



PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS OF EMPLOYMENT IN RURAL AREAS

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 2 nd May 2021 Accepted: 13 th May 2021 Published: 7 th June 2021	One of the most pressing issues facing the world economy today is the problem of employment, ie the provision of a stable source of income. The article presents the role of agriculture in the country's economy, the role of households in employment, the problems of entrepreneurship and its elimination, the mechanisms of employment in rural areas.
Keywords: Employment, fixed income, farmland, family business, agricultural products, product sales, food security, domestic market, foreign market, employment mechanisms, infrastructure.	

INTRODUCTION

One of the most pressing issues facing the world economy today is the problem of employment, ie the provision of a stable source of income. In the current context of the coronavirus pandemic, this problem has once again had an impact on the economy. Developed economies have also proven to be vulnerable to this problem.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev chaired a video conference on February 27, 2020 on measures to reduce poverty through the development of entrepreneurship. At the meeting, he noted that Kashkadarya region is the most difficult region in terms of poverty, with a poverty rate of 700,000 people in the region, which is about 21% of the total population. The President of our country said, "So far, we have given fish to our people. This experience did not justify itself at all. We need to teach our people to fish and give them hooks." [1] He instructed the relevant government agencies. Indeed, in 2020, it is planned to allocate 12,292.2 million soums [2] from the state budget for the payment of benefits to families with children, child care benefits and financial assistance. With this in mind, the most effective way is to provide vocational training and education to the unemployed, direct them to entrepreneurship and create the necessary conditions to ensure that they have a stable source of income through employment. All legal and regulatory bases have been created in our country for the implementation of this work, and the task ahead is to develop the necessary mechanisms for its implementation.

In the case of Kashkadarya, 57% of the region's population and 70% of the unemployed live in rural areas. [3] One of the most effective ways to provide employment to the rural population in the region and provide them with a stable source of income is to encourage the efficient use of existing farmland, creating the necessary conditions for land use.

From time immemorial, the villagers have been engaged in farming and animal husbandry. He satisfied the consumption of his family and close relatives with the products they grew. It has also brought in revenue by selling its surplus products in markets. Although the use of land in the former Soviet Union lost its significance and the ancient traditions and practices in the field of agriculture and animal husbandry were somewhat forgotten, in the early years of independence, the attitude of our people to land has changed dramatically. Society has come to a better understanding of the importance of land as the highest source of economy. His attitude towards the land has changed. Our ancient experience in agriculture and animal husbandry has been restored and further developed.

Many may think that in the current industrialized high-tech age, it is impossible to develop the country's economy by developing agriculture and investing in it. We must not forget that the main raw material of industrial enterprises, which is very important for the economy, is also agricultural products, and this will never lose its importance as long as humanity exists. On the contrary, it is becoming increasingly important and valuable.

If we take into account that the population of Kashkadarya region is 3280.1 thousand people, including 1869.8 thousand people in rural areas, which is 57% of the region's population, the annual natural population growth is 73.8 thousand [3] people, unemployment It is understandable that solving the problem is one of the top priorities.

The most effective way to provide employment for the population of the region is the development of private entrepreneurship, the organization of entrepreneurial activities in households and training of each family to engage in entrepreneurship. Regional Statistics Office According to the data, in 2019, 46,672 citizens applied to employment assistance centers for assistance in finding employment. Most of the job seekers went to Karshi (6858 people), Guzar (3186 people), Kamashi (2221 people), Karshi (3821 people), Kasan (3360 people), Kitab (2831 people), Mirishkor (3264 people), Shakhrisabz (2811 people) and Yakkabag (5064 people) districts. Of the citizens who applied to the regional employment centers, 19,010 were employed[3].

In countries with a large rural population, one of the most effective ways to provide employment is to set up family businesses on a household basis.

