

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](https://doi.org/10.15863/TAS) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](https://doi.org/10.15863/TAS)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2020 Issue: 02 Volume: 82

Published: 29.02.2020 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Farhod Yarashevich Parmanov

Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Doctorate student

SIGNIFICANCE OF URBANIZATION AT INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT OF MIGRATION PROCEDURES

Abstract: The article provides methodological as well as practical recommendations for organizing the institutional modernization of organizations based on the "Action Strategy" planned for 2017-2021, which are directly or indirectly responsible for optimizing the processes of urbanization in managing migration.

Key words: migration mobility, urbanization process, migration sociology, social mobility, motivation, integration trends, cultural processes, human resources, migration, individual motivation.

Language: English

Citation: Parmanov, F. Y. (2020). Significance of urbanization at institutional management of migration procedures. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 02 (82), 570-573.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-02-82-94> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2020.02.82.94>

Scopus ASCC: 3300.

Introduction

The present stage of human development is determined by the rapid development of global industrialization and industrial centers and cities. Industrialization, in turn, covers all areas of human activities, contributing to the growing demand for labor. The demand for manpower is met not only by the urban population, but also by the internal migration of the rural population, which contributes to the increase in the urban population.

In particular, it shows the need for comprehensive development of the regions, accelerating the processes of urbanization and creating decent living conditions for the population. Based on the above factors, we wanted to focus on the study of seven major cities: Andijan, Bukhara, Samarkand, Karshi, Ferghana, Namangan, Nukus and the need to develop comprehensive measures for their development. Because the main labor force, housing and jobs are being created in the emergence of these issues, there is a difference between the first internal migration processes trying to prove.

The purpose of the study. Much of the work that has arisen in the 1960s and has been focused on mobility in the areas of urban mobility, employment and material welfare. That is why S. Lipset and R. Bendiks, who use mobility indicators, highlighted the progress of Western society in showing urban

population growth, living standards, and expanding forms of education. Russian researchers "Mobile is not just socio out on the stairs, not only for the modernization of the agrarian societies urbanization, but the political distribution of political preferences seriously think about the impact factor"[1,22.] that the idea of the reality connected with the sociological aspects to study .

Facts that reveal the essence of the study.

Today, the socio - economic situation in each country is getting serious. In particular, economics growth in the development of away the role of the industrial centers of the cities with the menu as a group, then it's a natural process of urbanization. World Bank Country Representative Xideki Mori paid his attention at President's address to another aspect of the registration of the population living space "Registration " the issue of reform is open. The reason is that it should have chance to work and residence for the people the right to choose freely throughout the country and should be given the opportunity to scan these issues for many years has been waiting for a solution to their shameful it was brought from the President of Shavkat Mirziyoev, we thank to him for that[2]. Uzbekistan became independent, until now the country's population census is carried out. The last registration period of the Soviet Union (1989 year.), Today made the socio-demographic status of the

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India)	= 4.971	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 0.829	PIHHI (Russia)	= 0.126	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.716	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 5.667	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

population based on the data of the State Statistics Committee reported on the case will be announced. According to the resident population of the Republic of Uzbekistan as of January 1, 2020 33905.8 thousand people, 650.3 thousand or 2.0% from the beginning of 2019 grew by 3. During the years of independence, the total population of Uzbekistan was 20 million 608 with an annual growth rate of averaging 2.4 percent in the 90s; this trend has declined sharply in recent years and has now dropped 1.2 percent. The average absolute increase in the population is 310,400 people annually. Urbanization was 40.4% in 1991, and today it is down to 35.9% [4].

On the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyayev's on 10 January 2019, about "On measures to improve the quality of the processes of urbanization at the decree of" large rural settlements, urban settlements into the current level of urbanization, despite the measures taken to meet the requirements of comprehensive development of modern cities and lags far behind world trends. The urbanization rate is still not sustainable[5], - said in a statement.

Former Soviet regime during the city's economic, social and cultural infrastructure in the capital cities, it was divided into big cities, medium-sized cities and small towns division. All 14 republics had their own capital, and the capital infrastructure was as distinct from other cities as possible. That is why Russians rushed to Moscow, Ukrainians to Kiev, Kazakhs to Alma - Ata, Azerbaijanis to Baku and, naturally, Uzbeks to Tashkent. The capital cities were centered on the one hand as centers of science, education and culture, and on the other, the industry and construction industries were competitive. Despite the fact that domestic and commercial services are far behind by international standards, well-organized public utilities also have a growing appeal to the capital, especially the youth. In a nutshell, traditional urbanization was similarly organized.

