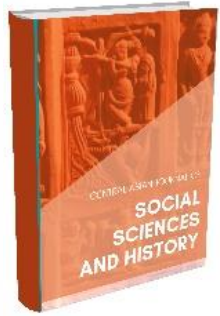




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Issues of Ensuring Employment of the Population of Surkhandarya Region during the Years of Independence

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Abstract:

In the years of independence in the Republic of Uzbekistan, fundamental changes were made in the socio-political, economic, spiritual and educational spheres, and the ongoing reforms are bearing their results. Efforts towards modernization of the country and sustainable development of the economy are being approved by the citizens of the society. Social and cultural activity is improving, the effectiveness of work in the spiritual-ideological sphere ultimately brings about positive changes in the individual's thinking.

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Introduction.

In the first years of independence, there was no more important issue than solving the problem of employment of the population. Solving the issue of employment of the population and eliminating unemployment was in many cases inextricably linked with the radical restructuring, as well as with the transition to the market system of economic management, in particular with the change in the form of ownership. This process created not only the free labor force, but also the demand for labor force in the economy. In order to create an effective labor market, it was necessary to improve the quality of the labor force. In particular, increasing the education and professional potential of the population through retraining and re-specialization of the unemployed became important.

Materials and Methods.

B. Rahimov's candidate's dissertation on the socio-economic and cultural life of the country should also be taken into consideration. The topic selected in this study was studied on the example of Surkhandarya region. The thesis mainly refers to the economic reforms carried out in the region, activities in the agrarian sphere, and the issue of social protection of the population is not at all important in it. At the same time, the same opinion can be expressed about N. Orokova's dissertation.

In recent years, serious attention has been paid to the study of issues of social protection of the population in foreign countries. In this sense, the works of E. Machulskaya, L. Glushenko, V. Yudin, V. Shaykhtdinov can be noted. Social protection, social security, the essence of social protection in the conditions of increased globalization and economic integration are expressed in them.

Results and discussion.

During the period of independence, the number of people applying for jobs to various state offices, institutions, and enterprises increased. In particular, it can be seen that the General Department of Labor and Social Protection of the Surkhandarya region has taken serious measures to ensure the employment of the population. In general, this Department carried out its activities in a number of directions, and did exemplary work in providing employment to the population, directing them to the profession, involving them in public works, and registering pensioners.

For example, the appeals of citizens to the General Department of Labor and Social Protection of the Surkhandarya Region have been increasing year by year. In 1992 alone, a total of 7,512 citizens applied to this department. 5,257 of them were employed, 800 were given unemployment benefits, 275 were trained for various professions, and 391 were involved in public works. Also, 156 people were issued early pensions.

In general, it can be seen that the number of job seekers in Surkhandarya region has steadily increased year by year. At the same time, the number of employed people also increased. At the same time, it should be noted that if we take into account that the natural growth is the highest in the Surkhandarya region and the proportional increase in the number of the employed population is assumed, it can be understood that the efficiency coefficient is high. At this point, it is appropriate to provide the following statistical data:

- In 1992, the number of citizens who applied to the General Department of Labor and Social Protection of the Surkhandarya region for work was 7,512, and 5,257 of them were employed. In the following years, this number, in proportion to the above dates, took the following form:
- ✓ 1993: 8113 and 5678;
- ✓ 1994: 8843 and 6189;
- ✓ 1995: 9720 and 6802;
- ✓ 1996: 10682 and 7543;
- ✓ 1997: 11968 and 8449;
- ✓ 1998: 12520 and 8763;
- ✓ 1999: 16062 and 11303;
- ✓ 2000: 17227 and 12292;

- ✓ 2001: 20004 and 13587;
- ✓ 2002: 21170 and 15966;
- ✓ 2003: 22044 and 16945;
- ✓ 2004: 21912 and 19084;
- ✓ 2005: 22733 and 19942.[7]

From these figures, it can be seen that a certain part of the population is provided with work almost every year. At the same time, it should not be forgotten that some of the employed people quit their jobs due to various objective and subjective reasons. As a result, some of them would turn to the regional General Department of Labor and Social Protection of the Population, and the solution to the employment problem would start all over again.

