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Natural and personal-human factors of increasing the national wealth of Uzbekistan

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Abstract: This article describes national wealth, its components and how to use them effectively to accelerate the country's socio-economic development. Scientific recommendations and practical recommendations are also being developed on the national wealth of the Republic of Uzbekistan, its development priorities, the role of natural and personal factors in their achievement and their effective use.

Keywords: national wealth (NW), natural factors, labor factors, labor resources.

Introduction

National wealth consists of material, intangible, intellectual and natural wealth created by ancestors and accumulated by generations during the development of human society.

Since part of the national wealth is the result of human labor, this factor has always been given special attention. That is why our esteemed President Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasized that "... we must pay more attention to human capital and mobilize all opportunities for this." [1]

The rest of the national wealth consists of natural resources. Therefore, national wealth in the broadest sense includes not only material and intangible goods, works of art, intellectual potential, but also all natural resources and riches, as well as the natural climatic conditions of reproduction. In the

narrow sense, national wealth consists of all the material wealth created by human labor and which can be reproduced. [3] Therefore, this study analyzes the scientific and theoretical views on natural and labor factors, which are the main factors influencing the increase of national wealth of the country.

The purpose of the study is to develop scientific proposals and practical recommendations for the effective use of natural and manpower factors in increasing the national wealth of the country.

The following tasks have been set to achieve this goal:

- to study the factors influencing the increase of national wealth of the country;
- identification of natural factors affecting the volume of national wealth and analysis of Uzbekistan's potential in this regard;
- Analysis of the potential of the labor force of Uzbekistan and the development of scientific proposals for their effective use in increasing the national wealth of the country..

Literature review

Theoretical and methodological bases of increasing the national wealth of the country have been studied in the scientific works of foreign economists J. Keynes, R. Stone, J. Marshall, J. Hicks, V. Leontev.

CIS scientists B.I.Bashkatova, A.L.Veinstein, V.K.Zaysev, S.M.Zagladina, Yu.N.Ivanov, G.S.Kulagina, M.G.Nazarov, B.T.Ryabushkin, V.N.Salin, A.V.Sidenko, M.R.Eydelman with their scientific works to calculate some indicators of national wealth made a worthy contribution to the development of the methodology.

The scientific work of T.Jurayev, Sh.Shodmonov, A.Vahabov, N.Soatov, A.Ishmuhamedov deserves special attention in the study of the components of national wealth in our country.

An analysis of our scientific work to date has shown that the above-mentioned scholars in the analysis of the factors affecting national wealth are mainly interested in the statistical aspects of the problem, the various accounting systems and calculations available in it. devoted to the study of the order of thought. However, they do not study the mechanisms of formation of national wealth, the factors influencing its size, and the theoretical aspects of their calculation.

Research methodology

Methods such as dialectical, scientific observation, systematic analysis, statistical grouping, monographic observation, comparison were used in this research process.

Analysis and results

The natural factors that affect the amount of national wealth created in a country are factors that occur independently of man. For example, the geographical location of the country, climatic conditions, underground and surface resources, state borders, and so on. They are factors that directly affect the amount of national wealth, and a negative change in any one will lead to a decrease in the amount of national wealth. For example, soil fertility, the surface or depth of subsoil resources, and sudden changes in weather temperatures affect productivity in agricultural production, significantly increasing or decreasing a country's national wealth. [5]

Uzbekistan is a country with great potential and potential in terms of natural and geographical location, nature, and climatic conditions, underground and surface resources. This, in turn, will create a huge opportunity for the country to produce and expand a wide range of products and services. [8]

The territory of Uzbekistan contains more than a hundred mineral raw materials, of which sixty types have already been identified, many of which are already used in the national economy. Uzbekistan has proven to be a leader not only among the CIS countries, but also in the world in terms of reserves of minerals such as gold, uranium, copper, natural gas, tungsten, potassium salts, phosphorites, kaolin. In particular, it ranks fourth in the world in terms of gold reserves, seventh in terms of mining, tenth-eleventh in terms of copper reserves, seventh-eighth in terms of uranium reserves. n first-twelfth places were recorded. [7]

It is difficult to imagine the development of the world economy without energy, more precisely, without the consumption of oil and gas. The oil and gas industry is one of the leading sectors of the economy in our country. Uzbekistan is one of the world's leading producers of natural gas. Over the past two decades, Uzbekistan's oil and gas industry has undergone radical changes. Our country has become a major exporter of gas, polyethylene and refined petroleum products.