Addressing the situation on urbanization in the country, President Mirziyayev said in December 28, 2018 in his statement: "Today, the level of urbanization in our country is 35.5%, and if we do not take the necessary measures now, this figure could decline in the near future. "In this regard, we should focus on the comprehensive development of not only the capital and provincial centers, but first and foremost, towns and villages in the regions. We need to move from standard housing programs in rural areas to building high-rise buildings in cities and villages." [6].

Urbanization (Latin urbanus - urban) is a process of development of society, the development of urban, urban culture and other urban relations. Urbanization occurs at the expense of urbanization of rural areas, expansion of suburban zones, and the migration of rural population to cities. The main aspect of urbanization is government regulation. Whether

urbanization will be positive or negative significance regulating or not regulating by the country [7].

Urbanization is a rapidly evolving process around the world, and the driving force behind it is the socio-economic growth of countries. The number of cities and their inhabitants on earth is increasing, and their area is expanding. It is no secret that the importance of different cities in the socio-economic development of the country is increasing day by day. Not only are cities expanding, but their integration with other cities around them is growing, and groups of settlements are developing in their interconnectedness.

In the system of factors that drive the social mobility of members of society in general, its individual motivation for meeting social and economic needs is of particular importance. This is because the social mobility of any migrant (regardless of the form and orientation) is a specific, individualized form of communism. Therefore, efforts to ensure the mobility of individual migrant types are the basis for enhancing the mobility of all social units as a result of their correlation.

A comprehensive systematic study of these factors: on the one hand, has allowed them to predict in what ways they will be affected by the increase in social mobility of migrants; On the other hand, the "technology" of the task of changing the specific form and direction of social mobility is defined and the state migration policy strategy is defined.

Everyone strives not only to have a good life, but also to improve his social status in society. However, this aspiration can only be achieved in open, democratic societies. In other words, without such motivation and effort, individual social mobility loses its social meaning and significance. In the 21st century, the greatest asset of society is the "human", and its development goal is to provide citizens with a free choice of place of residence. Yes paradigm of development and social change laws I carve hose step-by-step mechanisms for the rational management of systemic regulation, management, and controlled.

In general, Uzbekistan's strategy for the years 2017-2021 "Action" at the tasks of national interests on the basis of internal and external migration process, organization, management and control aimed at sustainable socio-economic demo bureaucratic reforms, to join the ranks of developed countries, to create decent living conditions to the people to achieve strategic goals.

70 years of the twentieth century in all countries of the world fuels establishment of the principle of human migration processes of different social layers of the formation of a new phase in the relationship between human studies about the need to create a theory of ideas, which is also not accidental[8,6-7]. According to one of the experts of the methodology of complex and systematic approach to the human object, according to E.M. Makarov, the theory of

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India)	= 4.971	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 0.829	PIHHI (Russia)	= 0.126	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.716	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 5.667	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

human studies 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 of human study as objects, concepts and categories, functions and history of formation, and the second part covers the empirical, specialized scientific, sociological and philosophical views on the classification of human knowledge[9,47-48.].

We must keep in mind that in this process, every nation, despite its spiritual integration and unification as a result of migration, retains its mental properties.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan about "On Measures for Radical Improvement of Urbanization Processes" was adopted for comprehensive and rational regulation of the level of urbanization. The following points are of particular importance: "Creating conditions for the free movement of the population from rural areas to cities through the improvement of the system of administrative regulation of migration processes". The functional role of a particular social element that forms the structure of any society, in terms of mobility: on the one hand, the motivating, developing factor of society (in particular, the "open society"); on the other hand, it can be a major determinant of social change, and its impact on dynamically changing processes, providing consistency and continuity of development.

American researchers Bendiks and S.Lipset "Industrial society, social mobility" (1960), called the work of social mobility understand as representing the passage of an individual in a position to another process. These researchers study in detail the geographic mobility and its causes[10, 4]. They analyze and analyze the factors that contribute to increased social mobility. They are determined by the following factors: a) legal abolition of privileges granted to a particular strata or status; b) adoption of a constitution that recognizes equality of citizens before the law and equal opportunities in the economic sphere; c) economic growth that enables the individual to advance socially; d) development of the education system. The creation, expansion and modernization of new businesses will result in an increase in highly skilled workers or employees. Speaking of the impact of education on social mobility, the authors first focused on the internal migration associated with having a higher education system that promotes social development.