Ensuring the employment of the population, as a result of which special importance was given to the further improvement of the system of social protection of citizens. Especially in this regard, the adoption of republican and regional programs to create new jobs began to give certain results. In these programs, priority is given to the creation of new jobs in the field of small business and entrepreneurship, the establishment of small enterprises, the establishment of farmers and farms, the development of entrepreneurship that does not have the status of a legal entity, the reconstruction and expansion of new facilities. Given

During the years of independence, the government of Uzbekistan, the governors of the regions also carried out positive work in terms of creating new jobs and forming new directions of providing employment to the population. In the studied period, employment of the population was ensured in the following directions:

- new jobs created as a result of launching production facilities;
- jobs created in reconstructed and expanded enterprises;
- new jobs created due to effective use of production capacities of existing enterprises;
- new jobs created in the field of small and medium business;
- jobs created at the expense of doing business without having the status of a legal entity;
- at the expense of family business development;
- at the expense of establishing new farms;
- at the expense of establishing new farms;
- at the expense of organizing domestic work;
- new jobs created in the social infrastructure;
- jobs created in the development of market infrastructure;
- at the expense of temporary employment abroad;
- at the expense of organizing public works.

It was noted above that the rate of population growth in Surkhandarya region is high. Although this is undoubtedly a positive indicator, at the same time it would cause some problems in the conditions of an underdeveloped socio-economic infrastructure. In his speech at the special session of the Surkhondarya Regional Council of People's Deputies (February 21, 2002), the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov said: "At a time when the population growth rate is 33 thousand people per year, new jobs not enough attention is paid to the creation of As a result, the number of unemployed citizens has reached about 40,000 people. The situation in the labor market remains tense in Bandikhon, Denov, Termiz, Uzun districts.

Naturally, where there is unemployment, crime takes root. In 2001, all types of crime in Denov district increased dramatically. In Zharkurgan, Sherabad, Muzrabot districts, the cases of intentional homicide increased by 2-3 times, and theft crimes increased by 18% in Sherabad district" [1].

In fact, eliminating unemployment and increasing the level of employment of the population not only solves economic problems in society, but also allows solving a number of social problems and ensuring social stability. That is why the government of Uzbekistan began to pay serious attention to this issue during the studied period. Organization of vacancies, elimination of unemployment, provision of social protection of the population in the literal sense have become priorities in the work of the regional, district, and city management.

In this regard, a number of positive works have been carried out in Surkhandarya region. In particular, in 2004, the population of the region was 1,908,2 thousand people, or compared to 2003, it increased by 32,1 thousand people. 903,500 people are able to work, and 680,100 of them are employed. Of these, 534,900 people are employed in the official sector, 145,200 in the informal sector. 154.3 thousand of those employed or 22.7% of the total employed were those working in the field of small and private entrepreneurship, this indicator was 105.1% compared to 2003. 197,700 people are economically inactive population, including 47,000 unemployed women with many children, 23,300 unemployed women on maternity leave, 55,600 unemployed children under 3 years of age. women, 6,500 people receiving pensions on preferential terms for age, 18,500 other people who work voluntarily and do not want to work, including housewives. In 2004, the unemployed population of Surkhandarya region was 25,700 [5].

A special program was developed in order to engage the population in need of social protection, especially the unemployed, with socially useful work. It began to pay special attention to creating new jobs, ensuring employment of the population in exchange for increasing the number of production enterprises. Based on the developed Program, in 2004, job creation was carried out in the following directions:

- 560 new jobs were created due to the commissioning of production facilities. These jobs accounted for 1.7 percent of all created jobs;
- 1,758 jobs were created due to the restructuring and expansion of enterprises, which made up 5.3% of the total number of jobs;
- 28,804 new jobs were created due to the development of small and private entrepreneurship, or 87.5 percent of the total created jobs;
- 239 jobs were created due to the organization of domestic labor;
- 1,060 new jobs were created due to the development of social infrastructure, or 3.2% of the total number of jobs;

- 413 jobs were created due to the development of market infrastructure. These jobs made up 1.3% of the total jobs created.

It should be noted that the new jobs created in the Surkhandarya region were implemented at the expense of large sums of money. In general, in 2004, 26565.3 mln. from all sources of funding for jobs created in the region. Soms were spent. 8688.0 mln. state budget, 1390.1 million soms. 1,162.1 million soms from preferential loans of commercial banks. soms were spent at the expense of the funds of enterprises and organizations[6].

Conclusion.

In the period when market relations began to form, the natural-geographical and demographic conditions of the region also had an impact on providing employment to the population in Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions. The fact that the natural growth of the population is higher than in other regions, the relatively low development of industry, and the development of animal husbandry at a certain level - all this created difficulties in providing employment to the population.

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