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SOCIAL PROCESSES SOCIAL MOBILIKNING MOVEMENT QUALITATIVE STREET

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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

Events and processes that affect the factors of women's social mobility, the ability to move and the completed social actions; as well as women's living conditions, i.e. place of residence, type of educational institution, etc., which affect their speed, character and result in the implementation of actions.

There are no absolute boundaries between social strata in society. Representatives of some layers can move to other layers. Often such actions take place through social institutions. P. Sorokin initially represented such channels of social mobility through social institutions such as the army, church and school.

Scientific explanations given to the channels of social mobility mean that any social mobility cannot occur without social processes. And social processes form the basis of all social changes.

Social processes in organizations, in the structure of social groups, in changing relationships between people in society, and the sequence of events or interaction between the structural elements of small social groups are called social processes in philosophy.

A process is a series of actions to achieve a certain result. These actions can be single, repetitive or periodic.

Social processes appear in all societies as a regulated form of social influence. The main sign of social processes is the presence of universal relations in the interactions of the subjects who create the processes and participate in them. No event in society occurs without social processes. So, social processes act as the core of relations in all relationships, catalysts in creation, and drivers in action, and are characterized by all objective and subjective relationships between people. The performance of the members of the society and the development of the society takes place in social processes of various forms.

As noted by T. Parsons, philosophy, unlike other social sciences, "studies systems and processes related to the whole society, the integration of social systems."

Philosophy studies the activity of a person in society, his adopted status in close connection with the processes of the social system.

Social processes are classified by the following indicators:

By object - humanity, society, organization, large social groups, small social groups;

According to the level of regulation - spontaneous, concrete-historical and management:

By direction – progressive and regressive (developing and diminishing)

By recognition – open and closed;

By duration - short and long duration;

By flow level - macro, meso and micro processes;

On objective and subjective relations - natural and social.

The types of social processes were proposed by the US philosopher Robert Park of the Chicago School as follows:

Cooperation - cooperation, interdependence in the process of activity, the form of labor organizations in which a certain number of workers participate in one or more interrelated labor processes, the basis of cooperation is joint action and achievement of

common goals. Thus, an integral part of cooperation is the mutual interest of its members;

Competition is the struggle between individuals or groups for limited and unevenly distributed benefits and values to achieve positive results, such as progress in science and art;

Adoption - a person's ability and desire to participate in what others are doing and imitate their behavior;

Conflict - the highest stage of the development of conflicting opinions is manifested in direct conflicts of relations and interests. The opposition of the participants of this social process is usually accompanied by negative feelings;

Assimilation is a social process in which a certain part of the society is deprived of its distinctive features, and replaces them with another part, that is, assimilation is always a two-way process of intercultural transition. It can be voluntary or mandatory;

Amalgamation - union - the process of achieving mutual cultural achievements with all participants of the process of transformation of individuals and groups into a common culture. In contrast to assimilation, the completion of the process of assimilation completely eliminates the boundaries between groups, for example, the emergence of one person as a result of the mixing of two or more nationalities;

Exogamy is marriage of a certain social group or class with another social group. This process was carried out by voluntary necessity or forced means. Compulsory or preferential exogamy is one of the most distinctive features of a primitive tribe. It also includes in this classification the types arising on the basis of "Competition", "Appropriation" and "Conflict".

In everyday life, all the indicated forms of social processes can change in parallel, exchange places or create flows. Social processes may require, oppose, or replace each other. At the same time, in general, social processes are the basis of any social changes and events, which can help to restore, maintain and replace the system.

Social processes include common views of people's unanimous and mass participation in social life, with concepts such as justice, honesty, loyalty. In order to maintain the stability of the state system and society, it is necessary to inform people about the political, moral and economic moral dangers that may arise in relation to the existing social system, and to warn them. Only then will they become responsible for the stability of the state and society and will begin to care for the development of the state and society.

Social processes mean changes in the processes taking place in society. Social processes are manifested in directed, non-directed non-standard, reversible and

irreversible, growing and fading, linear, stepwise, periodic and spiral types.

