



STIMULATING SELF-EMPLOYMENT OF THE POPULATION AN IMPORTANT FACTOR OF ENSURING THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE PERSONALITY

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Abstract

The present article reveals the essence of the concepts of economic security of an individual, internal and external human well-being. It substantiates the stimulation of self-employment of the population as an important factor in ensuring the economic security of the individual.

Key words: Economic security, Economic security, Unemployment, Poverty, Labor employment and Self-employment.

1. Introduction

Over the past 20 years, poverty rates have skyrocketed in the world as a result of factors such as international controversy of various kinds, climate change and the global Covid-19 pandemic. According to the World Bank, "... the number of poor around the world was 115 million in 2020, and will increase by 35 million in 2021. The threat of economic and social inequality among the population is growing from year to year. The possibility of achieving inclusive economic growth in developing countries is diminishing as a result of the loss of indicators that classify human development". This, in turn, leads to a decrease in the standard of living in most countries, as a result of which the threats to the economic security of the individual will increase. In this aspect, the issue of rational use of the potential of the labor force is of particular importance in ensuring the socio-economic development of the country (World Bank Group, 2020).

2. Literature Review

Modernization and intensification of agriculture in the republic of Uzbekistan were investigated by Yuldashevet *al.* (2020), empirical research on causal relationship between export and foreign investments in the economy of Uzbekistan based on granger test Mustafakulovet *al.* (2019), issues of factors effecting net actives of investment funds were studied byBurkhanovet *al.* (2019), aspect of financial security of industrial enterprises under influence of global crisis were researched by Tursunov (2017) andTursunov (2020).

3. Analysis and Results

The world pays special attention to scientific research on the issues of ensuring the economic security of the individual, a significant reduction in unemployment on the basis of sustainable and proportional development of the economy, ensuring employment, improving the level and quality of life of the population, ensuring freedom of economic activity, improving education and health systems. In this regard, scientific research on the issues of ensuring the economic security of the individual in the context of the intensification of the crisis in the global economy against the backdrop of

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the Covid-19 pandemic, the growth of unemployment, poverty and poverty remains one of the most pressing issues of today.

Our studies have shown that a lot of studies have been carried out aimed at disclosing the concept of economic security of an individual and its essence, however, foreign and domestic scientists have not come to a common opinion on the coverage of this category. Most of them conducted research using a largely one-sided approach to the problem. Therefore, paying special attention to this concept, we have

given the following definition: the economic security of an individual is the ability to work freely, carry out entrepreneurial activities, own property, have access to essential goods (services), quality education and health care, as well as strong social protection from the state.

In this research work, the author classifies threats to the economic security of an individual into internal, which depend on him, and external, which may arise under the influence of external socio-economic systems and natural factors.

Table - 1: Internal and external threats to human economic security (Abulkasimov, 2017)

External threats	Internal threats
Inconsistency of indicators of the country's socio-economic development with the rate of increase in society's needs, deterioration of the socio-political situation in the country	Incorrect setting by the face of goals in front of itself
Fluctuations in market conditions, cyclical changes, economic crises, crisis phenomena in the world economy	Low or lack of knowledge and professional qualifications
Low employment, rising unemployment and inflation to the point of unmanageability	Low level of labor potential, labor force competitiveness or lack of it
Low level of development of social spheres, including education and health care	Low-paying jobs
Deterioration of the natural environment, natural disasters, emergencies	Job loss
Lack of natural or human capital resources	Not enduring competition, bankruptcy
Increased criminalization, organized crime and corruption in the country	Loss of breadwinner
Excessive increase in the country's external debt	Large families and dependents with low income
Intensification of conflicts, friction and confrontation between different countries	Temporary or complete disability due to aging, illness or injury
	Human indecision, intolerance, laziness, passivity and other human properties
	A person's tendency towards bad behavior and habits (immorality, alcoholism, gambling, and an unhealthy lifestyle)

According to the author, external threats to the economic security of an individual arise as a consequence of the backwardness of indicators of the country's socio-economic development from the rate of increase in society's needs, market fluctuations, economic crises, an increase in unemployment and inflation to unmanageability, an increase in unevenness in the development of regions, insufficient productive forces, low the level of development of social spheres, deterioration of the natural environment, natural disasters. At the same time, external threats can also arise as a result of growing conflicts, friction, increased confrontation between different states and

political and social forces cooperating with them, and an excessive increase in the country's external debt. Threats that depend on the person himself are considered internal threats. Such threats include incorrect setting of goals, low level of knowledge and professional qualifications or their absence, work in low-paid jobs, lack of resistance to competition, temporary or complete disability, loss of a breadwinner, human indecision, intolerance, laziness, passivity and other properties, and also a tendency to bad behavior and habits (immorality, alcoholism, gambling and unhealthy lifestyles).



