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Development of Handicrafts in the Employment of the Population

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ABSTRACT: the article under discussion depicts the development of handicraft in Uzbekistan. The author of the article believes that the culture of Uzbekistan is one of the most striking and distinctive cultures of the East. In Uzbekistan, crafts developed from century to century, leaving a legacy of unique products by obscure masters that amaze with a wealth of artistic imagination and perfect forms. Throughout the 20th century, with the changing socio-economic conditions, craft production gradually receded into the background, giving way to local industrial products. Nowadays, great attention is paid to craftsmen in the republic. In recent years, the Government of Uzbekistan adopted resolutions aimed at reviving folk crafts and crafts. A number of craftsmen were elected as academicians of the Academy of Arts of Uzbekistan. The title “Khalq Usta of the Republic of Uzbekistan” was approved by law, the association of folk artists “Khunarmand” was created, the units of which operate in all regions of the republic. The main task of these organizations is the restoration of forgotten crafts, assistance to artisans in the production and marketing of products.

KEYWORDS: craft, development, folk, ceramics, carving, restoration, production, traditions, history, people, culture, monuments.

I. INTRODUCTION

Handicraft plays an important role in the production of high-demand products, improving the well-being of the people, providing employment for the population, especially youth, women and low-income families.

Therefore, the President of our country Shavkat Mirziyoyev pays special attention to the further development of handicrafts, comprehensive support of folk craftsmen.

The handicraft is one of the important sectors of the modern multi-structural social market economy. A wide network of small (craft) enterprises, an increase in the number of private entrepreneurs-craftsmen create favorable preconditions for the development of effective competition in the market, and their flexibility and mobility make it possible to solve a whole range of economic and social problems from the fuller satisfaction of the population with relatively cheap and necessary in everyday life. consumer goods before the expansion of employment (including people with very different properties of intelligence, psyche and physical abilities, people with different stock of knowledge and different professional interests). The development of handicrafts contributes to social equalization, which creates preconditions for stability within the state and directly on the territory of Uzbekistan.

II. STATEMENT OF THE SCIENTIFIC PROBLEM AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE

Currently, in Uzbekistan, the number of young people under 30 is more than 18 million people, which is almost 55% of the population. Official unemployment among young people 18-30 years old is 17%, or 844 thousand people, which is 1.5 times more than the overall unemployment rate. “The unaccounted number of unemployed is even higher,” the head of state noted.

He announced a new system of work with youth, which will be conducted in two directions. The first is to support youth entrepreneurship, to ensure employment of the population through training in professions and skills. The second is the organization of useful leisure time for young people.

In Uzbekistan, crafts have developed from century to century, leaving as a legacy unique products of unknown masters, striking with the richness of artistic fantasy and perfection of forms. Throughout the 20th century, with the change in socio-economic conditions, handicraft production gradually faded into the background, yielding to local industrial products. Nowadays, great attention is paid to folk craftsmen in the republic. Respect for heritage, traditional cultural values, assistance to artisans have been elevated to the rank of state policy. The revival of the traditions of handicraft production has become a natural process due to the desire to preserve the national culture.

Currently, handicraft has lost its dominant position as a production system, but it continues to exist in many developed countries of the world, receiving government support as part of small business, or as an independent production system.

Today, this positive experience should be studied, generalized and taken into account, primarily in the field of handicrafts and the creation of artisan public associations that express and protect the interests of artisans in government and administration. At the moment, there is no legally approved list of crafts and trades, and there is no law on crafts that would regulate the socio-legal and economic aspects of this activity.

Thus, in modern conditions, handicraft is an important phenomenon from the point of view of economic efficiency and social stability, the development of which the state must certainly take under its wing, providing it with all-round support and growth. Due to a number of features, a craft enterprise in our country is small in size and does not exceed the parameters established by the legislation of Uzbekistan for small businesses.

Thus, it is possible to define an artisan as a representative of small business engaged in manufacturing, as a rule, by hand, of any products and (or) services using their own tools. Handicraft is a part of small business entities, which are characterized by the manufacture of a product of labor or the provision of services in a small volume or on individual orders with a high proportion of manual labor and with the creative use of their own special knowledge, skills and abilities, as a rule, without a functional and production division of labor within handicraft enterprise, based on the ownership of the artisan (master) on the means of production.

III. ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH ON THIS PROBLEM

The President of the country of Uzbekistan indicated the possibility of creating 14 thousand jobs through the organization of agricultural cooperatives and home greenhouses. The task was set to cover 110 thousand people with seasonal work, and 167 thousand with public works. There is a possibility of creating 52 thousand jobs through the establishment of orchards and vineyards, 785 thousand - in the silk industry, 75 thousand - in the construction and infrastructure sectors.

Unemployment among young people aged 18-30 is 17%, which is 1.5 times more than the overall unemployment rate. The unrecorded number of unemployed is even higher, the president said. He pointed to shortcomings in vocational training, employment and lending for young people¹.

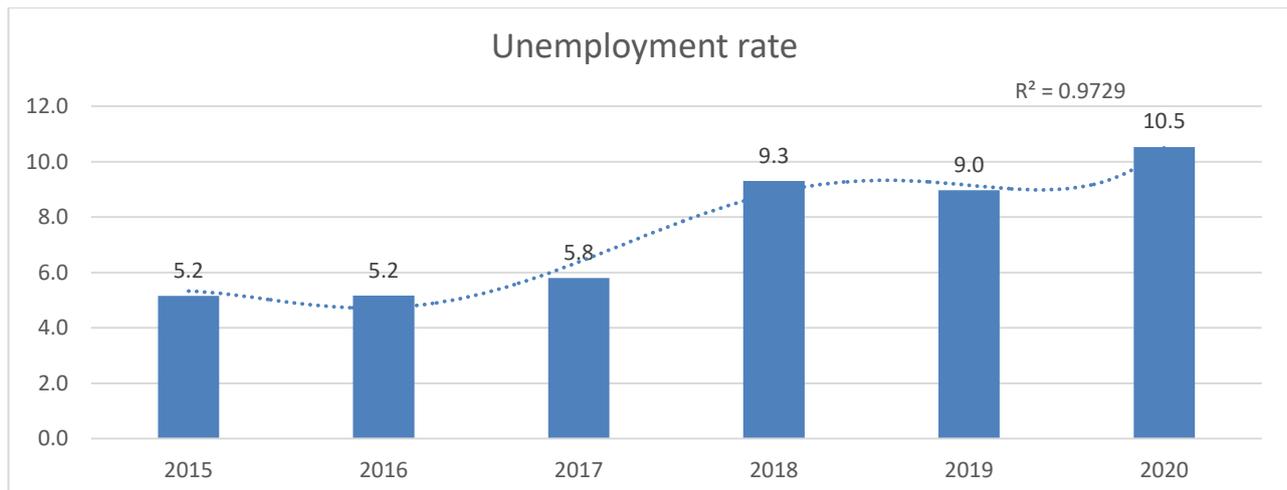


Fig. 1. Unemployment rate in Uzbekistan (percent)

Special attention is paid to the development of the service sector. Stopped or significantly lost in revenue 13 thousand catering enterprises, 45 thousand - trade, 19 thousand - service, 7 thousand - transport companies.

¹<https://www.un.int>



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Currently, it is possible to normalize the activities of at least 70% of these enterprises, to resume services for receiving payments, insurance and microcrediting in strict compliance with quarantine requirements. The Republican Commission must create conditions for entrepreneurs providing delivery services.

The need to support self-employed people was noted. Such citizens are allowed to engage in 24 types of activities (for comparison, individual entrepreneurs have 85 of them). The meeting indicated to expand this list, introduce a mechanism for notification registration of self-employed.

Today, handicrafts feed more than 25 thousand people, including their students - about 80 thousand families. At the meeting, instructions were given on the organization of distance learning courses for teaching the crafts of youth and women.

The Hunarmand Association, the Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade has been instructed to create an online platform for the sale of handicraft products abroad. In the country, many provide design, translation, programming, advertising, tutoring and other services via the Internet. These specialists face problems when opening a bank account remotely and accepting payments. Responsible persons were instructed to create benefits for such categories of workers, to promote training of young people to earn intellectual labor through the Internet, to introduce popular foreign payment systems in the country. Due to the specifics of handicraft production, which is more focused on the local market, its state support should be carried out, first of all, at the regional and municipal levels.

