in the development of land reclamation and irrigation facilities; requires systematic measures to involve migrants in activities to mitigate the negative impact of global climate change and the drying up of the Aral Sea on agriculture and the socio-economic life of the population.

Internal migration mobility, which leads to socio-economic changes, is one of the most important factors determining the nature of labor supply and demand in the labor market. In particular, it will be the basis for qualitative changes in the urbanization process, the creation of new jobs in industry and services, and the socio-economic development of the regions. Such conditions, on the one hand, cover the new infrastructure of the labor market, labor-intensive industries and the technological process of production, on the other hand, create and develop market relations in traditional sectors of the economy.

At the same time, the main issue is the creation of "technology" for the organization and management of the interests, objectification and "materialization" of any form of social consciousness. Indeed, any economic activity and its results undermine the idea of social mobility if it is not based on forms of social consciousness (ie, norms of legal consciousness, principles of moral consciousness, emotional-emotional, hedonistic-eudomonic content of aesthetic consciousness, democratic nature of political consciousness, humanistic content).

The need to assess indicators such as social status and status of occupational mobility subjects (socio-economic benefits, changes in occupational structure, migrants' "quality indicators", continuity of the education system, socio-political position and activity) requires the definition of "mobility scale indices". To do this, it is necessary to perform the following two interrelated tasks: 1) to bring to a single scale the standard indicators that determine the social status of the subjects of social mobility; 2) it is necessary to ensure the coordination of the activities of political organizations and civic institutions responsible for the organization, management and control of social mobility.

It is no coincidence that in the 70s of the twentieth century in all countries of the world the idea of the need to create a theory of anthropology in the process of migration, the emergence of a new stage in the formation of a new stage in the relations of different social strata [8]. According to EM Makarov, one of the experts in the methodology of a complex and systematic approach to the human object, the theory of anthropology is a whole system, which can be conditionally divided into two parts. The first part of this theory covers issues such as rules and methods, concepts and categories, functions and history of formation of man as an object, while the second part covers empirical, specific scientific, sociological and philosophical views on the classification of knowledge about man [9].

American researchers R. Bendix and S. Lipset in their work "Social Mobility in Industrial Society" (1960) explain social mobility as a process that represents the transition of individuals from one position to another. They studied geographic mobility and its causes in detail [10].

In current practice, two options for scaling internal migration mobility standards are used. In the first option, "pure quality" indicators of social mobility are used, ie, a certain status, social status, level of knowledge and specialization required to meet professional requirements, determined by the nature of the "intellectual capacity" of labor.

In the second variant, which is relatively common, the levels of class stratification associated with property relations, their place and role in the stratification stages are accepted as criteria for distinguishing between scales. This approach differs from the previous one in that the mobility of social groups is based not only on the characteristics of labor activity, but also on the status and functional role of the group in the system of social relations.

Scaled social mobility standards (including service classes) can be divided into the following levels [11]: first-tier "professionals" - senior government officials and administrators, managers, heads of organizations and multinational companies, large owners; secondary "professionals" - relatively middle-ranking government officials and administrators, managers and managers of small businesses and industrial enterprises, and intellectual workers; tertiary "professionals" - intermediate classes, programmers who perform mental work in management and commerce; persons engaged in individual labor activity in the field of services; small private business owners; artisans who are hired workers; small property owners; farmers and small tenants; junior technical specialists; skilled workers engaged in physical labor; middle-skilled and unskilled workers engaged in physical labor; in the agricultural sector, hired workers constitute occupational mobility entities with a specific position in the social strata.

We draw the following conclusions from the analysis of the problem:

first, to develop "Roadmaps" that optimize the objective conditions, subjective factors and parameters of the development of professional mobility in the internal migration processes in the country by neighborhood, state and region;

secondly, systematic improvement of political, economic, legal mechanisms of regulation, control and management of professional mobility and internal migration, activity of responsible institutions and moral and ethical norms;

third, the coordination of local, national, regional and universal objective conditions, subjective factors of intensification of urbanization and migration processes at the zonal, regional and global levels of professional mobility in the social sphere [12];

fourth, to create a "technology" to find modern psychological, pedagogical, didactic and innovative solutions for the differential approach to the socio-demographic structure of the population, in particular, the spiritual and spiritual preparation of young people for professional mobility;

fifth, coordination of changes in the living standards of the urban and rural population, which determine the territorial characteristics and intensity of internal migration processes, the elimination of significant differences in the dynamics of professional mobility of thinking;

sixth, to determine the socio-cultural characteristics, criteria of factors influencing the provision of theoretical and methodological basis for the activities of state organizations responsible for the management of internal migration, public civic institutions;

seventh, the change in the level of professional mobility, status, socio-economic functions of members of society necessitates the paradigmatic diversification of both professional and material and spiritual spheres of production.

In general, internal and external migration has been one of the most permanent and certain social events in human history. It has contributed to the growth of the world economy, the development of states and societies, the transformation of cultures and civilizations, their transformation.

REFERENCE

1. Халқаро миграция ташкилоти Конституциясини (Брюссель, 1953 йил 19 октябрь) ратификация қилиш тўғрисида. 2018 йил 26 декабрь, ЎРҚ-510-сон қонуни/
2. Джангиров М. Процессы урбанизации в Узбекистане. // <http://www.anons.uz/article/articles/5188/>
3. Социальная мобильность в усложняющемся обществе: объективные и субъективные аспекты. - М.: ФНИСЦ РАН. 2019. - С. 22
4. «Халқ сўзи» газетаси, 2020 йил 30 январь, №22 (7524).
5. <https://kun.uz/uz/news/2019/10/15/toskent-sarining-doimij-aolisi-soni-malum-kilindi>
6. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг Олий Мажлисга Мурожаатномаси. 25.01.2020 Чоп этиш версияси
7. Koser Khalid. International Migration: A Very Short Introduction. Oxford. 2007. P.P. 22
8. Ананьев Б.Г. О проблемах современного человека. - М.: Наука 1977. - С. 6-7.
9. Макаров Е. М. Методология комплексного исследования человека. - М.:Наука, 1991. - С. 47 - 48.
10. Шеллер, М. Новая парадигма мобильностей в современной социологии / М. Шеллер // Социологические исследования. – 2016. - №7. – С. 4.
11. Парманов Ф.Я., Сеитов А.П., Пак П.В. и др. Методические рекомендации по проведению социологических исследований. Методическое пособие. - Ташкент: «Fan va texnologiya», 2017
12. Касбий мобиллик парадигмасида ижтимоий муносабат йўналишлари, характериға мос равишда туркумлаштириш унинг мазмун-моҳиятини, аҳамиятини конкретлаштиришға хизмат қилади. Шу нуқтаи назардан, унинг ижтимоий соҳада намоён бўлиши алоҳида аҳамият касб этишини эслатиш жоиз.
13. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг "Урбанизация жараёнларини тубдан такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида"ги Фармони /манба: <http://uza.uz/oz/documents/urbanizatsiya-zharayenlarini-tubdan-takomillashtirish-chora-a-11-01-2019>.
14. Эргашев Б., Ахмерова А. Будущее урбанизации Узбекистана в руках бизнеса. // Источник - Экономическое обозрение, №10, 2010 год, адрес статьи- <http://www.centrasia.ru/newsA.php?st=1296639000>.