At present, at the initiative of President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, special attention is paid to the liberalization of the economy, the creation of a favorable investment climate that will serve the further development of all its sectors, including the oil and gas sector. The construction of new facilities, reconstruction and modernization of existing ones in accordance with modern requirements is in full swing. Favorable conditions, opportunities and benefits are being created to increase production efficiency, increase the share of local products in the domestic market, expand localization, and develop inter-enterprise cooperation. Today, the country's refineries process oil, produce gasoline, diesel fuel, fuel oil, petroleum oils, bitumen and jet fuel. Gas processing plants serve to further expand the production of liquefied natural gas and polyethylene.

As a result of comprehensive reforms in the country, 19.9 million cubic meters of natural gas, 126.8 thousand tons of oil, 717.5 thousand tons of gas condensate and 69.1 thousand tons of propane-butane fraction were produced. [18]

The favorable investment climate created in our country for foreign investors, the wide range of opportunities and benefits are increasing the interest of foreign businessmen in cooperation. Uzbekistan has extensive cooperation in this field with leading countries in the world, including China, Austria, the United States, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, Vietnam, Germany, Denmark, South Korea, Italy, Poland, Russia, Romania, Ukraine and France. has re-established partnerships. [19]

In addition, the use of alternative energy sources is important in increasing the national wealth of the country. [11] Significant positive changes are taking place in the country in this area as well. There are 320 sunny days a year in Uzbekistan. Annual solar energy is equivalent to 51 billion tons of oil, while wind energy potential is equivalent to 360 million tons of oil per year. More than 11 million hectares of land will be available for such clean energy. With the introduction of solar and wind energy, the Uzbek economy will grow by 30%. Clean energy will become a priority in Uzbekistan. As a result, fuel consumption is reduced by 50% and air pollution is reduced by 80%. In addition, Uzbekistan grows more than 350 types of natural fruits and vegetables. In 2018, 1.2 mln. tons of fruits and vegetables were exported. By 2030, that number will reach 6.8 million. tons. [18]

All this will greatly increase the amount of national wealth in our country, improve the living standards of the population and increase the welfare of the people.

An in-depth analysis of a number of scientific studies on the country's national wealth has led us to conclude that there are a number of socio-economic factors that contribute to its growth, one of the most important of which is the labor force.

In our country, "creating conditions for the full implementation of labor and entrepreneurial activity of the able-bodied population, improving the quality of the workforce, expanding the system of vocational training, retraining and advanced training of people in need of employment" [2] The fact that it has been identified as an important direction of the economic development strategy shows how important the effective use of labor resources in our country is in the process of creating national wealth.

The main criterion for human inclusion in the labor force is the ability to work. Typically, able-bodied labor resources include men between the ages of 16 and 60 and women between the ages of 16 and 55. [19] However, retirees engaged in social production and other fields may also be employed.

It should be noted that the volume of labor resources and their employment in the economy, which are our main assets, play a significant role in the growth of GDP in our country. Because these same economic entities are involved in the creation of real new value and are among the factors that increase national wealth. Along with the increase in the population of the republic and its regions in recent years, the resources of the labor force and its employment rate are growing from year to year. (Table 1).

