

Rural Employment Socio-Economic Mechanisms

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Abstract – The article describes the villages, living conditions, population, lifestyle, factors affecting the stability of the territorial character of the rural population, employment of the rural population, the advantages of small businesses, the solution of socio-economic problems of rural areas.

Keywords – Rural, Lifestyle, Labor Force, Migration.

I. INTRODUCTION

The issue of providing the population with decent jobs and improving their living conditions has always been in the focus of our Government, in particular, the Head of State. A competitive, domestic and foreign-oriented agricultural and food sector that will increase the incomes of agricultural producers, create new jobs and ensure food security and rational use of natural resources is a long-term goal of the development strategy.

Today, about 50% of the population lives in rural areas. Therefore, the future prosperity of our country, the improvement of living standards is in many ways directly related to the development of our villages.

II. RESEARCH METHODS.

Methods of equalization and comparison, grouping and observation, statistical analysis, data collection, economic-mathematical, expert assessment, sociological research, inference are used in the regulation of the rural labor market, data collection and analysis. It should be noted that research in the field of employment, labor market, mobilization of labor resources is necessary for the development of science-based programs of socio-economic development, the solution of social problems and conflicts that constantly accompany

the work of employees. and provides sufficiently reliable information.

The level of economic development of rural areas is expressed in the level of development of the productive forces, ie in the development of industry, agriculture and production infrastructure. In proportion to the level of economic development, social infrastructure is formed and a certain level of welfare of the population is achieved.

III. RESEARCH RESULTS.

The current socio-economic situation in rural areas is characterized by high population density, rapid growth of the working age population, reluctance of the population to change their place of residence, which negatively affects the solution of employment problems.

By village or rural areas, we mean a specific territorial unit. In this territorial unit, the rural population realizes a specific aspect of production and lifestyle.

One of the distinctive features of the villages of the Fergana Valley, including Namangan region, is that they often have almost the same socio-economic processes as rural settlements, small towns and urban settlements. They use single production, market and social infrastructure facilities.

Therefore, when we say rural areas, we consider it necessary to take and analyze not only the villages, but also the small towns and urban settlements that operate with them. The following diagram shows the main factors determining socio-economic development in rural areas.

Rural lifestyle:

- Peculiarities of agricultural production (organization of labor, forms of ownership, etc.)
- Location of industrial and construction enterprises in the village - land and water resources, local raw materials
- Location of production and market infrastructure
- Income of the population
- Population location
- Employment of the population
- Location of social infrastructure

The living standards of the population are directly related to the state of agricultural production and the pace of reforms. Production affects the demographic composition, location, occupation, and other processes of the population. The agricultural sector determines the living standards of the rural population, labor activity, national values.

An important theoretical and methodological basis for the analysis of the processes taking place in rural areas is the changes taking place in the formation of market mechanisms.

Market mechanisms have a major impact on socio-economic change in rural areas. This is due, first of all, to the emergence of various forms of ownership in agriculture, as well as farming enterprises (companies, farmers and farms). The deepening of agricultural reforms is exacerbating the problem of rural employment.

-Secondly, the development of small business and services in rural areas is affecting the non-agricultural sector.

-Third, the transfer of management in the social sphere to local governments opens up opportunities for the development of small business.

-Fourth, the deepening of market reforms is opening the way for local and foreign investors to enter the countryside.

-Fifth, due to the allocation of land to farmers, it leads to the development of processing enterprises,

-Sixth, the placement of production and market infrastructure facilities in rural areas by the state is an impetus for the development and financing of small business.

Studies show that the density of the rural population is not only the level of territorial concentration of the population. It may also play an important role in identifying, managing, and addressing many socioeconomic and demographic challenges. Factors such as the average distance between villages and the size of the population are important. For example, in Namangan region, the rural population density has increased over the last 28 years. There was an increase of 5.2 times. Accordingly, the density of rural fortifications increased from 5 to 7.8 times per 100 km². Increasing the density of villages, in turn, reduces the distance between them.

Currently, the average distance of villages in the region is 2.8-3.1 km, which is much lower than in the past.

One of the characteristics of the region is the tendency of the rural population to move to larger cities, which means that internal migration is slow. Even the city's amenities do not diminish this factor. On the contrary, in the city of Namangan, for example, there is a tendency for residents to relocate to areas adjacent to the city.