It includes:

1. Creation of a favorable regulatory framework, including the consolidation in laws and regulations of the legal basis for the development of handicrafts, provision of benefits to handicrafts (primarily for renting premises and taxes, proceeding from belonging to small business and taking into account its specific nature).

2. Provision of state support in the field of education and training in craft specialties:

- training of specialists in economic specialties;

- organization of internships in craft specialties.

3. Assistance in creating a developed infrastructure for supporting handicrafts:

Organization of a system of information and consulting services in the following areas:

- expertise and consulting assistance in the creation and operation of craft enterprises;

- a system of information support about the sales markets for goods (including international markets), raw materials and materials.

Formation of public opinion favorable for the development of handicrafts, including through the media. Assistance in the creation of regional programs for the support and development of handicrafts (based on interregional agreements).

One of the top-priority measures aimed at the development of handicrafts, allowing to solve a whole range of problems in its self-organization and development, is the creation of the Crafts Center in the form of a non-profit organization with the participation of the Moscow Chamber of Crafts, the Department for Support and Development of Small Business and other interested organizations.

IV. THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVE OF THE ARTICLE.

By the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PP-4804 "On additional measures aimed at attracting to entrepreneurship, increasing labor activity and vocational training of poor and unemployed citizens, as well as ensuring employment of the population" dated August 11, 2020 in order to introduce effective labor market mechanisms and increase business activity of the population of the country, ensuring employment of poor and unemployed citizens by attracting them to work and entrepreneurial activities that bring a steady income, based on training them in modern professions and entrepreneurship skills, it was decided to create mono-centers in the regions.

The culture of Uzbekistan is bright and distinctive, it has been formed over millennia and has absorbed the traditions and customs of the peoples who at different times inhabited the territory of modern Uzbekistan. Ancient Iranians, Greeks, nomadic Turkic tribes, Arabs, Chinese, Russians made their contribution to it. The traditions of multinational Uzbekistan are reflected in music, dance, painting, applied arts, language, cuisine and clothing. The inhabitants of Uzbekistan, especially the population of rural areas, honor traditions rooted deep in the history of the region.



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V. CONCLUSIONS AND PROSPECTS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH.

In order to single out handicraft enterprises from the whole set of small enterprises, we propose the following as the main criteria for handicraft production:

- belonging to the manufacturing industry or service sector;
- a high proportion of manual labor in the production process;
- insignificant division of labor within a craft enterprise;
- direct participation of the owner in the labor process or in the production process;
- small-scale nature of production (small batch of products).

In Uzbekistan, there is a fairly wide layer of economic entities that can be classified as artisans.

For the most part, these enterprises cannot count on a stable existence in a market environment and on equal competitive opportunities in comparison with other forms of entrepreneurship, since their existence is complicated by a number of issues, the most significant of which are:

1. Unstable demand for handicraft products and services, taxes that are too high for this type of activity, as well as various levies.
2. Insufficient investment opportunities (lack of sufficient savings for the development of one's own business and unsecured loans).
3. Disunity of handicrafts, arising from the individual nature of labor and the lack of associations of this particular part of producers.
4. Lack of sufficient economic, legal and other knowledge of artisans to participate in market relations.

An exception can be traditional for Uzbek handicrafts folk arts and crafts (making objects of decorative and applied arts and souvenirs), which have become independent industries thanks to targeted government support and an extensive consumer market. The sale of their products is one of the sources of foreign exchange, and also raises the prestige of the city.

The need for state support for handicraft, its revival and development is due to the following:

1. Craftsmanship provides a livelihood to a fairly wide segment of the population, being at the same time one of the means of initial capital accumulation.
2. Handicraft production contributes to the saturation of the market with goods and services and in a number of production sectors is able to compete with large manufacturers.
3. Handicraft production has the ability to respond more flexibly to market changes, which ensures its relative stability.
4. The development of handicrafts reduces the unemployment rate.
5. Handicraft preserves and develops the historical and everyday traditions and culture of the people.
6. Involvement in handicraft production develops amateur activity of the population, allows to reveal the personal qualities of a person, contributes to his self-realization and involvement in market relations.
7. The layer of artisans is a part of the middle class, the existence of which ensures the stability of society.

State support for the revival and development of handicrafts should be aimed, first of all, at creating favorable socio-economic, legal conditions and promoting self-organization of handicrafts.

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