Table 1. Labor force resources and their employment (million people) [15]

	2000			**2005**			**2010**			**2018**		
	Workforce resources	Economically active	Busy in the	Workforce resources	Economically active	Busy in the economy	Workforce resources	Economically active	Busy in the economy	Workforce resources	Economically active	Busy in the economy
Republic of Uzbekistan	**12,5**	**9,02**	**8,9**	**14,4**	**10,2**	**10,2**	**16,7**	**12,3**	**11,6**	**18,5**	**14,64**	**13,3**

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The Republic of Karakalpakstan	0,76	0,50	0,49	0,85	0,54	0,53	0,96	0,63	0,58	1,04	0,67	0,34
Regions												
Andijon	1,14	0,83	0,82	1,34	0,96	0,95	1,56	1,18	1,11	1,71	1,37	1,29
Buxoro	0,75	0,59	0,58	0,86	0,67	0,69	0,99	0,81	0,77	1,06	0,87	0,83
Jizzax	0,47	0,31	0,29	0,55	0,33	0,32	0,65	0,41	0,38	0,75	0,48	0,45
Kashkadarya	1,02	0,73	0,72	1,32	0,83	0,82	1,49	1,03	0,98	1,76	1,25	1,18
Navoi	0,41	0,32	0,31	0,46	0,38	0,37	0,53	0,43	0,41	0,54	0,45	0,42
Namangan	0,96	0,62	0,61	1,13	0,69	0,68	1,36	0,87	0,82	1,53	1,06	1,01
Samarkand	1,31	0,93	0,92	1,53	1,05	1,04	1,82	1,31	1,23	2,06	1,58	1,49
Surxondaryo	0,81	0,58	0,57	0,99	0,65	0,64	1,18	0,83	0,79	1,41	1,02	0,97
Sirdaryo	0,32	0,26	0,25	0,38	0,28	0,28	0,42	0,33	0,32	0,48	0,37	0,36
Tashkent	1,23	0,90	0,89	1,41	1,02	1,01	1,55	1,21	1,19	1,62	1,34	1,29
Fergana	1,33	1,03	1,02	1,56	1,18	1,17	1,82	1,42	1,34	2,02	1,6	1,5
Khorezm	0,67	0,47	0,46	0,79	0,53	0,52	0,91	0,64	0,61	0,99	0,75	0,72

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Tashkent	1,32	1,02	1,01	1,38	1,13	1,12	1,52	1,19	1,15	1,54	1,21	1,17

Table 1 shows that the labor force in the country and in all its regions has been growing from year to year. For example, in 2000, the labor force was estimated at 12.5 million, the economically active population at 9.02 million, and the employed at 8.9 million. by 2018, the figure will be 6.5 million, 4.4 million, respectively. increased per capita.

Not only the amount of labor resources, but also their composition is important in increasing the national wealth of the country. In recent years, there have been significant changes in the structure of the population and labor resources of the republic. This is mainly due to the increase in the share of able-bodied people in the total population. (Table 2)

Table 2. Manpower structure (per year; million people) [16]

	2000			**2005**			**2010**			**2018**		
	quantity	Relative to the permanent population (%)	In relation to labor resources (%)	quantity	Relative to the permanent population (%)	Relative to the permanent population	quantity	Relative to the permanent population	In relation to labor resources (%)	quantity	Relative to the permanent population (%)	In relation to labor resources (%)
Workforce resources, total:	**12,5**	**50,6**	**-**	**14,4**	**55,2**	**-**	**16,7**	**58,6**	**-**	**18,8**	**57,1**	**-**
From them												
Population of working age	12,2	49,7	98,2	14,3	54,5	98,7	16,5	57,9	98,9	18,7	56,7	99,4
Adolescents and adults in the economy	0,22	0,9	1,8	0,19	0,7	1,3	0,19	0,7	1,1	0,1	0,4	0,6

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The proportion of the working age population is higher in the proportion of age-sex groups. In particular, in 2000 the working age population was 49.7% of the permanent population and 98.2% of the labor force, while in 2005 this figure was 54.5% and 98.7%, respectively. and 57.1 percent and 99.4 percent, respectively. This is the result of the relative stabilization of the demographic situation in the country, the effective reorganization of the labor force, the establishment of an effective system of improving their knowledge, skills and abilities, and the creation of new jobs.

Labor resources include those who are employed in the economy and those who are able to work even if they are not. In other words, workforce resources are active (real) and potential employees.

