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## STATISTICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE OF EMPLOYMENT AND THE CREATION OF NEW JOBS IN THE JIZZAKH REGION

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### ABSTRACT

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*This article describes scientific proposals and practical recommendations for a positive solution to the problems of providing employment for the population of the Jizzakh region, the processes of creating new jobs, ensuring employment of the able-bodied population. In addition, a study was made of the socio-economic ties of improving the labor market in the context of macroeconomic stabilization of the economy of the Jizzakh region, ensuring employment of the population based on the actual demand and supply of labor. Taking into account that today the problem of ensuring employment of the population is becoming one of the global problems of the world, the economic and statistical analysis of employment of the population and the development of ways to eliminate the problem of employment in our country are growing every year. For this reason, we have carried out extensive scientific research on this issue in the context of the general theoretical rules and practical aspects of statistics. In this article, we have presented some of our scientific findings and suggestions from our study.*

**KEY WORDS :** *Macroeconomic sustainability, system of statistical indicators, methods of statistical analysis, GDP, industries, economic and social processes, trends, period changes, statistical reports, retrospective analysis, analysis and synthesis, expert assessment, induction and deduction, statistical tables and graphs , statistical grouping, scientific abstraction of time series and economic indicators.*

### INTRODUCTION

2022-2026 adopted at the initiative of President Sh.M. Mirziyoev in order to ensure consistent implementation of reforms and their effectiveness in order to ensure stable economic growth rates in macroeconomic indicators in our country, and to maintain population employment in a stable and positive state In the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2018, "in order to increase the employment of the population, to increase the real money income and purchasing power of the population, to further reduce the number of low-income families and the level of differences in income,

to create new jobs, to improve the balance of the labor market and ensuring the development of infrastructure, reducing the level of unemployment" are defined as the main tasks[1].

Especially in the current conditions, the role of small business and private entrepreneurship in the development of the national and regional economy is increasing. This industry takes a leading position in filling the domestic market, satisfying the material needs of the population for products and services, and supporting exports.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Providing Employment to the Population", Decrees,

Decisions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers and a number of others on ensuring employment of the population in our republic, effective use of labor force positive changes are taking place in this field as regulatory and legal documents are adopted. In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2022 No. PF-60 on the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for the period of 2022-2026 specified "the development of entrepreneurship introduced as a new institution in the neighborhoods, the promotion of population employment to provide and reduce poverty, implement measures to create infrastructure such as sports and cultural facilities, creative clubs, employment support and training centers, business facilities on the basis of public-private partnership in the territory of the neighborhood, employ young people Placement and creation of conditions for their employment "[2] are also of practical importance.

The importance of researching the problems of ensuring the employment of the able-bodied population during the implementation of structural and structural changes in the national economy first of all requires the scientific study of the theoretical development and conceptual approaches of these concepts and descriptions.

The situation in the labor market of each country is, first of all, directly related to its economy. The consequences of the global pandemic have had a profound negative impact, especially on labor markets. A sharp decline in production and economic growth has led to an exorbitant increase in unemployment.

Economic development and development of human potential are directly dependent on employment. The occurrence of imbalance between the demand for labor force and its supply in the labor market not only affects the economic growth, but also damages the competitiveness of the economy. As a result of this disparity: the rate of growth of the gross domestic product decreases; imbalances also appear in the structure of the economy (imbalance in the development of networks and production infrastructures); stratification of regions by the level of economic development increases; the scope of part-time and unproductive employment in the informal sector will increase; expenditures in the state budget and the social protection system of the population will increase; labor productivity and the decrease in the volume of production will increase.

Employment is crucial to the concept of human development. While working, a person receives income for a decent marriage. This income not only allows a person to demonstrate his potential, but also allows him to make personal investments in the areas of human capital - education, health care. At the moment, direct labor activity serves everyone who is employed to use the human capital accumulated by him for social production. This is the main factor for the rapid

development of the country's economy and the improvement of the people's well-being.

