

THE CONCEPT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL MOBILITY, ITS SOCIOLOGICAL NATURE AND THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

Zakirjon Mominov
Doctor of Philosophy in Sociology (PhD)

Abstract: practical potential opportunities and criteria of economic and social mobility in migration processes, employment of migrants, classification of transformation of economic and social mobility, level of urbanization, spread of professions, social speed and distances of mobility, level of economic and social updates in the labor market, demographic, economic and social of migrants The need to study qualitative sociological research issues of stratification and change trends in the mobility system, the level and direction of competition between jobs created by the state and jobs created by the private sector is an urgent issue of today.

Key words: sociological; economic: social; mobility; society; person; process; feature; theory.

Centers dealing with the problems of socio-economic development in the developed countries of the world are conducting research on the directions of mobility in migration processes. Especially today, it is necessary to analyze the concept of economic and social mobility, its sociological characteristics and theoretical foundations, and put it into practice.

Every social group and individual has its place in the social structure of the society [1]. A person is included in a certain social composition with his gender, age, social origin, education, specialty, family status, nationality, etc. [2].

The social structure of the society consists of a complex of social groups, their different positions in social life.

The existence of classes, strata, social groups in the structure of society, the creation of different classes in society, the experiences of governing by dividing the population into nobles and slaves (Egypt, Babylon), citizens and plebeians (Athens and Rome), Brahmins and servants (India) in each political and historical period is known from the history of mankind. From the ancient country of Turan, mainly the population came from a) ethnic origin; b) professional affiliation; b) religious views and finally; g) classified according to genealogical and dynastic origin.

P. Sorokin in his "Man. Civilization. "Society" devoted a separate chapter to social stratification and social mobility.

The concept of "social mobility" was introduced to sociology in 1927 by P.A. Sorokin. According to him, social mobility is an attempt by people to cross the social ladder in two directions.

Social mobility refers to the change of place and position of some individuals or groups in society. Social mobility is related to the application of the laws of social development and represents the downward or upward change in the social status of some individuals and groups.

In social mobility, a person's knowledge, mastery of his profession and his business acumen are of great importance. In the current market relations, as a result of the old administrative-order-based system eroding and new social relations being formed, social mobility serves as a unique stimulus for the activity of members of our society and the strengthening of social relations.

The concept of economic mobility is the ability of a person (family or social group) to increase his income level, that is, to move to a higher group in the income distribution (as a rule, in statistics, the entire population is divided into several equal groups, having different income levels groups[3] - usually each decile (decile) or group of 10). Moving up the income ladder or moving from the bottom to the top decile is called upward mobility. And then there's trickle-down—when people get poorer, the income ladder goes down.

Economic sociology was formed as a science in the USA in the mid-50s of the 20th century, and at first it was of interest to a narrow circle of scientists, but now this science is a very advanced science and many scientists of the country are seriously engaged in researching its problems. At present, this science is one of the central directions of the development of sociological knowledge both in the West and in the East [4]. The independent states formed as a result of the disintegration of the former USSR, and the opinions and considerations of economic sociology that it is extremely necessary for them to fundamentally change their mentality based on traditional political economy, do not raise any doubts [5].

Economists divide economic mobility into intergenerational and intergenerational job mobility. Intergenerational is the comparison of an individual's income with the income of his parents, i.e. intergenerational income: increasing intergenerational mobility means that children in adulthood move to a higher income decile, i.e. a higher socioeconomic status than their parents. means growth. Generational job mobility is the rise in income group over a person's lifetime.

People's ability to improve their socioeconomic status - or economic mobility, usually measured by higher income levels - depends on many conditions, from education policy and the labor market to health care and the housing market. Increasing economic mobility leads to economic growth and poverty reduction, and is therefore often the focus of economic policy. Social capital plays an important role in economic mobility - the quality of social relations between people affects economic development[6].

Moving up the income ladder can be due to luck or hard work, and moving down the income ladder can be due to adverse market changes or just plain human laziness. Mobility reflects temporary and permanent changes in income.

Another way to measure economic mobility is the "flag" of sustained economic success that is passed down from generation to generation. Economists who have studied this issue have found significant mobility among high-income groups. If a father earns 20% more than the median income of his generation, his son earns only 8% more than his peers. There is almost no correlation between the income level of the grandfather and the income of the grandson. The most adequate description of the situation is the old saying that there are three generations between the helper of fate born in a shirt and the next lucky person.