It should be noted that in recent years in our country there has been a small change in the ratio between the active and potential part of the labor force. (Table 3)

Table 3. Proportion of active and potential components of the labor force in Uzbekistan (thousand people) [17]

	2010	**2015**	**2016**	**2018***
Total manpower resources	**16726,0**	**17814,1**	**18492,7**	**19440,8**
city	***9134,1***	***9599,5***	***10208,0***	***10206,7***
Percentage of total	*54,6*	*53,9*	*55,2*	*52,5*
The village	***7591,9***	***8214,6***	***8284,7***	***9234,1***
Percentage of total	*45,4*	*46,1*	*44,8*	*47,5*
An active part of the workforce	**12286,6**	**13163,0**	**15382,6**	**15941,6**
city	***6840,8***	***7098,7***	***8414,3***	***8927,3***
Percentage of total	*55,7*	*53,9*	*54,7*	*55,8*
The village	***5445,8***	***6064,3***	***6968,3***	***7014,3***
Percentage of total	*44,3*	*46,1*	*45,3*	*44,2*
Potential part of the workforce	**4439,4**	**4651,1**	**3110,1**	**3499,2**
city	***2293,3***	***2500,8***	***1713,7***	***1889,6***
Percentage of total	*51,7*	*53,8*	*55,1*	*54,2*

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The village	***2146,1***	***2150,3***	***1397,0***	***1609,6***
Percentage of total	*48,3*	*46,2*	*44,9*	*45,8*

**Data for 9 months of 2018*

Table 3 shows that the ratio between the active and potential part of the labor force in the country has been insignificant in recent years. The main reason for this is that the active workers in the labor resources of each period under analysis retire in the following years and are replaced by new workers (potential workers in previous periods). In addition, according to the table, the share of urban employment in both parts of the labor force remains high.

Since labor resources have a significant impact on the growth of a country's national wealth, it makes sense to use those resources efficiently. Many factors affect the efficient use of labor resources, resulting in changes in the state and composition of the labor market, labor supply, demand for it in terms of quantity and quality. Therefore, a factor approach is needed in analyzing the state of mobilization of labor resources in the country's economy and its sectors. In analyzing the factors influencing the efficient use of labor resources, we study them into groups such as geographical and natural-climatic, demographic and socio-economic factors.

Geographical and natural factors have a significant impact on employment. Because the regions of the republic have different natural and geographical features, which means that the regional labor markets are highly sensitive to natural conditions. For example, the high unemployment rate in the Aral Sea region is due to the environmental situation. In addition, the high share of the agricultural sector in the economy leads to a high dependence of employment in the country on seasonal and climatic factors. Adverse weather conditions adversely affect agricultural production, leading to a sharp decline in yields. This situation leads to underutilization of enterprises in the industrial, including processing, food and light industries, vacancies and layoffs. These factors will also lead to an increase in employment in the informal sector and an increase in unemployment. The high level of seasonal unemployment in rural areas of the country is closely related to the season and weather conditions. As a result, those who work in agriculture are out of work during the off-season or are forced to work indefinitely, temporarily, and on a one-time basis.

Regional employment also depends on the region's natural resources. Natural resources give rise to regional industries. For example, Navoi, Tashkent, Bukhara and Fergana regions, which are rich in natural resources, have well-developed industrial and manufacturing sectors, and a significant part of the labor force in these regions is employed in these sectors.

Demographic factors have a significant impact on the efficient use of labor resources. At the same time, demographic factors cause natural changes in the movement of the labor force and the structure of employment. The death rate of the population, including the labor force, has a negligible effect on employment. If this figure is high, it will lead to a qualitative and quantitative reduction in the country's labor force. At the same time, as a result of the increase in diseases, especially due to occupational diseases and injuries, employed citizens may lose their jobs and leave the labor force.

From the above, it is clear that the gender factor has a special place among the demographic factors that affect the efficient use and mobilization of labor resources. In Uzbekistan, the involvement of women in the economy and their inclusion in the active population of society is unique.

Conclusion

Table 3 shows that the ratio between the active and potential part of the labor force in the country has been insignificant in recent years. The main reason for this is that the active workers in the labor resources of each period under analysis retire in the following years and are replaced by new workers (potential workers in previous periods). In addition, according to the table, the share of urban employment in both parts of the labor force remains high.

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