
Reducing Poverty, Ensuring Employment of the Population

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Abstract: Labor force is one of the most important factors in the development and stabilization of the economy of any country. In order for the labor force to contribute to the development of the economy, it is required to create value through permanent employment. For this reason, it tries to ensure the employment of the population of all countries in the world, thereby ensuring the growth of the population's income and increasing the tax revenue for the country's budget. The higher the poverty in the country, the worse the social situation. The higher the poverty in the country, the worse the social situation. In this article, we will focus on these issues in more detail, we will talk about the ways to reduce poverty, ensure population welfare and what needs to be done in this regard.

Key words: poverty reduction, population employment, labor force, population income.

Introduction

The lack of minimum daily necessities for every person creates the risk of poverty no less than other risks for the development of the countries of the modern world. After all, at the heart of this are the foundations of sustainable development of the individual, society and state today and tomorrow. At the same time, elimination of poverty, creation of necessary conditions and opportunities for this will ensure the transition of the country's development to a new stage. In determining who is poor or not poor, the factor that directly affects people's living standards - the income and expenditure index - plays an important role. Each country should prepare targeted projects to reduce poverty by providing employment to its population, and conduct scientific research.

The main part. According to experts, there is no single definition of poverty. While some understand poverty as the inability to meet basic human needs, others understand it as insufficient freedom of choice or a persistent array of social, educational, and health barriers that undermine a person's participation in the socioeconomic life of society. In general, in the world experience, poverty is a concept that describes economic conditions such as insufficient minimum needs for a person or social group to live, ability to work, and the ability to continue their generation. Reducing poverty means implementing a comprehensive economic and social policy to awaken the spirit of entrepreneurship in the population, fully realize the inner strength and potential of a person, and create new jobs. In order to reduce poverty, it is necessary to create a movement among the working population to seek good income and good living. For this, all conditions must be created by the state. First of all, it is necessary to create a perfect legal base, to have a system that is equal for everyone in the society, which helps to fully express one's capabilities and talents.

Employment or providing employment to the population - employment of the able-bodied population with socially useful work; activities related to meeting the personal and social needs of citizens and which do not conflict with laws and provide income. Employment refers to

interpersonal relations involving the employee in specific labor cooperation based on the social division of labor. Employment is not limited to salaried work in enterprises, organizations and institutions of various forms of ownership, but also entrepreneurship, self-employment (self-employment), work in a private household, employment in the household and raising children, performing state and public duties, includes full-time study in secondary specialized and higher educational institutions. Today, the problem of ensuring the employment of the population is one of the most important macro-economic features of the socio-economic development of the society and is of special importance in the economy.

Researchers distinguish several models of employment promotion policies in industrialized countries based on the interrelationship between economic growth, employment and labor productivity. In particular, researchers have identified five types of employment and labor market regulation: the American model (USA), the Scandinavian model (Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Norway), the Anglo-Saxon model (Great Britain, Canada, Ireland), the continental or German model (Germany, Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, partly France) and Japanese models. The world's experience shows that the development of small business and entrepreneurship is the most important factor in reducing poverty. Poverty can be reduced by training the population in entrepreneurship and improving their professional skills. In this regard, it is of great importance to establish small industrial zones on vacant and non-agricultural areas around areas where entrepreneurship is well developed and densely populated.

In order to reduce poverty and provide employment to the population, the following directions can be implemented:

The first is to increase productivity in agriculture and develop entrepreneurship in rural areas.

The second direction is industrial development in rural areas.

The third is the development of infrastructure - to speed up the delivery of goods from one place to another, to move to increase the mobility of people. At the same time, providing people with drinking water and continuous electricity.

The fourth direction is the process of urbanization.

We believe that it is appropriate to implement the following measures to reduce poverty and ensure the well-being of the population:

- firstly, to identify the population groups that receive income below the subsistence minimum and to expand their employment according to the forms of self-employment;
- secondly, to provide the population with cheap and high-quality consumer goods in all regions, to prevent their prices from rising by forming stocks of these goods;
- thirdly, to provide tax incentives to these educational centers for the in-depth training of students from poor families in tutoring courses in educational centers;
- fourthly, to improve the social security in old age by attracting the population approaching retirement age to self-employment and making them pay a basic amount of contributions to social insurance;
- Fifthly, to ensure the employment of the populations in the neighborhoods of the regions in the form of self-employment, to establish counseling centers that provide direct assistance in career guidance and other issues.

In our opinion, the state policy in the field of job creation in our country should be developed on the basis of concrete methods, like foreign countries, to reduce unemployment and increase the employment of the population with socially necessary work.

For this, we think it is necessary to take into account the following measures:

- stimulation of investments made by the state in the economy, which is the main condition for creating new jobs;

- giving tax incentives to entrepreneurs and small business enterprises when new workplaces are established; encourage self-employment with socially necessary work;
- creation of conditions based on stimulation of investment activity in small business and family entrepreneurship, which is being studied as an important method of ensuring population employment in many countries;
- vocational training, retraining and provision of information-consulting services to persons who are unemployed due to structural changes or are at risk of losing their jobs;
- development of labor exchanges and employment services mediating in the labor market, collection of information about vacant jobs, analysis and quick reference to them in order to reduce frictional unemployment and unemployment related to structural changes (information and consultation centers);
- allocating compensations to employers to cover expenses related to creation of workplace conditions for special groups of the population - youth, disabled, people with limited ability to work;
- creating a socio-economic environment that provides material incentives for competence and creative attitude to work;
- if necessary, help families to move from labor intensive areas to vacant areas by providing subsidies and loans;
- International cooperation in solving employment problems, solving issues related to international labor migration.

Conclusion. One of the ways to reduce poverty in the country is to increase the effectiveness of social protection, provide employment and help the population, improve their lifestyle, and increase their real income can be implemented only through complex approaches. In recent years, significant efforts have been made in other areas that contribute to reducing poverty. To create new jobs for them and support entrepreneurship, develop rural areas and agriculture, improve infrastructure in rural areas, improve health care, vocational education and training, and ensure economic migration.

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