Rapid development, stimulation and support of small business and private entrepreneurship, which play an increasingly important role in ensuring economic growth, creating new jobs, solving the employment problem, and increasing the income and well-being of the population during the years of independence. special attention was paid to support. Nevertheless, there are still a number of scientific and practical problems related to attracting labor resources to useful work, creating new jobs, effective use of labor force at the regional levels, and they are becoming an urgent issue.

In the conditions of modernization of the economy, determining the effective mechanisms of employment of the population capable of useful work and reducing unemployment in the Jizzakh region, as well as its regulation, are important issues. It is necessary to determine the organic relations and conflicts between the demand and supply of labor force and the efficiency criteria of their cooperation, to determine the main areas of professional qualification improvement of workers and to regulate the macroeconomic regulation of supply and demand for labor force in the conditions of "surplus" of labor resources and "scarcity" of jobs. in the end, it allows effective introduction of economic, social and organizational measures to production in accordance with the purpose.

Today, statistical analysis of the state of labor use in Jizzakh region, analysis of the state of labor use, statistical forecasting, statistical forecasting, small business and private It is an important issue to study issues such as statistical evaluation of entrepreneurial activity as the main factor of population employment.

## ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT

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. The content of socio-economic relations of this concept is expressed through various forms. 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. However, some researchers group countries differently, for example, instead of dividing the American model into parts, they add it to the Anglo-Saxon model [3].

In particular, A. Smith in his work "Research on the nature and causes of the wealth of nations" points out that employment is determined by the activities and aspirations of people, their personal economic interests[4]. According to Ye.V.Shuvaeva, employment is the most important element of the system of labor relations. Employment was formed long before the emergence of wage labor or the labor market[5].

Every year, a number of reforms are implemented in our country to ensure the employment of the population, as well as the mechanisms of employment for vacant and quota jobs are being improved, and effective measures are taken to develop effective forms of self-employment. is going [6].

According to Sh. Kholmominov, "employment of the population is a complex socio-economic phenomenon that occurs as an important component of social production, as a social relationship that provides the population with a place of work and at the same time with the necessary funds for a person's life. ensures the formation of production forces" [7].

AO'lmasov and A.Vahobov, one of our local economists, have also conducted many studies on employment, and they say that "Employment is the employment of people who have the ability to work and are eager to work, and engage in useful work." reefers [8].

D. Ortikova evaluates the organization and operation of the labor market as an important means of ensuring and supporting employment in the market economy [9].

The COVID-19 pandemic in particular has had a major impact on employment and continues to this day. In addition to threats to public health, economic and social unrest threaten the long-term lives and well-being of millions of people. In addition to the fight against the disease, the task of ensuring the stability of the population's employment has become one of the urgent issues for the governments. [10].

This is especially true in countries where the spread of the disease has been strong, including the USA, European countries, Russia, China, South Korea, India, African countries, and other countries, where employment has become an actual trend. In terms of helping to ensure the employment of the population, the International Labor Organization (ILO) has worked on about 700 active programs and projects in more than 100 countries of the world. newsletter" scientific electronic journal. 2022, issue 1 is ongoing. Also, ILO has been supporting the technical, organizational and institutional capabilities of countries to ensure sustainable development of employment [11]. Among the countries where the global pandemic is receding, in 2020, the unemployment rate caused by the pandemic has decreased in Uzbekistan, and existing jobs are being restored. However, employment has not returned to pre-pandemic levels. The main reason for this is related to external migration. According to the

information of the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations, the number of labor migrants working in other countries in our country today is 2.6 million. is more than 7.5% of the total population and 13.6% of the total labor resources. Many labor migrants returned to our country due to the closure of many workplaces and difficult living conditions during the pandemic. [12].

According to K.X Abdurahmanov, employment is an activity related to meeting the personal and social needs of citizens that does not conflict with the law, and which brings them a salary or labor income. [13].

In most scientific literature, employment is reflected as a socio-economic category. For example, GSVechkanov and GRVechkanova and others describe employment as a system of relations resulting from the provision of jobs and participation of people in economic activities according to the method of production[14]. This opinion is supported by economists Peshlender and Yu.P. Kokin, who say that employment is a set of economic relationships related to the provision of people with a job and their participation in economic activities [15] described as

In the definition of employment given by local economists D. Rakhimov and others, the purpose and subject of these relations is clarified. According to them, employment, as an economic category, is the provision of working places for the able-bodied population, that is, jobs, in order to satisfy the personal and social needs of people, to realize their personal interests in earning income. represents the socio-economic relations that take place in connection with mining [16].

