EMPLOYMENT OF THE POPULATION IN BUKHARA REGION: PROMLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

Dilmonov Kudrat Bakhtiyorovich
Senior Lecturer, Bukhara State University Department of Tourism and Hotel Management
Kadirova Dilnoza Rasul's daughter
3-1TUR 19 group students

Annotation: *This article presents analytical data from a study of the structure of employment in the digital economy on the example of the Bukhara region.*

Key words: *employment, labor resources, unemployed, balance of labor resources, economic and socio-demographic factors.*

In the conditions of the digital economy, the system-content method is widely used to study the structure of employment of the population. This method involves the analysis of the object under study within a larger object. For example, in the study of labor resources in the system-content method, although the object is considered to be labor resources, the larger object is the population and its quantitative and qualitative changes, as well as the features of its location and the factors influencing it need to learn.

An analysis of the employment situation in the Bukhara region reveals the unique features of the region. In the context of structural changes in the economy, it is important to study socio-demographic factors and their characteristics when studying the employment situation in the Bukhara region.

As of January 1, 2021, the total population of the Bukhara region is 1946,9 thousand people.

organized. According to the data of the current year, the share of urban residents in the total population was 36,7% (715,5 thousand people), rural population – 63,3% (1231,4 thousand people). The working-age population in cities is dominated by older people, while in rural areas it is young people. When such a situation arises, the main part of people with certain labor skills, higher education and life experience seeks to find a job in the city in accordance with the quality indicators of their labor force, in which good working conditions in urban conditions are relatively low wages significantly influenced by such factors as high wages and timely payment. In general, the city is ahead in terms of the average age of the population of the region, and this situation is partly due to the high level of medical services in urban areas. Despite the influence of these factors, the number of people living in rural areas compared to the city is increasing every year.

Table-1

Dynamics of population change in Bukhara region (thousands of people)

Indicators	years			Change in 2021 compared to 2019	
	2019	2020	2021	+,-	%
Total population	1894,8	1923,9	1946,9	+52,1	102,7
From this: Townspeople	701,4	709,5	715,5	+14,1	102,0
Villagers	1193,4	1214,4	1231,4	+38,0	103,2

According to statistics, the population of the region has increased by 2,7% or 52100 people in the last three years.

During this period, the rural population increased by 3.2% or 38,000 people, and the urban population increased by only 2.0% or 14,100 people. Thus, the number of the rural population increased by 23,9 thousand more than the number of the urban population.

This situation can be explained, on the one hand, by the high rate of natural growth in rural areas, and on the other hand, the creation of facilities for the rural population to run their own farms has had its effect to a certain extent. Now let's see how such factors have affected the level of employment in the region.

In general, Bukhara region is poorly provided with labor resources. At the beginning of 2021, the population density in Bukhara region will be 1 sq. was 42,3 people per km or 1,5 times less than in Uzbekistan.

However, although the Bukhara region is generally undersupplied with labor resources, there are districts with different population density. Therefore, three areas can be defined in the Bukhara region: those with low labor resources (Jondor, Olot, Peshku, Karakol and Qarovulbazar districts), those with labor resources (Shofirkon district) and those with excess labor resources (Bukhara s., Kogon s., Kogon, Vobkent, Romitan, G'ijduvan and Bukhara districts) regions are distinguished.

In 2019-2021, we grouped the districts of the Bukhara region into two groups, taking into account the degree of matching of the share of land and labor resources, their employment by economic sectors, the provision of jobs and the dynamics of the number of officially registered unemployed.

The first group with a high growth rate of the number of unemployed included districts with a low supply of labor resources and districts with a lower level of employment and unemployment compared to the Bukhara region.

The research conducted during the study of population formation shows that in 2021 31,2% of the population of the region was formed from the I-group districts and 68,8% from the II-group districts (Table 1).

It should be said that the main place in the formation of the urban population was occupied by districts of the II group, and the main place in the formation of the rural population was occupied by the districts of the I group Jondor, Olot, Peshko, and Karakol districts are the regions with especially low labor resources in the I-group districts, and the

cities of Bukhara and Kogon, Vobkent, Qarovulbazar, Romitan, where the labor resources are especially abundant in the II group. There were Shafirkon, Gijduvan, Bukhara and Kogon districts.

Districts of group I, which are poorly provided with labor resources, occupy 66,8% of the area of the region, and in comparison with Bukhara region, the population density is low, that is, 15,5 people per 1 sq. km.

Table-2

At the beginning of 2019-2021, the population of Bukhara region will be formed at the expense of district groups, %

Indicators	Total population		Townspeople		Villagers		Population growth in 2019-2021		
	2019y	2021ly.	2019y	2021ly.	2019y	2021ly	total	city	village
Districts of group I	27,2	27,6	18,2	18,5	31,4	31,4	31,2	26,2	31,6
II group districts	72,8	72,4	81,8	81,5	68,6	68,6	68,8	73,8	68,4
Bukhara region - total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Group II districts with excess labor resources occupy 33,2% of the area of the region, and in comparison with Bukhara region, there are 81,9 people per 1 sq.km, that is, the population density is higher.

By 2021, the total labor resources of the region will consist of 1070,4 thousand people, which is 54,9% of the total population. In 2021, the number of labor resources decreased by 7,4 thousand people or 0,7% compared to 2019. At the same time, the rate of decrease in the number of labor resources was also observed compared to 2020.