The mechanism for ensuring the economic security of an individual is the interaction of state authorities, non-governmental organizations and institutions of the family, makhalla, region, organizations, as well as the goals of their activities, tasks, principles and methods. The state implements measures to protect the economic, social and other rights and legitimate interests of citizens by pursuing an effective economic, social, financial, monetary policy, developing and implementing programs for the development of science, culture, education, health care and other areas (Abulkasimov, 2019). It should be noted that in the republic, the provision of self-employment of the population is a priority area for ensuring the economic security of the individual. This requires government support and stimulation of this process.

Self-employed citizens are individuals of working age who, in order to obtain labor income, independently and with personal labor participation, perform work and provide services. In our opinion, the measures being implemented in the country aimed at stimulating self-employment among the population and attracting them to certain activities should solve the following tasks:

- Fight against unemployment and ensuring employment of the population.
- Increasing and diversifying the incomes of the population.
- Coverage of self-employed persons with the social security system provided for in labor legislation.
- Increasing budget revenues by legalizing the activities of self-employed persons.
- Registration with the tax authorities of persons intending to independently provide employment, the introduction of work books and the simplification of the taxation system; expanding the types of activities that self-employed persons can engage in.

In order to implement the above measures, the following regulatory documents were adopted: Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PP-4742 of June 8, 2020

"On measures to simplify state regulation of entrepreneurial activity and self-employment", Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 806 of December 23, 2020 " On approval of the Regulations on the procedure for carrying out activities by self-employed person "and others. As a result, in a short time the number of self-employed persons increased from 44 thousand to 550 thousand people. The largest number of self-employed persons are employed in the provision of personal services (160 thousand people), caring for livestock in agriculture, rendering assistance to landowners (120 thousand people), as well as providing social services to the population (102 thousand people) (Figure -1).

Self-employment income is highly dependent on the people themselves, which in turn has created a need for self-employed individuals to continually improve their skills to achieve higher incomes. In our opinion, it is expedient to cover self-employed people with advanced training and professional retraining courses. Here, we consider it expedient to increase the activity of the institution of makhalla and non-governmental non-profit organizations. In recent years, in our country, the issues of eliminating various threats to the economic security of an individual by reducing unemployment remain relevant. In particular, in 2020, as a result of the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the global and domestic economies, the employment rate decreased, the rates of real growth of per capita income in the second and third quarters of 2020 amounted to 99.6 and 97.7 percent. As a result, there was an increase in the number of crimes committed in the country (Figure - 2).



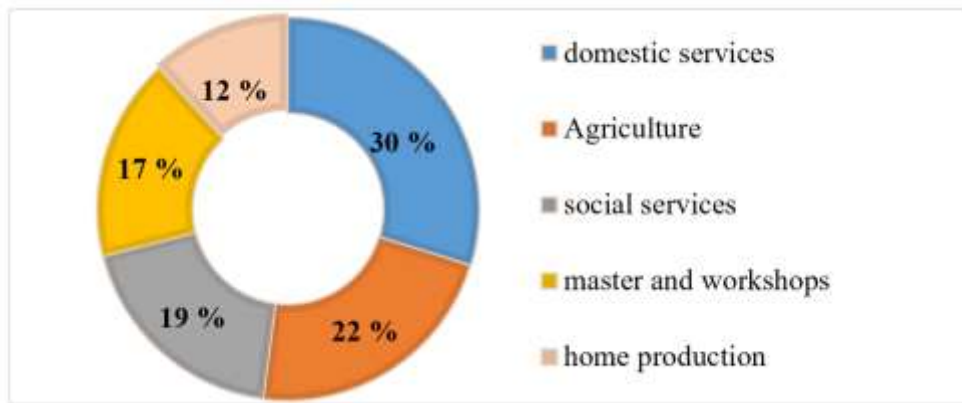


Figure – 1: Distribution of the self-employed by industry at the end of 2020 (550 thousand people in total), as a percentage of the total

