
Employment Issues And Social Protection Of The Population

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Abstract: In the article, the social protection of the population and employment are interpreted as important socio-economic issues, and the need to solve the problems in this regard is presented. The work contains suggestions and recommendations for creating a modern model of the labor market.

Key words: Employment, social protection, population, labor.

Introduction

Among the general issues of social policy in the context of the implementation of radical market reforms, the issues of employment and social protection of the population are of greatest importance, since it is during this period, along with crisis phenomena in the economy, that there is a sharp drop in the standard of living, unemployment is growing, the possibilities of budget financing of the social sphere are decreasing, etc. At the same time, unresolved social issues can have a negative effect on the entire course of reforms. Under the influence of robotization, the unemployment rate is increasing, which will affect not only representatives of manual labor professions, but also “white collar” workers [1].

The problem of employment has always been one of the most important socio-economic problems, since employment is inextricably linked both with people, their work activities, and with the production and consumption of material goods. It shows how much the working-age population is provided with work. Employment management is the most important task of the country's social policy.

About 49.5% [1] of the population of our republic lives in rural areas. Moreover, 25% of GDP and more than 50% of the country's foreign exchange earnings are directly related to the agricultural sector. Over 25% of the country's total labor force is employed in agriculture [2]. The socio-demographic features of our republic determine the structure and nature of the direction of economic development.

As the world experience of economic development shows, without an effective solution to the problems of employment of the rural population, it is impossible to generally solve the problem of development of the country's agricultural sector.

Today, two thirds of the unemployed live in rural areas and the majority of them are female.

Over 28% of the country's total labor potential or 3 million people employed in the informal sector of the economy.

The specificity of rural areas is that the composition of rural workers by age varies significantly depending on changes in the age composition of the rural population. In other words, the influence of demographic factors primarily affects rural employment. Socio-economic factors also play an important role in shaping the age structure of the employed - expansion of educational opportunities, development of rural and other types of employment in addition to agricultural ones, introduction of new technology, increasing the attractiveness of certain occupations, introduction of

pensions and guaranteed wages on farms.

The labor activity of the rural working-age population is characterized by a number of features: rural residents, as a rule, combine employment in the social system with work in the personal subsidiary sector; they begin working earlier and, therefore, can devote less time to study. There are significant differences between rural and urban employment in the length of the working day, the duration of paid vacations, etc.

Currently, a number of constructive measures are required in the labor market of the republic, including, in particular, the development of a modern concept of employment of the rural population, on the basis of which it is possible to create a new economic model of the labor market and develop a mechanism for its activity.

A number of measures have already been taken to address this issue. Thus, the republic has adopted and improved the Law “On Employment” [3], the Labor Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan [4] and a number of other regulations, and an economic and legal framework has been created to solve the problem. But definitely. There are some other issues that require the active participation of the state.

Modernizing the rural employment system is a powerful means of developing the agricultural sector. But to achieve this goal, it is necessary to ensure macroeconomic stability, ensure macroeconomic development of the industry, and increase investment activity. But, unfortunately, the solution to these problems leaves much to be desired.

In our opinion, to create a modern labor market model it is necessary:

- keep records of the entire unemployed population in the agricultural sector in order to reduce its number. As studies conducted in the Tashkent region show, the level of employment of the rural population in farms is 20-25% below the norm, while in partnerships and collective farms this figure is 35-40% higher than the norm. It is observed that it varies by region.

The employment problem is multifaceted and equally covers both economic and social aspects of public life. This circumstance is sometimes the main source of contradictions. This means that there is a need to reconcile them and identify them in each specific situation, the priority of each of them.

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