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT

Many economists have conducted and continue to conduct research on this topic, in particular, According to the economist B. B. Berkinov, "Family business is an independent, profit-oriented initiative based on the optimal use of family capital. Family capital is represented here as the physical, social, financial and intellectual capital of family members. ".[4]

Professor A. F. Khurramov said, "Entrepreneurship in the household is the most popular economic activity, the results of which determine the quality of life of citizens of the whole country. As a complex economic system, households serve as a "social assessment" of change in the country. " he emphasizes. [5]

In Kashkadarya region, the total land area of the population is 80.1 thousand hectares [3], and we believe that the problem of unemployment can be solved by developing family business by encouraging the efficient use of existing land in rural areas. In particular, the growing demand for natural products in the world market, the development of a state program on food security, the lack of natural products in developed countries, the negative changes in the genes of people as a result of consumption of chemical foods by the population. Given that this is happening, there is always a buyer for the products grown by private landowners.

On June 30, 2020, the Presidential Decree "On additional measures to increase the efficiency of land use" was adopted. The main goal is to increase the use of farmland, increase employment and living standards of the rural population, strengthen the material and technical base of agricultural service enterprises, expand the coverage of households and increase the export of agricultural products. For this purpose, "Tomorqa Xizmati" Limited Liability Company (LLC) will be allocated land for the construction of greenhouses, refrigerated warehouses, livestock complexes, "Tomorqa Xizmati" LLC will provide guaranteed seedlings and seeds to the population's farms, and warehouse services will be provided in special refrigerators to store surplus produce. to promote their sale [6].

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In our opinion, in order to make this mechanism more effective, it is necessary to further improve the mechanisms that provide incentives for small producers, rural citizens' assemblies, with the broad involvement of local chairmen of rural and mahalla assemblies. The majority of the population of the country has innate abilities in the field of entrepreneurship, and if the local state authorities create the necessary conditions for them and support entrepreneurship, the opportunities to reduce unemployment and poverty will increase.

We believe that the following measures should be taken to provide employment and reduce poverty in rural areas:

first, taking into account the natural conditions of the region, population, production traditions, economic opportunities and the state of infrastructure in attracting the population to entrepreneurship in rural areas;

second, to train the rural population in entrepreneurship in cooperation with citizens' assemblies and to assist them in developing their entrepreneurial potential;

third, to take into account the abilities, knowledge and skills of the rural population in attracting them to entrepreneurship;

fourth, to provide the population with the necessary electricity to conduct business in rural areas. Further strengthening the contractual relationship between the supplier and the consumer for the supply of electricity, the responsibility of the parties.

One of the biggest problems hindering the rural population from doing business is the problem of electricity. It is necessary to address the issue of regular supply of fuel and energy resources to the rural population. By reducing the export of fuel and energy resources, it will be necessary to develop measures to compensate for foreign exchange earnings from exports of finished products;

fifth, to assist the rural population in obtaining bank loans for entrepreneurial activities and increase the role of civic gatherings, taking into account the guarantees provided to citizens by them;

sixth, the establishment of a specialized staff unit on "Entrepreneurship Promotion and Poverty Reduction" at a civic meeting and to cover at least 50 percent of its monthly salary from the services provided to the entrepreneurial population.

Tasks of the specialist on "Promotion of entrepreneurship and poverty reduction": involvement of the population in entrepreneurship; organization of training for entrepreneurship; providing comprehensive advice to entrepreneurs, assistance in purchasing seeds, seedlings, breeding stock, animal feed, obtaining bank loans; guaranteeing entrepreneurs and assisting them in selling their products in agreement with the chairman of the village citizens;

seventh, the establishment of free outlets for the sale of their products to the population in the food farmers' markets directly, without intermediaries, as well as warehouses for the reception of products grown by them.

We know that most vendors operating in farmers' markets are buyers and sellers, and there is no room for a real farmer to sell directly in the market. Existing outlets belong to traders and there are monopoly prices set by them in the markets. It is not allowed for traders to sell a farmer at a low price in the markets.

We believe that it is necessary to create a mechanism for delivery to wholesale consumers without excessive intermediaries through the organization of local warehouses, sorting and pricing of products for agricultural products grown in excess of local market requirements, which can not be sold in markets grown by the population;

eighth, to attract low-interest loans from foreign financial institutions on the basis of state guarantees for employment and poverty reduction, on the condition of supply of cheap and quality agricultural products, and to direct them to rural entrepreneurship on the basis of recommendations and guarantees of state assemblies. In our opinion, the following 5 mechanisms should be developed to ensure that the rural population has employment and a stable source of income: in the legal-political, social, economic, financial, scientific and technological spheres (Figure 1).