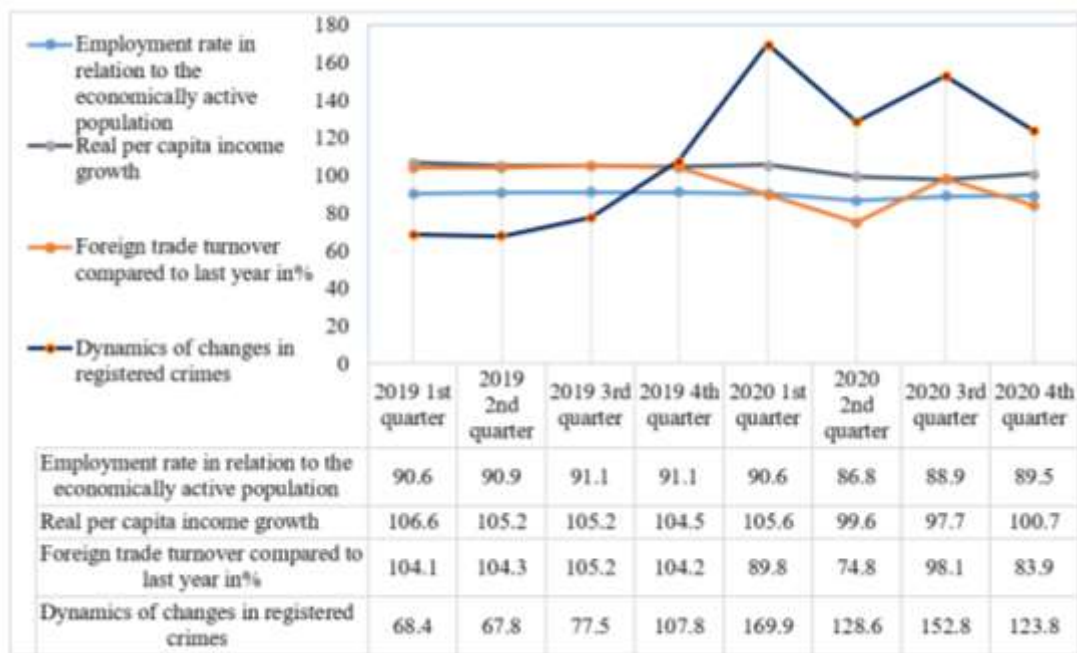


Figure – 2: The negative impact of the coronavirus pandemic in Uzbekistan (World Bank Group, 2020)

As a result of poverty, a person cannot provide himself and his family with the necessary goods and services. Therefore, the issues of constant study of the problem of poverty and the development of a system of measures to eliminate it, as well as their implementation are considered one of the important directions in ensuring the economic security of the individual. In our opinion, increasing the income of the population by providing employment for the poor is directly related to the increase in the efficiency of the education system. In today's global labor market,

professionals in their profession do not face any difficulties in finding high-paying jobs. As a result, a person has sufficient funds and opportunities to provide his own needs and the needs of family members for various benefits, and also provides protection from such threats to the economic security of an individual as unemployment and lack (insufficient) income. However, in real time there are also factors that, to one degree or another, affect the income of the population, and their scientific research is an objective necessity. Foreign experience shows that the role of digital technologies in the development of self-employment is growing. In particular, in 2008 in the United States, St. Flynn



and Leah Bask created the TaskRabbit online platform for temporary employers. Employers enter information about the content and duration of work, and job seekers set a price for their work. The person who is most suitable for the employer will provide this person with temporary work. Currently, the online job marketplace TaskRabbit is used by thousands of people in cities such as San Francisco, Boston and Los Angeles in the United States (World Bank Group, 2020).

4. Conclusions

In our opinion, it is desirable to create a platform that reflects the online labor market in order to mitigate some of the negative effects of the pandemic on the labor market in the country. In particular, this platform has been performing well when hiring short-term and seasonal workers. Stimulating the sphere of ensuring self-employment is of particular importance in the fight against unemployment, which has a negative impact on the economic security of the individual. At the same time, as a result of vocational guidance of the unemployed part of the population, through the organization of refresher courses, it becomes possible to reduce the number of unemployed and increase the income of the population. Increasing the role of makhallas in training the unemployed in professions and specialties in demand on the labor market, as well as ensuring the direct participation of non-governmental and non-profit organizations in this process will make it possible to achieve high efficiency.

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