Directed processes are processes that have their own specific directions, goals of action, and importance. Their results can be accepted with maximum accuracy. Example: marriage process, production reform process. There are many external factors that can somehow affect the outcome of such a process. Such a social process creates vertical social mobility through marriage.

Undirected non-standard processes are unpredictable processes, the outcome of which is difficult to determine. For example, conflicts in the family, mobilization in social movements. Such processes occur more or less emotionally and, as a result of stimulation, have an effect on logical and conscious action, and are often manifested in the form of social elevators in social mobility.

Reversible process - this is a system that shows changes when it goes from one state to another due to some factors and then returns to its previous state. But this does not mean that the system will return to its original state. Naturally, some structures of the system remain unchanged, but the fundamentals of the system change. In reversible processes, it is a situation characteristic of social mobility, which occurs when people who entered the channels of social mobility through labor migration return to their countries or as

a result of the release of persons deprived of their freedom.

Irreversible processes are processes that cannot be stopped or reversed. For example, stopping youth or returning from old age to youth. This process often occurs during the post-employment period, the last stage of socialization, during which people go through a period of adaptation in society. The representatives of the society who strive to continue the work process even after working for many years and then retiring are considered participants of such processes. Such processes take place in our society at the last stage of socialization, that is, at the post-labor stage. It is during this period that the manifestations of social mobility mites are rarely observed in society.

A growing process is a process in the process of development and progress, that is, rising above the zero level. Of course, such a process is the process of increasing the position and social status of women through the labor career in social mobility.

A fading process is a process that leads from development to backwardness by losing all opportunities. These processes are mainly the formation of socially dangerous behavior as a result of deviation from the norms accepted by the society. Or is the opposite of horizontal mobility. For example, after the end of the former union empire, as a result of the transformation of society in our country, the

reputation and importance of party leaders decreased, and instead of them, the prestige and importance of private property owners and businessmen increased. In this case, vertical social mobility will decrease.

Linear processes mean striving towards progress and backwardness at the same time. For example, a process introduced into society serves to forget national traditions, identity, values and national culture. An example of this is the penetration of globalization and mass culture into the minds of women and the formation of deviant behavior in them.

A gradual process is a process in which a gradual change occurs in the system, but then, under the influence of various factors, qualitative changes occur. The action described as a step in these processes is the reforms carried out in the society. The reforms that are being implemented, if they are implemented in a hurry without thinking about the consequences, can bring the society from a dynamic state to a static state.

A periodic process is a process in which some parts of the system change when some steps of the system are repeated regularly. During the seasonal research of the processes in the society, some processes in the society change and do not repeat the previous ones. For example, officials elected to state administration or local government bodies or deputies elected to representative bodies as a result of elections rarely repeat the activities of their predecessors.

A spiral process is a non-repeating process where a system returns from a higher quality level to its initial state or vice versa. For example: if a higher education institution loses its reputation (reputation), which it once had, and then it is reorganized into another without being able to restore this reputation. An example of this is the reorganization or renaming of several higher education institutions in our country.

The specific interaction of people in the sphere of material or spiritual production of society determines the components of the social process. The structural and organizational arrangement of the process is its mechanism, with the help of which it is ensured that the process moves from one stage to another and is carried out as a certain integrity, and the speed of transition from one stage to another is characterized by a vector indicating a line of development directed upwards or downwards.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that the reform of social relations requires paying special attention to the factors of social processes, their flows and directions, timely identification of stagnant events that stop development processes. Large-scale social research of all spheres of society's life is an effective means of determining the state of social structures in society, which determine the nature, characteristics and optimal conditions of social processes.

According to the predictions of demographers, the rapid growth of the population of our country will continue for the next quarter of a century. By 2025, the population of Uzbekistan is expected to increase to 40 million people.

The rapid globalization of the current era, the speed of events and the quality changes of the time we live in, undoubtedly, directly affect the life of women. The success of the current large-scale reforms, the tasks of building a civil society in the country will depend on the extent to which women participate in social processes and the positive or negative impact of the channels of social mobility chosen by our women on social processes.

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