The peculiarity of the population of the republic is that they are connected to the places where their ancestors lived long ago and do not tend to migrate. A survey of rural youth found that 92 percent of respondents said they would stay and work in the countryside in the future, while only 8 percent said they would go or travel to the city to work. This indicates an increase in the number of "surplus labor" in rural areas. This information is a clear example of the slow movement of the population (migration).

The main factors in the slowness of the territorial movement of the rural population are: the preference of the population for ordinary types of agricultural labor; traditional place of birth; close family ties; difficulties in relocating large families; lack of a mechanism to take into account the demand, supply and socio-economic conditions for labor migration.

Also, 67% of respondents who wished to stay in the village expressed a desire to work in self-employment and small businesses.

This situation necessitates the development of small businesses in rural areas. This is because the ability of the population to increase employment is largely dependent on the development of small businesses.

The advantages of small businesses are:

- First, they are quick to adapt to market "conjuncture";

-Secondly, by processing agricultural raw materials and products into finished products, the income of collective farms will increase and the consumer market will be saturated, it will be possible to export finished products instead of raw materials. 'ilad;

-Third, employment will improve. By attracting a certain part of the rural population to industry, their economic and technical knowledge will be put into practice.

In a competitive market, companies seek to bring advanced technology into production in order to increase productivity. This technique requires technically skilled workers. This issue can be addressed through the vocational colleges currently available locally (especially in rural areas);

-Fourth, funds will be raised for the further development of social infrastructure in rural areas.

The low mobility of rural people, as well as the need to take measures to counteract the aggravation of urban problems in the event of mass migration of rural people to cities, make it expedient to create conditions for the movement of industry to rural areas, development of services and thus rural income.

The following are some of the inherited problems in rural employment:

- A large imbalance between labor supply and new jobs, as well as labor costs. Of the growing labor force in the early 1930s, only three-quarters of every 1,000 people were employed in the country, and just over half in rural areas.

- Imperfect network structure of employment in rural areas. Only the focus on the development of agricultural production, the lack of attention to the creation of processing industries and services, has sharply reduced the opportunities for labor in non-agricultural sectors.

The main directions and the creation of the organizational and legal framework necessary for the implementation of the rules of employment are reflected in the national model of socially oriented transition to a market economy of the Republic, in which rural Based on the important role of agriculture and the processing of agricultural raw materials in the economy of the republic, special priority was given to agricultural reform.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

In addressing the socio-economic problems of rural areas, it is advisable to pay attention to the following:

-Taking into account the interregional distribution of population:

-To take into account the impact on nature and its consequences in planning the territorial organization of industrial enterprises and villages:

-Management of water abstraction processes based on the excavation of water bodies such as ditches, ditches, canals in the vicinity of groundwater:

-Introduction of industry in rural areas, its widespread development, ie the involvement of the population living in remote areas through the construction of small and medium enterprises and the creation of additional labor processes:

-Growing as little water-consuming crops as possible in agriculture and using less chemical fertilizers:

-Development of short-term and long-term directions for further improvement in the territorial distribution of the population of the region:

-Involvement of free labor resources from agriculture and industry in the infrastructure complex.

In this regard, the establishment of small businesses in rural areas is extremely important.

During the visit of the head of state to the regions, in particular to Namangan region, the next task is to focus on the establishment of production enterprises by farms operating in the field, to establish the production of finished products, not raw materials. it is not in vain that they have eaten.

Following the same visit, production in the province, the activities of enterprises, unused opportunities and resources were almost completely re-examined on the spot by a government commission. The study critically examines the current state of low-capacity enterprises, including the privatization of property from the early years of independence, the transfer of ownership, and the establishment of modern and compact enterprises. Based on information and analysis of new enterprises to be created and new jobs created in them.

The results of this work were considered at the governmental level, and the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the program of industrial development and modernization of production in Namangan region" was adopted.

In addition, in order to support small business and private entrepreneurship in the region, to further increase their share in the gross regional product and provide employment, the Cabinet of Ministers approved a program for the development of small business, entrepreneurship and home-based work in

Namangan region. The decision was made and the implementation was monitored.

The following socio-economic results will be achieved through the establishment of small businesses in rural areas:

- The division of labor at the level of social production will increase; - specialization expands and the range of goods increases;

- Relationships between manufacturers will deepen and competition will intensify.

- Building small businesses in agriculture will help solve the problem of unemployment.

- There is a link between industry and agriculture;

- Improving the cultural life of the rural population by building more small businesses in rural areas;

- Production infrastructure will be developed in rural areas.

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