Using the opportunities of internal migration mobility to restructure production, modernization and diversification of the leading sectors of the national economy : to determine the role of the state migration policy in ensuring the sustainable development of national economic sectors ; utilization of labor migration opportunities: development of industries, services, small business and private entrepreneurship; targeted and effective use of investments aimed at optimization of migration; ensuring competitiveness

of migrants in modernization and diversification of production, internal and external labor markets; creation of favorable conditions for the development of labor migration in the national labor market for localization of production; expanding and promoting intersectional migration cooperation; exploring potential opportunities to improve the effectiveness of market mechanisms in ensuring migration security; increasing the role of migrants in the economy by utilizing the intellectual potential of the material and spiritual industries in the development of communications and infrastructure, innovative technologies ; Diversification and expansion of the geographical structure of migration ; it is necessary to further develop the road transport infrastructure on the basis of modern migration requirements.

Promoting access and quality of migrant labor in agriculture: deepening structural changes in the sector to ensure food security of the population; increase of social and migration mobility of rural population; increasing the export potential of the agricultural sector at the expense of migrants; developing the infrastructure for providing migrants with services in the agricultural sector; attracting migrants to modern facilities, reconstruction and modernization of existing ones; assistance to migrants in developing the knowledge and practical skills needed to process agricultural products, produce semi-prepared and ready food and packaging products;[11] use of migrant labor in development of new irrigated lands, improvement of land reclamation, development of melioration and irrigation facilities; to involve migrants in global efforts to mitigate the negative impacts of global climate change and the Aral Sea crisis on agriculture and the socio-economic life of the population .

Internal migration mobility, leading to social economic change, is one of the most important factors that determine the nature of supply and demand in the labor market. In particular, it is the basis for qualitative changes in the processes of urbanization, the creation of new jobs in the industrial and service sectors and the socio-economic development of the regions. In these conditions, on the one hand, it creates and develops market relations in the traditional sectors of the economy, on the one hand, encompassing new labor market infrastructure, labor-intensive industries and manufacturing processes.

Also, if the internal migration and urbanization processes are not properly regulated, there will be a significant gap between the urban population and the existing infrastructure, housing, and jobs. This, in addition to changing the overall appearance of the city, can lead to many social and economic problems such as unemployment, rising prices, housing shortages, and lack of education and healthcare facilities.

It is worth noting that the real urbanization of the country cannot be fully achieved by the factors of

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India)	= 4.971	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 0.829	PIHHI (Russia)	= 0.126	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.716	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 5.667	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

migration to the central cities in regulating migration processes, especially internal migration processes. Therefore, the implementation of the state program on the basis of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan about “On Measures for Radical Improvement of Urbanization Process” will facilitate the regulation of migration processes in the country.

Research Conclusion:

Firstly, by the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyayev of the national reforms in accordance with the requirements of the current stage of development of the concept, developed on the basis of internal migration, the process of liberalization and democracy the beginning of a new historical stage;

Second, the implementation of the tasks set out in the “Strategy of Action” depends on the role of the human factor in social, economic, political and cultural processes, and on the level of development of

human social mobility, and in particular human development;

Thirdly, the optimal organization and management of the migration process, which is a prerequisite for human social mobility by the state to the national interests, requires certain objective conditions, a system of subjective factors and their integration;

Fourth, the tasks outlined in the Action Plan 2017-2021 in Uzbekistan are the basis for establishing the Roadmap for organizations responsible for internal and external migration policy in the country and the opportunity to ensure the results;

Fifth, the effectiveness of internal migration mobility in the implementation of the “Strategy of Action” is based on the perfection of theories and methodology for the radical improvement of the processes of urbanization and the implementation of scientific hypotheses, mathematical models and plans.

References:

- (2019). *Social mobilization in the system of objectivity and subjective aspect*. Moscow: FNIST RAN.
- (2020). People’s word newspaper, on January 30, 2020, № 22 (7524).
- (n.d.). Posted by. Retrieved from <https://kun.uz/en/news/2019/10/15/toskent-sari>
- (n.d.). Retrieved from www.gazeta.uz/2013/02/26/demography.
- (n.d.). *Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan about “On Measures for Radical Improvement of Urbanization Processes”*. Retrieved from <http://uza.uz/oz/documents/urbanization-conducting-consulting-consulting-in-11-01-2019>
- (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.gazeta.uz/en/2018/12/28/urbanization>
- Ergashev, B., & Akhmerova, A. (2010). *Future urbanization of Uzbekistan at hands of business*, №10, 2010.
- Ananay, B.G. (1977). *About problems of modern human*. Moscow: Science.
- Makarov, E.M. (1991). *Methodology complex investigation of human*. Moscow: Science.
- Scheller, M. (2016). *New paradigm mobility in modern sociology*. Sociological research.
- Kosher, K. (2007). *International Migration: A Very Short Introduction*. Oxford.