In our opinion, the most important of the economic measures to increase the demand for labor force is the implementation of structural changes in economic sectors. First of all, this is achieved by developing forms of ownership, increasing labor productivity, creating new jobs, efficient use of working time, raising the material and moral interests of workers, and rationally setting taxes.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methods of studying the system of statistical indicators of population employment reflect the specific characteristics of the recurring economically employed population with specific qualitative and quantitative contents, implementation and development processes.

In the research process, dialectical and systematic approach, comparative and comparative analysis, statistical and dynamic approach and grouping methods were used to study the characteristics and trends of the level of employment in the Republic of Uzbekistan and based on the principle of historicity.

Methods such as induction and deduction, targeted development, systematic and comparative analysis, graphic representation, expert evaluation and

economic statistics were widely used in the development of scientifically based conclusions and recommendations based on the detailed analysis of the problem raised in the scientific article, the systematization of the analysis results.

**ANALYSIS AND RESULTS**

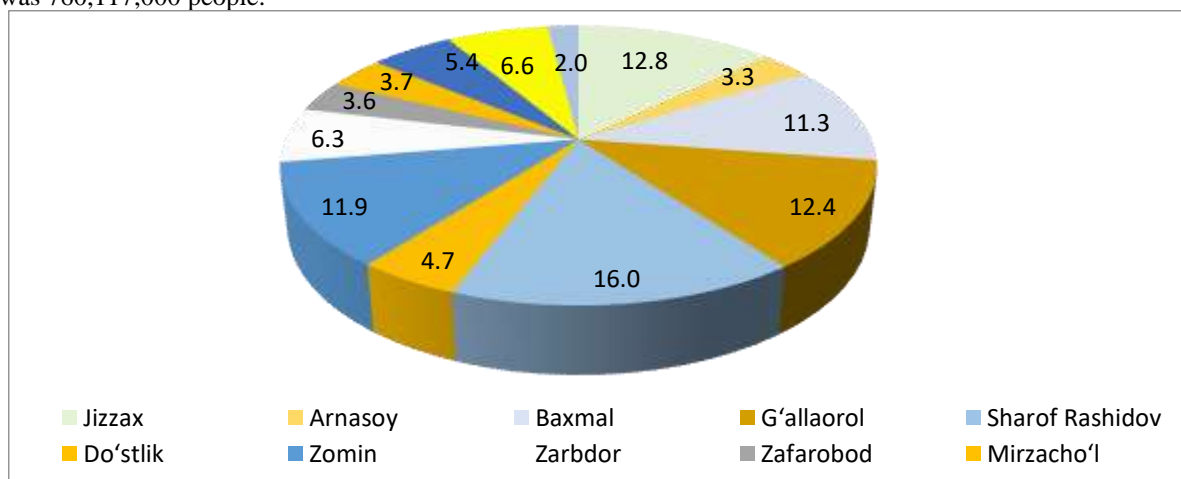
The complex of important economic activities includes the creation of new jobs in the processing industry and service sectors, the granting of preferential loans by the state for the expansion of production, the application of advanced technologies, the state's support for the main products of the agricultural production and processing industries in competitive conditions. includes setting the order, developing small business and private entrepreneurship, and providing funds for social work. These activities involve the least investment in the creation of additional jobs and play an important role in increasing the demand for labor. The sources of funding for the development of small business are the local budget, the employment assistance fund and the business fund, as well as the personal funds of private entrepreneurs. Today, especially in the regions, it is necessary to study the issues of population employment, production manpower supply.

According to the official data of the Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the number of permanent residents in our country as of January 1, 2023 is 36,024,900, births are 932,192,000, and deaths are 172,075,000. people, natural population growth was 760,117,000 people.