It is widely recognized that there is a strong correlation between education and economic mobility. In developed countries, the education system has always been considered the most effective and fair way to improve the economic situation of all people. Despite all this increasing access to education, marital status continues to play a large role in determining economic success. For people who do not have or will not receive an education, this high overall level of education can be a barrier and increase their chances of remaining at the bottom of the economic or income ladder. In this context, educational policies that distribute high-ability students from lower socio-economic backgrounds to quality schools can have a major impact on socio-economic mobility.

Studies have shown that education and the social status of the family have a significant impact on economic and social mobility. Generations, family background, or socioeconomic status affect students' likelihood of graduating from high school or college, the type of college or institution they attend, and their likelihood of graduating and earning a degree. According to research, when divided into income quintiles, including: bottom, second, middle, fourth, and top, older children with no college education and parents in the bottom quintile remain in the bottom quintile. . But if older children had a college education, they were only 16% more likely to remain in the bottom quintile. Thus, it shows that education increases the economic status and mobility of poor families. Attaining a college degree not only increases the likelihood that people will be in the top two quintiles, but education helps those born in the top quintiles stay in the top quintiles. Thus, the hard work and better

education of those born in the lower quintiles may increase their socioeconomic status and help them get ahead, but children born into wealthier families have a number of advantages.

Even when the likelihood of going to college is not taken into account, studies have shown that the socioeconomic status or marital status of all college-going students still affects their graduation rates, with 53% and 39% of students in the highest quintile earning a bachelor's degree. .

People of lower economic status can increase their earning potential through education and thus earn more than their parents and possibly more than those in the higher income quintile. In general, every additional level of education a person receives, whether it is high school, college, graduate, or professional, can significantly increase earnings. On the other hand, there are those who disagree that people can work hard, get educated, and be successful, and the US is actually getting poorer year after year and is more likely to be poor than any other country.

In later years, the idea of the "American Dream" began to fade as middle-class family incomes became more stable. But the upward movement is clearly still there. Today, economic and social mobility is 3 times higher in Denmark, 2.5 times higher in Canada, and 1.5 times higher in Germany than in the United States.

The American sociologist Dj.Silzer in his article "Sociology of Economic Life" presented such an impressive picture, in which he described very impressively how economic sociology grew in its "blanket" state and increasingly covered economic life.

According to Silzer, economists and sociologists seek answers to different questions about economic life. In this case, sociologists approached the problem in a broader sense, and economists in a narrower sense.

When talking about the tasks of economic sociology, it is necessary to take into account changes in socio-economic processes in the economy due to human activity.

Thus, the socio-economic process is a special "weld" of economy and sociality, which is formed under the influence of human economic development. Human forms the core of the communication system of economic and social spheres in society, and this core represents the characters, activities and behaviors of socio-economic groups.

References:

1. Проект финансовой безопасности и мобильности Рев.
2. Корак, Майлз (2006), Бедные дети становятся бедными взрослыми? Уроки межстранового сравнения мобильности доходов поколений, Dynamics of Inequality and Poverty, Research on Economic Inequality, 13, pp. 143–88, doi : 10.1016 / S1049-2585 (06) 13006-9, hdl : 10419/33437, ISBN 978-0-7623-1350-1
3. Наумов Д.И., Швед В.В. Стратегия экономического поведения молодежи как форма социальной адаптации: Теоретический аспект. Подольский научный вестник-2018. Ст-97-108
4. Bekmurodov M. Sotsiologiya asoslari. // Fan-1997. 182 b.
5. Bekmurodov M.B. Zamonaviy boshqaruv sotsiologiyasi: Monografiya.-Toshkent: Yoshlar Nashriyot uyi, 2020. –436 b.
6. Parmonov. F. Migratsiya mezoni va urbanizatsiya // Adolat– 2020. – № 18.
7. Parmonov F. Migratsiya jarayonlari: transformatsiyasi va integratsiyalashuv tendensiyalari. sotsiologiya fanlari doktori ilmiy darajasini olish uchun taqdim etilgan avtoreferat.-Toshkent, 2021.

E-resources:

1. Социологическая экспликация общества риска в рамках парадигмы рефлексивной модернизации Ульриха Бека. <http://elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=41469276>
2. Jamiyatning ijtimoiy tuzilishi, sotsial stratifikatsiya va sotsial mobillik – Sotsiologiya <http://uz.denometr.com/docs/769/index-330752-1.html?page=5>
3. Стратегия экономического поведения молодежи как форма социальной адаптации: теоретический аспект. <http://elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=36315942>

4. Umumiy_sotsiologiya. pdf <http://library.ziyonet.uz/ru/book/download/857>
5. Россия и исламский мир. <http://elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=36414323>
6. Взаимосвязь экономического кризиса и социального капитала: постановка вопроса.
<http://elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=29912693>