Table-3

The balance of labor resources of Bukhara region (thousands of people)

Indicators	2019	2020	2021	Change in 2021 compared to 2019, %
Economically active population	887,7	875,4	876,7	98,7
Total items	810,1	797,1	783,6	96,7
From this:				
In the formal sector of the economy	361	373,8	368,1	101,9
In the informal sector of the economy	449,1	423,3	415,4	92,5
Those who left the Republic with work	133,2	155,6	117,0	87,8
The unemployed	77,6	78,3	93,1	1,2 marta
Unemployment rate, %	8,7	8,9	10,6	+1,9
Economically inactive population	190,1	208,4	193,7	101,8
Total labor resources	1077,8	1083,8	1070,4	99,3

In the analyzed years, in all regions of the Bukhara region, in some cases, a decrease in the average annual growth rate of labor resources was observed.

That is, two-thirds of the composition of labor resources increased at the expense of the rural population. Therefore, it is necessary to pay special attention to the rural areas in solving the problems of providing employment to the population in the region.

We set ourselves the goal of researching the age structure of labor resources in the region in order to provide employment to the population and solve employment problems. One of the unique aspects describing the composition of labor resources in the region - according to the data of 2021, about 99,4% of labor resources in the region are of working age, 0,6% are under working age and over is made up of people who left. (Table 3). According to the data of 2021, 5400 people of the region's labor resources are people who have not reached the working age and have passed it.

As a result of the research conducted on the employment of the population in the Bukhara region, the following factors of the increase in the unemployment rate were revealed:

- reduction of jobs in connection with the transition of economic management to market principles;

- introduction of new technologies in regional enterprises;

- establishment of joint ventures equipped with modern equipment and requiring in-depth knowledge and skills from employees;

- a product produced between state and non-state sector enterprises

(work, service) volume balance change, relative reduction in the volume of products (work, service) produced in state enterprises.

Thus, the growth of unemployment in the region occurs through economic and socio-demographic factors, and the solution of the employment problem is achieved at the expense of:

- stimulating the development of a wide range of activities, first of all, processing of agricultural raw materials, production of consumer goods, construction materials from local raw materials, as well as creating conditions for the expansion of individual entrepreneurship;

- rapid development of the service sector, especially in the II-group districts, significant expansion of the types of social-household and construction services provided to the population. The service sector is an untapped potential that can provide jobs not only to unemployed workers, but also to an additional growing part of labor resources;

- the category of the population that cannot be provided with temporary work should be reliably protected by social protection, they should have guaranteed resources to provide for their most important needs.

REFERENCES:

1. Kabalina V., Kozina I. Posrednichestvo v trudoustroystve: sravnenie effektivnosti gosudarstvennыx i chastnыx struktur // CHelovek i trud. - 2000. - №12.

2. Raximova D.N. Ijtimoiy totuvlik va uch tomonlama hamkorlik // Iqtisod va hisobot. - T.: 1997. №5. 64-65 b.

3. Sadovaya E.S. Sotsialnыe riski v trudovoy sfere: prognoz razvitiya situatsii // Narodonaselenie. 2010. № 2.

4. Sobolevskaya A. A., Popov A. K. Novыe formы truda v sovremennom ekonomike // Trud za rubejom. - 2007. -№3. - S.17.

5. Slujba zanyatosti - slujba gosudarstvennaya // CHelovek i trud. - 1995. - X2 6. - C. 9-16.

6. Tarasova N. Trudovыe otnosheniya v usloviyax globalizatsii i texnologicheskoy revolyusii (opыt stran zapada) //Obщestvo i ekonomika. – M.: 2000. №1. - S. 67.

7. Rajabova M. OILAVIY KORXONALARDA MOLIYAVIY HOLAT KO'RSATKICHLARINING SAMARADORLIGINI BAHOLASHNING INNOVATSION YO'LLARI //ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz). – 2021. – Т. 7. – №. 7.

8. Rajabova M. O'ZBEKISTONDA INVESTITSION FAOLLIKNI OSHIRISH YO'LLARI VA SAMARADORLIGINI BAHOLASH //ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz). – 2021. – Т. 7. – №. 7.

9. Rajabova M. MAMLAKATIMIZDA MEHNAT RESURSLARI VA MEHNAT SALOHIYATI KO 'RSATKICHLARINI BAHOLASH SAMARADORLIGI //ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz). – 2021. – Т. 7. – №. 7.

10. Rajabova M. INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGIONAL ECONOMY FUTURE //ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz). – 2021. – Т. 8. – №. 8.

11. Dilmonov K. B. The opportunities of using information technologies in agrarian industrial complex //современное экологическое состояние природной среды и научно-практические аспекты рационального природопользования. – 2017. – C. 219-221.

12. Dilmonov K. B. Concept and education culture personality //Современные тенденции развития аграрного комплекса. – 2016. – C. 1718-1721.

13. Dilmonov Q. B. Cooperation between higher education institutions, economy and society //Мировая наука. – 2019. – №. 4 (25). – C. 30-33.

14. Дилмонов К. Б. ГЛАВА 6. РОЛЬ СЕКТОРА УСЛУГ В ПОВЫШЕНИИ ЗАНЯТОСТИ И БЛАГОСОСТОЯНИЯ //ББК 60 И66. – 2021. – C. 77.