



## PROBLEMS OF EMPLOYMENT IN ANDIZHAN REGION AND WAYS TO SOLVE IT

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### Abstract

It is known that the characteristics of the transition to a market economy are profound structural changes in the economy, reduction in production, rising unemployment, inflation and others.

The above negatives are common contradictions inherent in the transition period. These contradictions can be manifested to varying degrees, depending on the specific socio-economic situation of each country going through the transition period.

**Keywords:** population, employment, market economy, inflation, unemployment, reforms, need.

### Introduction

In particular, at the current stage of socio-economic development of our country, one of the most pressing issues is to achieve employment. By ensuring effective employment, economic growth and social welfare can be achieved.

Deeply aware of the above, the leadership of our country is focusing on the issue of employment as one of the priorities of ongoing reforms.

Employment reveals one of the most important aspects of human social development - its field of work and ways to meet the needs associated with it. Employment is a socio-economic relationship in which people interact to participate in socially useful work, regardless of where they work. The employment relationship shows how many able-bodied people are involved in socially useful work and to what extent.

However, the category of employment is not limited to the economic component alone. Employment is, first of all, social relations, that is, the relations of people within a society, so their main feature is sociality as an ancient, direct phenomenon.

Employment as a socio-economic phenomenon can be defined as follows: employment is an activity of citizens related to the satisfaction of their personal and social needs, which does not contradict the legislation, bringing them wages or income.





The concept of a specific model of employment for each stage of development of the economy, which differs from the previous one in terms of quality, is appropriate, because its main features reveal important processes of social activity.

Experience shows that in the midst of the problems of society, trying to solve a person's personality without taking into account his needs is doomed to failure. It is no coincidence, then, that in the past, when scholars considered employment problems, they focused mainly on its economic aspects, but in recent times there has been more and more talk about the social aspects of employment.

The concept of employment is a system of views, which reveals the nature of employment at a certain stage of socio-economic development of society. At the heart of such theoretical concepts is the formation of employment, which takes into account the objective processes of its development, specific to the state of the social market type. This, in turn, is not limited to the real possibilities of achieving the goals set for a certain period of time.

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Employment is a specific phenomenon that manifests itself in different views and forms that are specific to each stage of social development. The primitive collective system was based on the full employment of members of society, which was due to the low level of development of the productive forces. Slavery and feudal formations were mainly based on the forced employment of slaves and serfs, and slaves and landlords lived without work. Under the law, there will be an unemployed population in a capitalist formation with a market economy in which a person is legally free and manifests as a hired worker. Not being engaged in such work is in the form of natural and involuntary unemployment. Under socialism, full ("gross") employment was declared, which was strengthened by the obligation of man to participate in social production.





Currently, the employed population includes all employees, students, military personnel, as well as self-employed citizens and citizens engaged in entrepreneurial activities.

The Law on Employment was adopted on January 13, 1992, with some changes and additions on May 1, 1998 [2]. The law sets out the basic principles of employment of the population, these principles stem from the market nature of the employment relationship, and it is characterized by several principles. The first principle is the extraordinary right of citizens to use their abilities to productive and creative work. Coercion to work (in any form) is not allowed. Except in exceptional cases provided by law.

Thus, a certain step has been taken in the socio-economic life of the republic to strengthen universal values, the most important of which is the voluntariness of labor. Now the priority right to choose whether or not to participate in social work belongs to the individual himself.

Employment in the national economy is no longer the only area of socially useful activity. This was the case at a time when the generality of labor was consolidated as a legal duty. The field of labor is becoming one of the equal and mutually beneficial spheres of socially useful employment, such as education, housework, child rearing and so on. There is only one reason for the abolition of voluntary employment - it is an illegal source of livelihood.

In the period of transition to market relations, the social policy of the state consists not only in the reliable protection of the interests of the people, but also in ensuring the employment of the able-bodied population. The issue of employment is one of the most important issues, especially in our country, where population growth is growing rapidly and has a unique population structure. During the period of economic reforms, a number of measures are planned to address this issue in the country.

The territorial location of the population of Andijan region is strongly influenced by natural, historical, socio-economic factors.

In this article, the author explores the importance of introducing the concept of “economic production” in industrial enterprises in the development of small business. The research methodology is based on the review and analysis of the scientific literature on the digital transformation of society, mobile education, educational robotics, the use of software tools for the development of thinking. The article also summarizes the specifics of developing students’ environmental thinking and lean manufacturing skills in the process of designing a mobile automated device in an environment of creative, interdisciplinary, knowledge and research activities aimed at preparing highly qualified professionals for the future economy.[6]







If we look at the natural factors that affect the territorial location of the population of Andijan region, we can see that the population is extremely densely populated near the hydrographic objects [5].

The study of the processes aimed at modernization and diversification of the economy in the country, as well as employment in the Republic of Uzbekistan, including Andijan region, in terms of employment in the context of comprehensive, innovative development programs of industrial sectors, led to the following conclusions:

1) In recent years, Uzbekistan has done a lot of positive work to modernize and diversify the economy, especially in the Andijan region, as well as employment in the context of integrated innovative development of industries. The current structural changes in the employment of the population in the region include:

- Improving the structure of the employment system in the region, as well as training the unemployed in new professions that are competitive in the labor market;
- Much attention was paid to the development of industrial sectors in Andijan region, their technological re-equipment, the launch of new enterprises in the region under localization programs;
- Great attention was paid to improving the activities of employment agencies, ensuring the implementation of programs designed for their promising future;

2) The measures taken to ensure employment in Andijan region will have an important socio-economic significance in the employment and social protection of the population and the formation of income:

- The compactness of farms established in rural areas and their rapid adaptation to the market environment create new additional opportunities;
- The fact that the members of the household belong to a certain family helps them to operate effectively;
- Provides an opportunity to use the family's own funds in the organization of production within the family;
- Creates additional conveniences in the organization of production and management of the farm within the family;

3) Based on the study of social activity of labor resources in the labor market, the region has the opportunity to develop the following proposals to improve the direction of increasing the social activity of labor resources in the labor market:

- First, taking into account the fact that the majority of the unemployed in our region live in rural areas, create favorable conditions for the establishment of greenhouses on private farms in rural areas, as well as further improve the process of obtaining soft loans for livestock and poultry;





- Secondly, by increasing the number of small enterprises processing fruits, vegetables and other agricultural products grown on farms and farms in rural areas, on the one hand, it is possible to increase employment, on the other hand, to increase agricultural production;
- Third, increase the number of individual and family businesses through the organization and development of services in rural areas;
- Fourth, to increase the employment of labor resources through the reshaping of national crafts in rural areas;
- Fifth, the involvement of labor resources in the social paralysis through the further development of home-based work;
- Sixth, local authorities should develop measures to return women to social activity by establishing training centers that employ people in the household who do not have any profession, or who have lost their professional qualifications, and who work in special training programs. Exit and exercise.

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