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## THE OBJECTIVE NECESSITY OF REPRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT OF THE LABOR

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ОБЪЕКТИВНАЯ НЕОБХОДИМОСТЬ ВОСПРОИЗВОДСТВА И  
ЗАНЯТОСТИ РАБОЧЕЙ СИЛЫ

**Abstract.** *This article discusses the issue of reproduction, the factors of affecting it, the reforms carried out in providing employment for the labor in Uzbekistan and its impact on the national economy. At the end of the article, the results of the analysis are summarized and concluded made.*

**Key words:** *reproduction of labor, labor market, labor, labor resources.*

**Аннотация.** *Ушбу мақолада ишчи кучини такрор ишлаб чиқариш, унга таъсир этувчи омиллар, Ўзбекистондаги ишчи кучини иш билан таъминлашда олиб боилаётган ислохотлар ва унинг миллий иқтисодиётга таъсири ёритилган. Мақоланинг охирида таҳлил натижалари умумлаштирилиб хулоса чиқарилган.*

**Таянч иборалар:** *ишчи кучини такрор ишлаб чиқариш, ишчи кучи бозори, ишчи кучи, ишчи кучи ресурслари.*

**Аннотация.** *В статье обсуждается проблема воспроизводства, факторы, влияющие на него, реформы, проводимые в сфере обеспечения занятости рабочей силы в Узбекистане, и их влияние на национальную экономику. В конце статьи подведены итоги анализа и сделаны выводы.*

**Ключевые слова:** *воспроизводство рабочей сил, рынок рабочей сил, рабочая сила, трудовые ресурсы.*

The labor market is an important part of the structure of the market economy, since the relations that are taking shape in this area affect the immediate needs of the majority of the population and have a pronounced social character. One of the significant consequences of the labor market is unemployment – almost inevitable phenomenon of social life.

The main productive force of economic development is not the entire population, but only that part of it, which has a combination of physical and spiritual abilities that allow to work. In foreign literature, the concept of «labor resources» is given the following definition: «Labor resources are a part of the population of the country, which in terms of physical development, acquired education, vocational qualification level, is capable of engaging in socially useful activities». In accordance with the existing methodology in Uzbekistan today, under the human

resources understand: «able-bodied population at working age and working people younger and older than working age». Labor resources include both employed and unoccupied economics. The boundaries of the working population are different in different countries and are determined by legislative acts.

In Uzbekistan, the measures taken to fully support and protect private property and entrepreneurship contributed to the creation in 2018 of about 32,000 new small businesses, or 18 percent more than in 2015. The contribution of small businesses to the gross domestic product of the country rose to 56.9 percent, and in industry – up to 45 percent [2].

The most pressing issue today is the development of production in the conditions of the market economy, introduction of science and technology achievements in production, creation of new jobs, consumer demand and export of national products.

The same can be said about labor employment. The greater level of profitable employment in society, the lower of the unemployment rate, the higher standard of living and and vice versa. In the prous, it is understood that the job of dealing with the personal and social needs of a person is not contrary to the law in force, and earns people earnings from labor [1].

With reference to the modern conditions of the market economy, the theory of reproduction of the labor was developed in the works of T. Schulz, G. Becker, G. Johnson, J. Mintser, M. Blaug, P. Samuelson, Fisher, M. Mescon and other foreign economists.

The implemented in separate enterprises production process is a combination of social production. Because all the factors of production involved – work items, labor tools, labor and other production conditions - are socially significant in their descriptions. Under the conditions of social production it is necessary to look at its elements from the same point of view. The production process does not stop once, but it is repeated without interruption. At the same time, all production factors, including labor, will be reproduced. Labor is a combination of mental and physical abilities of a person. In the production process, not only the material production of the production, but also the personal factor is reproduced.

Reproductive labor comprises remunerated as well as unpaid activities that reproduce the labor - this includes daily activities as cooking, washing clothes but also bearing children. The term reproductive labor emphasizes the role of those activities within the production process, namely the reproduction of the labor. Throughout the past years, the debate on those activities mainly carried out by women shifted from reproductive activities to the term «care» - the latter focuses on the type of the activities, the work with and the caring for persons, which is devoted to the well-being of others and also includes the caring for elderly people.

