



THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF PROVIDING THE POPULATION WITH PERMANENT JOBS

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A B S T R A C T	K E Y W O R D S
This article highlights the importance and necessity of creating permanent jobs based on the analysis of the number of registered, active, inactive, terminated and newly established enterprises and organizations, as well as the analysis of employed and unemployed people in the economy.	Employment, jobs, unemployment

Introduction

The problem of ensuring the employment of the population is one of the most important features of the socio-economic development of the society and is of particular importance in the economy.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. M. Mirziyoyev's Decree No. PF-4947 approved on February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy of Actions for Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted. The Strategy of Actions on five priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, developed on the basis of this decree, is a document that determines our socio-economic, legal and political development in the next five years. Part 4 of it, entitled "Priority directions of social sector development", paragraph 4.1, defines the consistent increase of employment and real income of the population in the next five years, and for this purpose: "... creation of new jobs" is defined as an important priority direction.

Despite the fact that a number of measures are being implemented to ensure the employment of the population, especially the rural population, the level of unemployment remains high in rural areas. The main reasons for this:

- the number of stable enterprises and organizations in rural areas is small;
- seasonality and non-permanence of jobs
- lack of permanent jobs;
- Completion of newly established enterprises and organizations in a short period of time;
- failure of active enterprises;
- poor orientation of investment projects to rural areas.

Three-fourths of the jobs in our republic are created on the basis of the development of small business and private entrepreneurship, i.e. homesteading, individual entrepreneurship and self-employment. In this case, the share of the number of permanent jobs is decreasing.

Job retention depends on sustainable businesses and has a major impact on GDP growth. Based on the structural changes in the economy, investments in sectors and industries with a stable profitability level are the basis for the creation of a stable enterprise and permanent jobs.

Seasonal and informal employment of the population, especially rural residents, does not guarantee temporary income, permanent employment, decent working conditions, seniority and career. Therefore, it is urgent to create permanent jobs for unemployed youth and women, migrant workers and those employed in the informal sector. Permanent jobs are one of the effective solutions to this problem.

Research Methodology

To achieve this goal, statistical data collection and comparison methods were used, and analysis methods were used to summarize and justify the obtained results. These methods were used in the research results part of the article and helped us to conclude below. The result of the used methods serves to illuminate the importance of providing permanent jobs to the population.

Research Results

Jobs are a product of investment, business and entrepreneurship development. Favorable conditions have been created for supporting and increasing the number of enterprises and organizations that are the basis of jobs in our republic.

One of the effective ways to ensure permanent employment of the population in the regions is to increase the number of enterprises and organizations that operate stably. The involvement of commercial banks is of great importance for the rehabilitation of low-profit, economically weak enterprises, technical and technological renewal, increasing the types of manufactured products and ensuring their competitiveness, directing investments to sectors and industries based on modern market requirements, and increasing their investment attractiveness. Many businesses are now unable to sustain themselves, resulting in permanent job losses. (1- table)

1- Table The number of enterprises and organizations in the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan ¹

(Without farmers and farms)

(As of January 1, thousand)

	As of January 1, 2020				
	Registered	Active	Inactive	Newly established	Finished
Republic of Uzbekistan	419,5	398,1	21,4	96,7	16,9
Republic of Karakalpakstan	18,8	18,4	0,4	3,9	1,1
<i>The regions:</i>					
Andijan	33,9	30,7	3,2	6,9	2,1
Bukhara	24,5	23,5	1,1	6,4	0,9
Jizzakh	18,0	17,2	0,9	3,6	0,6
Kashkadarya	26,0	25,3	0,7	5,5	1,1
Navoi	17,8	17,1	0,7	7,3	0,8

¹ Давлат статистика қўмитаси маълумотлари асосида

Namangan	26,6	25,9	0,7	5,7	1,5
Samarkand	33,3	31,3	1,9	8,4	1,4
Surkhandarya	19,6	19,2	0,4	5,0	0,9
Sirdarya	14,0	13,2	0,8	3,3	0,5
Tashkent	44,3	38,5	5,7	10,0	1,7
Ferghana	35,9	35,4	0,5	7,0	0,7
Khorezm	19,6	18,6	1,0	4,8	1,0
Tashkent city	87,2	83,8	3,4	18,9	2,6

From the data of Table 1, it can be seen that the number of newly established enterprises and organizations was 96.7 thousand. However, 16,900 enterprises and organizations ended their activities. Along with the liquidation of enterprises, permanent jobs were also reduced. There are also 21,400 inactive enterprises and organizations. It can be said that as a result of inactivity, some jobs will be reduced.

Enterprises and organizations that have not achieved economic stability can terminate their activities at any time. As a result, the number of permanent jobs and the employed will decrease, and the number of unemployed will increase. As of 2020, the number of employed people was 13236.4 thousand, and the number of unemployed people was 1561.1 thousand (2-table)

2-Table The number of employed and unemployed by regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan ²
(a thousand people)

Areas	employment	The unemployed	Unemployment rate
Republic of Uzbekistan	13236,4	1561,1	10,5
Republic of Karakalpakstan	707,4	82,6	10,5
<i>The regions:</i>			
Andijan	1225,9	150,6	10,9
Bukhara	788,0	93,9	10,6
Jizzakh	534,3	65,8	11,0
Kashkadarya	1171,0	146,9	11,1
Navoi	399,4	41,5	9,4
Namangan	1088,7	128,5	10,6
Samarkand	1418,3	174,5	11,0
Surkhandarya	985,5	122,8	11,1
Sirdarya	332,2	41,2	11,0
Tashkent	1177,2	138,7	10,5
Ferghana	1448,6	177,2	10,9
Khorezm	716,4	88,1	10,9
Tashkent city	1243,5	108,8	8,0

Table 2 shows that the number of unemployed people in 2020 was 1561.1 thousand and the unemployment rate was 10.5%. The above indicators require an increase in the number of permanent jobs.

² Давлат статистика қўмитаси маълумотлари асосида

Permanent jobs ensure employment of labor resources for the current and future period.

Conclusions and Suggestions

An increase in the number of enterprises and organizations based on public-private partnerships, joint-stock companies, limited liability companies, and private enterprises based on their organizational legal form, which operate stably for the population in the regions, can be the basis for permanent jobs.

It is necessary to increase the importance of large enterprises and joint enterprises in our republic. This situation leads to an increase in the number of long-term permanent jobs.

For the development of entrepreneurship in rural areas, it is necessary to introduce consulting and agro-consulting services in each district. Consulting services can provide professional advice for enterprises and organizations to earn a steady income and to operate sustainably, and as a result, the continuity of jobs will be maintained.

References

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