The population density in our country is 80.2 sq.km/person, and this indicator is 53.0 sq.km/person in the world . It is ranked 54th in terms of growth rate, 56th in terms of land area and 134th in terms of population density. It can be seen from the data of the above picture that the permanent population of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 1920 was 4.4 million. people, by January 1, 2023, the permanent population increased by 31.6 million people or 8 times and reached 36,024,900 people. In turn, the coefficient of natural growth increased by 9.9 per thousand compared to 1920 ( 11.0 per thousand) and was 20.9 per thousand. Although the number of births in 2018-2022 had a stable growth dynamics, in 2018-2020, the growth rate of this indicator decreased significantly compared to the previous year, compared to 2021 increased, but in 2022, the growth of this indicator has significantly decreased compared to the previous year.

As of January 1, 2023, the permanent population of Jizzakh region was 1475.6 thousand people, which increased by 32.2 thousand people or 102.2% compared to the beginning of the year. In particular, the number of urban residents was 692.3 thousand people (46.9% of the total population), the number of rural residents was 783.3 thousand people (53.1%)<sup>1</sup>.

In the statistical analysis of the labor resources of the Jizzakh region, it is necessary to pay attention to the population of the districts and cities of the region.



**Figure 1. The share of regions in the permanent population of Jizzakh region, in %<sup>2</sup>**

If we analyze the composition of labor resources of Jizzakh region, the ratio of labor resources to the total population in the region has been

significantly decreasing in recent years. In particular, the ratio of the working-age population to the permanent population had such an indicator (Table 1).

<sup>1</sup>Demographic situation of Jizzakh region. January-December 2022. <https://www.jizzaxstat.uz>

<sup>2</sup>Demographic situation of Jizzakh region. January-December 2022. <https://www.jizzaxstat.uz>

**Table 1**  
**Composition of labor resources of Jizzakh region , in thousand people<sup>3</sup>**

	2010	2015	2020	2021
Labor resources	652.1	734.7	773.8	782.6
relative to the permanent population, %	57.1	58.2	55.5	54.2
including:				
able-bodied population of working age	649.5	731.5	771.9	780.2
relative to the permanent population, %	56.9	57.9	55.3	54.1
in relation to labor resources, %	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.7
workers under and over the working age	2.6	3.2	1.9	2.3
in relation to the permanent population , %	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
in relation to the labor resource, %	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3

Above table from the data in the province work of resources years during negative to indicators have that it is happening let 's see possible will be in particular, total work in resources, to labor capable age to labor capable population number, to labor capable from the age small and big age workers the number and their work in resources in share too serious decline cases observed.

of 2022 January - December months Jizzakh in the region born \_ \_ 40,729 people \_ organize did and 2021 \_ that's it compared to the period (41,313 people). minus 584 people decreased, that's it suitable respectively to give birth the coefficient is 27.9 ppm organize did \_ A significant increase in the birth rate was achieved in the city of Jizzakh (from 30.0 to 30.9 per thousand), Sharof Rashidov (from 27.3 to 28.3 per thousand), Mirzachol (from 21.6 to 22.0 per thousand) districts. it's worth it.

In January-December 2022, the number of deaths in the region amounted to 6,784 people, and compared to the same period of 2021 (5,930 people), it increased by 854 people, respectively, the death rate was 4.6 per thousand (January-December 2021 in December it was 4.2 per thousand). A significant increase in the death rate is attributed to Bakhmal (from 4.6 to 4.9 per thousand), G'allaorol (from 4.7 to 5.3 per thousand), Zomin (from 4.6 to 5.3 per thousand). will come. The lowest death rate was recorded in Sharof Rashidov (3.6 per thousand) and Forish (4.1 per thousand) districts.

Statistical analysis of labor resources of the province was carried out taking into account their distribution by economically active and inactive population strata (Table 2).