Reproduction of labor is primarily the restoration of the worker's ability to work, such as, his eating, dressing, rest and cultural leisure, and secondly, the present generation of workers and servants will grow old over time, and their successors will be prepared for their productivity. Studying the process of reproducing labor requires its quantitative and qualitative aspects. The labor is also referred to as the labor resource, which is expressed by the labor-intensive part of the country's population. The main criterion for a person to be included in human resources is his age and ability to work. Generally, labor resources include those 16 years old (men under the age of 60, women under 55). However, pensioners who work in social production and other cohorts can also work.

The quality of the labor reflects the degree of its composition to meet the needs of modern social production. The quality of labor is characterized by indicators such as information,

vocational training, qualifications, and work experience. With the advancement of science and technology, the demand for quality of labor increases.

At the present time, the active and potential part of the labor resources is different. Individuals who are busy in social work and ready to work, as part of their labor, are considered as potential part of those who are absorbed in production and are employed in temporary household and other jobs.

The number of permanent population in the country will reach 33.5 million people by 2019 in comparison with the previous year, increased by 660,9 thousand. The number and quality of labor resources are determined by the population, sex and age structure of the country. Table 1. This, in turn, will depend on the natural growth of the population.

**Table 1**

**Natural population growth in the Republic (thousand people)<sup>1</sup>**

Years	Born	Death	Natural growth
2010	651,3	133,6	517,7
2011	669,6	138,4	531,2
2012	625,1	146,0	479,1
2013	679,5	145,7	533,8
2014	718,0	149,8	568,2
2015	734,1	152,0	582,1
2016	726,2	154,8	571,4
2017	715,5	161,5	554,0
2018	768,5	154,9	613,6
2019	815,9	155,0	660,9

The difference between the increase and the decrease in the labor market at the labor market indicates the natural level of the labor, which creates factors affecting the supply of labor. This labor supply job provides the labor demand.

If part of the labor is recycled on the other hand, that is, the introduction of the younger generation into the labor market, partial analysis can also be made by studying the natural growth rate of labor resources.

The population of Uzbekistan in 2010 was 27.1 million people. In 2018, the figure was 33,3 million. or 116.8%. In 2010, the number of employed in the economy was 12286.6 thousand, while by 2018 this figure was 14641,7 thousand people (an increase of 119,2 percent) (Table 2).

The natural growth of the population, its reproduction, in many respects, is determined by the level of industrial development and urbanization of the country, social conditions, traditions of culture and everyday life, and certain historical factors.

These include improving the living conditions, taking care of children, providing them with childcare facilities, extending pregnancy and childbirth, strengthening the family, and improving the spiritual environment in the community, taking into account the demographic factor.

The role of the labor market in the market economy is determined through two tasks. The first task is to link the worker's means of production with the means of direct labor and to the effective regulation of the movement of unemployed labor. The second task is to re-produce with the further improvement of the quality of the labor.

<sup>1</sup> Source: Data of State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan.



Table 2

**Employment status of the labor in the Republic of Uzbekistan (thousand people)<sup>1</sup>**

Years	Population, (mln.person)	The number of economically active labor	Number of employed in the economy	The number of unemployed
2010	28,5	12286,6	11628,4	658,2
2011	29,1	12541,5	11919,1	622,4
2012	29,5	12844,1	12223,8	620,3
2013	30,5	13163,0	12523,3	639,7
2014	31,0	13606,3	12818,4	653,8
2015	31,5	13767,7	13058,3	709,4
2016	32,1	14022,4	13298,4	724,0
2017	32,7	14357,3	13520,3	837,0
2018	33,3	14641,7	13273,1	1368,6
In 2018 compared to 2010 %	116,8	119,2	114,1	207,9

It is well-known that effective reforms are being carried out at the level of state policy to ensure the employment of labor resources, to regulate and further improve the processes related to the labor activity of the citizens, and to strengthen the guaranteed labor rights system. In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan «On additional measures to further improve the external labor migration system of the Republic of Uzbekistan» as of July 5, 2018 and resolutions of the July 14, 2018 «On Measures to Improve and Enhance the Efficiency of Population Employment» is one of the main focuses on improving employment.

As a result of state-wide measures to increase the labor and social protection of the population in Uzbekistan, employment rates are rising annually (Table 3).

