



## EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION IN SERVICE NETWORKS (EXAMPLE OF KASHKADARYA REGION)

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| Article history:   | Abstract:   |
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| <b>Received:</b> February 8 <sup>th</sup> 2023<br><b>Accepted:</b> March 7 <sup>th</sup> 2023<br><b>Published:</b> March 10 <sup>th</sup> 2023 | This article describes the employment characteristics of the population in the service industries, the existing conditions and opportunities in the field of public service, and the territorial characteristics of the public service. |
| <b>Keywords:</b> Service provision, employment, need, population, infrastructure, social service, territory, labor resource, human interest.   |   |

Economic and social development are interrelated and combined, and its essence cannot be interpreted separately. Any economic development ultimately aims at social benefits. Both the policy conducted in our country and one of the main principles of the transition to market relations developed by the President of the Republic are aimed at these issues.

The direct and indirect connection of social spheres with the economy implies their development in a mutually coordinated manner, giving priority to social issues. That's why it is not "economic-social", it is usually called "socio-economic development", that is, here the strategic goal of economic development is directed to social issues. Here, one should not forget the differences between social networks (trade, education, health, various services, etc.) and social infrastructure. Infrastructure, i.e. internal structure, is the basis, foundation of the development of social spheres and territorial organization, but it is not synonymous with social spheres. The reason is that infrastructure does not directly create material and spiritual wealth, but creates conditions for them.

Among the social spheres, trade and paid services occupy an important place. In turn, the importance of small business and private entrepreneurship in these directions is great, and these indicators are growing more and more.

However, the presented analyzes do not fully explain the real state of the geography of the considered areas, its essence and nature. In this regard, per capita indicators and indices are of great importance.

The economic and social life of the society are inextricably linked. On the one hand, the economic strength of the society leads to the acceleration of the development of the social sphere, and on the other hand, the improvement of the social conditions of the people leads to the development of their economic relations. In turn, both areas develop independently under the influence of many internal and external factors. The external factors of the development of the service sector include the amount of financial resources, the level of material and technical support, the credit system, planning and management, personnel training, social demographic conditions, the level of satisfaction of the social needs of the population, etc. And internal factors include material incentives and economic accounting, methods of production and labor organization, forms of service to the population, and others. All these factors are aimed at satisfying the socio-spiritual, cultural and household needs of the population more fully.

The development of the service sector is directly related to the growth of the population's needs. The needs of the population are primarily related to the customs and traditions of the local population. Therefore, the socio-demographic characteristics of the region are one of the factors determining the development of the service sector. The population of each region differs from each other with its own national traditions, customs, and moral demographic characteristics.

All of these determine the socio-demographic characteristics of the population of the region. These features are characterized by indicators such as the increase in reproduction of labor resources, migration (emigration), density, population growth, its composition and age structure, labor resources and their employment.

Characteristics such as high population growth rate, high density, large number of children are characteristic of our region. The annual growth rate of the population of Uzbekistan is 1.9%, including urban population growth of 1.8%, while the rural population is growing by 2.1% per year on average. In Kashkadarya region, this indicator is equal to 1.9%, respectively. About 50% of the population of the republic lives in villages. In Kashkadarya region, this figure is 57%. If we consider the composition of families in the region, the average number of people in the republic is 5.5 people, and in the Kashkadarya region it is 5.9 people. In villages, this figure is 7 or more people. The high rate of

natural growth of the rural population and the low level of migration create a difficult socio-economic situation in the village.

Ensures that specific features are taken into account in the development of the service sector in the region. If we look at the employment of labor resources in the national economic sectors, 1802.6 thousand people are employed in the total economic sectors of the region, of which 26.4% are employed in the service sector.

The process of socio-historical development shows that as society progresses, the number of people employed in agriculture decreases, and the share of people employed in service industries increases. including the share of the population employed in the service sector is 58% in Japan and 65% in France.

Globally, surplus labor has led to an increase in resources due to natural reproduction and migration. The main part of the problem is directly related to labor resources, and it is the question of effective use of surplus labor resources. The second reason for the increase in the number of labor resources is the increase in demographic activity. It is known that the age structure of the population has a great influence on the growth of the number of labor resources. The percentage of children and adolescents (0-15 years) in the population of many developing countries is higher than the total population. this causes the population of working age to increase naturally.

In the current development of the economy in the conditions of Uzbekistan, the need for rational use of labor resources in the regions requires comprehensive development of small business and private entrepreneurship. it is possible to solve the problem of providing employment to the population by establishing new industries in the regions at the expense of local raw materials or by creating new jobs on the basis of a diverse increase in service industries. because today 23% of the total industrial products produced, almost all market services provided, 18% of product exports, and 75% of the population employed in economic sectors belong to small business.