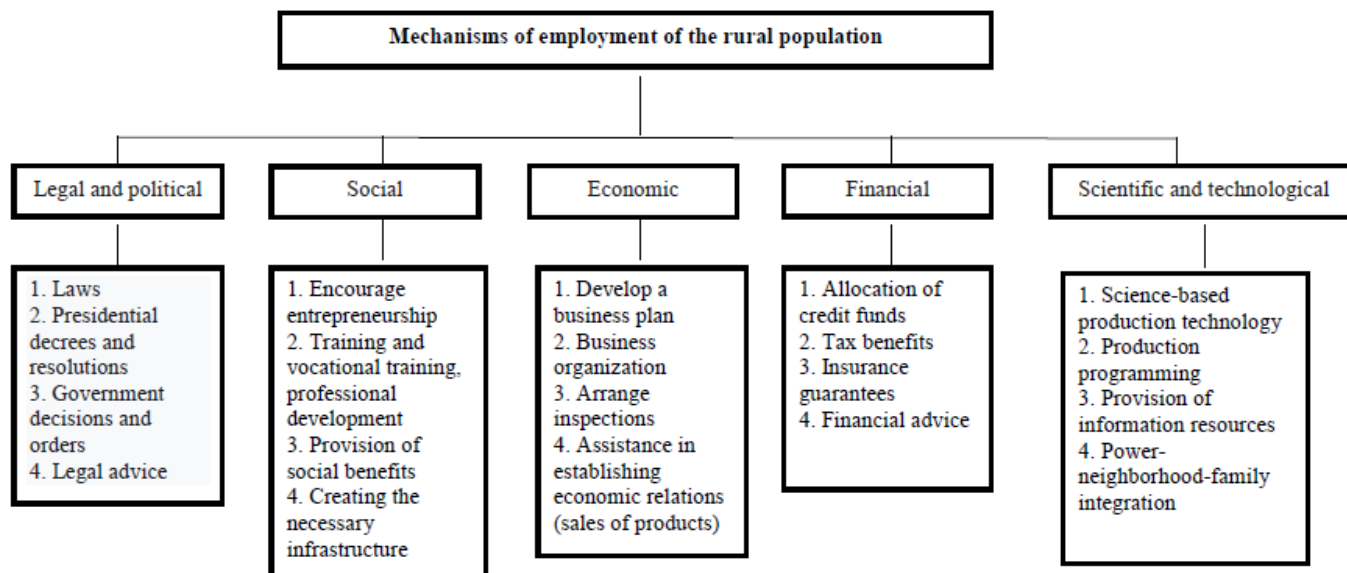


Figure 1. The mechanism of employment of the rural population

Employment of the rural population can be carried out not only by government agencies, but also by various non-governmental organizations, commercial banks, national and foreign companies, foreign financial institutions, legal entities and individuals. As we have noted, it is effective to attract low-interest, soft loans from foreign financial institutions on the basis of state guarantees and collateral for products.

Although a number of scientific studies have been conducted on the problems, ways and directions, mechanisms of employment of the rural population, no clear and effective mechanism has been developed in this regard.

World experience and our own results show that in countries with a large rural population, the rural population needs the constant attention and support of public authorities.

We believe that if we carry out the above measures under strict state control, it will automatically lead to the influx of industry into the villages. As we have already mentioned, we will gradually reduce non-refundable, inefficient expenditures allocated from the state budget to the poor.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In short, today, on the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, all the necessary legal and regulatory framework for the employment of the unemployed in rural areas and poverty reduction in our country has been created. In order to ensure a stable source of income for the population, the creation of effective employment mechanisms is now an important task. The development of mechanisms to promote the sale of agricultural products grown by them is a requirement of the times. The development of mechanisms to facilitate the sale of horses is a requirement of the times. In this area, in our opinion, it is necessary to further increase the role of local mahallas, rural citizens' assemblies and ensure their material interest. Reducing the number of intermediary organizations as much as possible in the sale of agricultural products in domestic and foreign markets gives good results.

In our country, special attention is paid to the implementation of the principle "If the people are rich, the state will be rich and strong." Indeed, we see proof of this idea in the lifestyles of the people of developing and developed countries.

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