Table 3

**The main indicators of employment in Uzbekistan<sup>2</sup>**

Years	Registered as job seekers, thousands	Employed, thousands	Specific weight of employed persons, %	The number of officially registered unemployed, thousands
2015	324,0	241,4	74,5	3,0
2016	263,4	248,2	94,2	5,0
2017	271,9	229,9	84,6	14,9
2018	626,5	611,4	97,6	32,3

The table shows that if the share of those employed was 74,5% in 2015, the proportion of their employed by 2016 has increased. This is the reason why the number of those applying to Employment Assistance Centers and the proportion of their employment in the future will be reduced. By 2018, to 97,6%.

In the field of employment, in 2018, regional employment assistance centers employed 611,400 people. In order to create conveniences for citizens job search, in 2017 1218 vacant job

<sup>1</sup> Source: Based on the data of the Ministry of Labor and Employment of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

<sup>2</sup> Source: State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan and information from <https://mehnat.uz>.

fairs were organized, which involved representatives of about 59,300 employers and 204,900 citizens.

Workplaces have been created in accordance with the Program of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan approved by the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 3, 2018 «On Measures for the Implementation of the State Program on Assistance to Population in 2018», No. PP-3506. In particular, through the launch of new production capacities and expansion of the economy, 64.9 thousand jobs were created. 37.2 thousand of these jobs were created in industry, 15.3 thousand in services and 12.4 thousand in agriculture, as well as in intensive gardens and greenhouses. 24.8 thousand new jobs were created in the construction of cheap housing, multi-storey residential buildings and engineering infrastructure in rural areas. 5.8 thousand new jobs were created due to the development of social infrastructure. 74,2 thousand jobs were created due to the development of small business and private entrepreneurship, of which 19,4 thousand people were employed by the development of craftsmanship [1].

In sum, the country has seen significant changes in the quality of solving the problems of employment of the unemployed. At the same time, with the accelerated development of small business and private entrepreneurship, special attention is paid to widespread introduction of various forms of services and home-based labor, as well as encouraging the development of different sectors of livestock in the countryside. At the same time, the measures undertaken in the country give a wider opportunity to further increase the employment rate and the social protection of the population, which is the source of the well - being of our people.

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## **THE NORM OF INVESTMENT IN ECONOMIC GROWTH AND INTERRELATION OF HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION**

**IQTISODIY O'SISHGA SARMOYALAR NORMASI VA UY XO'JALIKLARI  
ISTE'MOLINING O'ZARO BOG'LIQLIGI**

**НОРМА ВЛОЖЕНИЙ В ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ РОСТ И ВЗАИМОСВЯЗЬ  
ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ ДОМОХОЗЯЙСТВ**

**Abstract.** *The article uses an econometric model to study the annual growth rate of investments in the annual growth rate of the national economy of Uzbekistan, the impact of investment norms and consumer spending on households, and to develop its forecasts for the period up to 2030.*

**Keywords:** *economic growth, capital, investment, investment rate, household consumption, modernization, econometrics, regression, inertia, mobilization forecast.*

**Annotatsiya.** *Maqola ekonometrik modeldan foydalangan holda O'zbekiston milliy iqtisodiyotining yillik o'sish sur'atlariga investitsiyalarning yillik o'sish sur'atlarini, investitsiya me'yorlari va iste'mol xarajatlarining uy xo'jaliklariga ta'sirini o'rganadi va 2030-yilgacha bo'lgan davr uchun o'z prognozlarini ishlab chiqadi.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *iqtisodiy o'sish, kapital, sarmoyalar, sarmoyalar darajasi, uy xo'jaliklarining iste'moli, modernizatsiya, ekonometriya, regressiya, inertsia, safarbarlik prognozi.*

**Аннотация.** *В статье с помощью эконометрической модели исследуются годовые темпы роста инвестиций в годовой темп роста национальной экономики Узбекистана, влияние инвестиционных норм и потребительских расходов на домохозяйства, а также для разработки ее прогнозов на период до 2030 года. .*

**Ключевые слова:** *экономический рост, капитал, инвестиции, уровень инвестиций, потребление домашних хозяйств, модернизация, эконометрика, регрессия, инерция, прогноз мобилизации.*

In the literature of economy, the annual growth rate of investments, the standard of investment and the great emphasis on the consumption of households are due to the fact that there is an inseparable link between these indicators and economic growth. «In order to develop the economy at a high pace, it is necessary to consistently pursue an active investment policy» [1].

On the issue of the interdependence of the investment norm in ensuring economic growth A.V. Vakhobov and U. Zaynitdinova assesses that «the norm of investment reflects the health