Today, all the countries of the world are trying to use the excess labor resources efficiently, that is, to increase the employment of the population. for example, in the annual report of the International Labor Organization on the issue of employment, entitled "Global trends in the issue of employment in 2014", it was noted that the reason why the world economy is growing at low rates is that the problem of employment is not being eliminated.

The main reason for this is the global economic crisis, which has damaged thousands of large enterprises in many countries. This put millions of people out of work. The heart of jobs in today's world is the private sector, with 9 out of 10 jobs in this sector. therefore, today employment is one of the main and urgent problems of any developed and developing country. The only way to solve the so-called "number one" problem is to create new jobs and provide social protection to the population.

According to the experts of the World Bank, more than 3 billion people are employed in the world. Although the world population is now approaching 8 billion. It can be concluded that even half of the world's population is not busy. Of these, 1.65 billion people are engaged in wage labor. 1.5 billion people work in seasonal work, agriculture and small family businesses. More than half of the population of developing countries is outside the labor market. In these countries, the population mainly works in unregistered firms and enterprises without social insurance and without signing an employment contract.

In general, it operates in a state that does not meet the social security requirements of employment. Therefore, representatives of international organizations come against the "black market" that provides low-quality labor. Experts and analysts conducting research in this field are worried about high unemployment among 15-24-year-olds. Today, about 13.1 percent of the employable youth are unemployed. This is three times more than the unemployment rate among adults. This problem is clearly visible in the countries of the Middle East, North Africa, Latin America, Southern Europe, the Caribbean, East and South Asia, where the number of young people who do not study or work is increasing.

In the International Labor Organization's report on the issue of employment called "Global trends in employment in 2014", Guy Ryder, who has been conducting research in this field for years, mentions in his report that the main impact is on young people, the unemployed between the ages of 15 and 24 noted that the number has reached 74.5 million. If the situation continues to develop at this level, then by 2018, 215 million of the world's working population will be unemployed.

BMT experts say that the increase in the number of unemployed in the world is caused by the low level of development in the economy. According to experts, as a result of the impact of the economic crisis, it is difficult to find not only a good job, but also an ordinary job, despite having a higher education. One of the main problems in the world is the employment of specialists who have received a diploma of higher education. Such a process causes the development of "brain drain".

The analysis shows that Mauritania has the highest unemployment rate in the world. It was reported that 30.9% of the working population in this country is unemployed. In Italy, this figure was 13% in February last year. According to the country's National Institute of Statistics, youth unemployment is 42.3 percent. a similar situation can be seen in Cyprus and Greece. Unemployment in the European Union was 11.9% in February last year. According to Western economists, unemployment is becoming one of the main problems of not only backward but also developed countries. Currently, almost all G20 member countries have problems with unemployment. These problems cannot be solved without the participation of the state. That is, the government will have to conduct a macroeconomic policy taking into account the employment problem. the top 20 include the United States, the European Union, Germany, France, Italy, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, Japan, China, India, South Korea, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, the Republic of South Africa, and Russia. unemployment rates in these countries (in total, 93 million people are said to be unemployed) are fundamentally different from each other. for example, in Japan, Korea, China

and India unemployment is less than 5%, in the European Union, France and Italy it is 11-12%, in South Africa -25.2%, in Spain - 26.8%. Youth unemployment in these countries is twice as high as that of adults.

According to the standards of the International Labor Organization, people aged 14 to 72 who are not working anywhere, are looking for work and are ready to start work (more precisely, those who are registered with the labor exchange) are called unemployed. The problem of employment is a very urgent issue in countries where the majority of the population is elderly. In Europe, there is a lot of talk about the phrase "the lost new generation". We are talking about citizens between the ages of 15 and 25 who are looking for work and stay out of society by choice.

The fundamental goal of all the reforms implemented in Uzbekistan is human well-being, ensuring his decent standard of living. And this, in turn, the state creates all the conditions for the effective employment of the population, ensuring the employment of the population, developing and increasing the role of small business and private entrepreneurship, especially household labor. Every year in Uzbekistan, the government develops programs to create new jobs and ensure employment of the population. The purpose of such programs is to use the potential of regions and economic sectors, rational use of labor resources, development of effective forms of employment and entrepreneurship, taking into account demographic factors and structural reforms in the economy to implement large-scale and interrelated measures to ensure employment of the population through assistance.

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