**Table 2.**  
**Distribution of labor resources by economically active and inactive population<sup>4</sup>**

Indicators	2010	2015	2020	2021
Total labor resources	652.1	734.7	773.8	782.6
City	323.4	369.3	383.8	382.6
as a percentage of the total	49.6	50.3	49.6	48.9
village	328.7	365.4	390.0	400.0
as a percentage of the total	50.4	49.7	50.4	51.1
economically active population	404.6	465.4	600.1	612.6
city	202.1	252.7	295.1	289.1
as a percentage of the total	50.0	54.3	49.2	47.2
village	202.5	212.7	305.0	323.5
as a percentage of the total	50.0	45.7	50.8	52.8
economically inactive population	247.5	269.3	173.7	169.9
city	121.3	116.6	88.7	93.3
as a percentage of the total	49.0	43.3	51.1	54.9
village	126.2	152.7	85.0	76.6
as a percentage of the total	51.0	56.7	48.9	45.1

From the above table, compared to 2020, labor resources in the city in 2021 (respectively from 383.8 382.6 ha ) and their share in the total labor resources

(from 49.6% to 48.9%) has also seriously decreased. However, we can see that the number of economically active population increased positively at the expense

<sup>3</sup> www.jizzaxstat.uz image developed by the author based on statistical data.

<sup>4</sup>Demographic situation of Jizzakh region. January-December 2022.

<https://www.jizzaxstat.uz/uz/default/press-relizlar/6951-2022-yil>

of the rural population. Such changes were due to migration changes. According to preliminary data, the number of people who immigrated to the region in January-December 2022 was 6,631, and the number of people who emigrated during this period was 8,417. Accordingly, the balance of migration was minus 1,786 people, in the corresponding period of 2021 it was minus 2,491 people. A high level of migration balance was recorded in Bakhmal (minus 577 people), Gallaorol (minus 406 people), Dostlik (minus 263 people) and Forish (minus 389 people) districts. A positive balance of migration was observed in Sharaf Rashidov district (442 people). This means that the rate of labor resource outflow in these regions is very high and may increase further if positive changes do not occur.

Another indicator that has a negative impact on labor resources is the death rate. An increase in the rate of premature death and death from diseases among the population also negatively affects the natural growth of the population, and leads to an increase in the migration flow of the population. Therefore, protecting the population from various diseases and providing them with medical services at the level of demand is an extremely urgent issue from the economic point of view.

## CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The level of employment of the population is used as a macroeconomic indicator to assess the country's economy, and from a social point of view, it is an indicator that shows the level of well-being of the population. Therefore, in the formation of statistical data on the population, it is necessary to fully cover the population and obtain complete, almost error-free information about all territorial and administrative units. Therefore, population registration is a very important process. After the 1989 All-Union Census, it is planned to hold a census until 2023. Taking into account the importance of population registration processes in the formation of population data, we believe that it is necessary to collect the database with the help of digitized systems in order to increase the accuracy of these statistical indicators.

Judging from the results obtained above, it will be possible to eliminate employment problems along with the positive growth of labor resources in the country by paying serious attention to the following:

- regulating the labor market;
- to continuously increase the economic activity of the population;
- general use of labor resources;
- to prevent the level of unemployment in the regions from exceeding the acceptable standards;
- to ensure the rates and volumes of job creation in various forms of ownership and industries;
- social protection of the employed and unemployed provision and others.

Also, based on the fact that the increase in life expectancy in the country is the main criterion that determines the level of development of social systems, the increase in the standard of living of the population, the development of science, especially in the field of medicine, the population, which affects the increase in life expectancy we believe that it is necessary to ensure the sustainable development of hygiene culture and the level of education in general. Keeping the natural growth of the population at the level of ensuring the normal regime of demographic reproduction in the long-term perspective, deepening the reform of the public health care system, improving the material and technical base of treatment and prevention institutions, providing the population with high-quality , to ensure the provision of medical services in accordance with modern requirements and standards, to strengthen the social protection of the needy segments of the population and state support for the elderly and disabled persons, to increase the convenience and quality of medical and socio-medical services to the population, and forming a healthy lifestyle among the population, expanding access to quality medical services for mothers and children, developing specialized and high-tech medical care, proper nutrition and hygiene, healthy pregnancy and child care, It is necessary to carry out measures such as increasing the medical literacy of the population in matters of reproductive health, healthy lifestyle, ensuring safe working conditions in production, preventing accidents, poisoning and injuries. Of these, the implementation of the main directions of the demographic policy in our republic creates the basis for the formation of the demographic potential that regenerates the population and its effective use.

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