

Number Economy Welcome to The Third Self Labor Resources Using Methods

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Abstract

In the context of the development of the digital economy, this article talks about ensuring the employment of the population in the territory of our country, improving the composition of labor resources in Uzbekistan, the speed of regional development of labor resources, and therefore the effective implementation of state policy in the field of labor relations at the regional level.

Keywords: labor market, small business, digital economy, production, labor resources, infrastructure, employment, modernization.

INTRODUCTION

conducts an active socio-economic policy to provide employment to its existing labor resources, eliminate unemployment and regulate the labor market . Solving the transition period problems in the economic sphere requires effective use of all available resources, especially labor resources. The transition to a market economy requires a person to be more active and proactive. The improvement of his standard of living depends on several factors. A person's physical capabilities, education, worldview and spirituality are among them. Necessary physical and mental capabilities naturally depend on a person's age. A person's age is a unique criterion that separates labor resources suitable for work among the population. When calculating labor resources, it is very important to take into account all categories of the working population. According to this, the labor resources consist of working-age citizens, i.e. working youth (working teenagers), medium and highly working age people (working pensioners) in the country's economy.

Today, especially in the context of the development of the digital economy, practical measures are being taken to ensure the employment of the population in the territory of our country . Among them, increasing the employment of the population based on the creation of new jobs by providing favorable conditions for entrepreneurship and small business, family entrepreneurship and self-employment.

As of January 2021, the population in our country is 34.6 million. 17.5 million of them. people in cities and 17.1 mln. people live in rural areas.

The population density in the republic is 77 thousand people per 1 sq. km. However, the population distribution by regions differs sharply, especially in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, there are 11.5 thousand people per 1 sq. km, 741.4 thousand in Andijan, 48.4



thousand in Bukhara, 66.5 thousand in Jizzakh, 116.7 thousand in Kashkadarya, 9.1 thousand in Navoi, 385.4 thousand in Namangan, 235.4 thousand in Samarkand, 133.4 thousand in Surkhon Darya, 201.2 thousand in Syr Darya, 196.3 thousand in Tashkent, 565.1 thousand in Fergana, 312.9 thousand in Khorezm and Tashkent city and it is 7874.1 thousand people. This is different levels of socio-economic development indicates the strength of internal labor migration in the regions.

Table 1 of composition of labor resources in Uzbekistan (thousands of people)

Composition of labor resources	2000	2004	2008	2012	2016	2020
<i>Labor resources</i>	12469.0	14048.8	15685.7	17564.3	18488.9	19142,3
<i>relative to the permanent population, as a percentage, including:</i>	50.6	54.3	57.5	59.0	58.1	55.9
<i>Able-bodied population of working age</i>	12245.4	13880.4	15474.6	17451.5	18371.7	19052.0
<i>relative to the permanent population, in percent</i>	49.7	53.7	56.7	58.6	57.7	55.7
<i>in relation to labor resources, in percent</i>	98.2	98.8	98.7	99.4	99.4	99.5
<i>Workers under and over the working age</i>	223.6	168.4	211.1	112.8	117.2	95.1
<i>relative to the permanent population, in percent</i>	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3
<i>in relation to labor resources, in percent</i>	1.8	1,2	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.5

Source: data of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

According to the analysis, the number of labor resources in the republic is 19.1 million. making up 55.9% of the permanent population. 19.01 million of total labor resources. if 99.5% of them are working-age population, 0.09 million of them. or 0.5 percent are workers under and over the working age (Table 1).



Table 2 Labor resources and population employment in the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan (thousands of people)

<i>No</i>	<i>Territory name</i>	<i>Labor resources</i>	<i>Economically active population</i>	<i>Bands in the economy</i>
1	Karakalpakstan Republic	1069.0	781.7	699.3
2	Andijan	1752.9	1387.3	1236.7
3	Bukhara	1070.4	876.7	783.6
4	Jizzah	774.6	598.9	533.1
5	Kashkadarya	1817.6	1334.2	1186.7
6	New	556.3	446.2	404.3
7	Namangan	1579.5	1205.3	1078.0
8	Samarkand	2130.4	1585.4	1410.9
9	Surkhandarya	1457.6	1104.1	982.0
10	Syr Darya	485.7	375.1	333.7
11	Tashkent	1614.9	1336.5	1195.6
12	Ferghana	2068.5	1613.9	1438.3
13	Khorezm	1042.4	800.8	713.7
14	Tashkent city	1722.3	1351.8	1243.7
Total for the republic:		19142,3	14797.9	13239.6

Source: data of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

77.3 percent of the total labor resources or 14.8 mln. is an economically active population. Also, 13.2 mln. 69.2 percent of the human or labor resources in the economy are the employed population (Table 2).

The use of labor resources means their rational distribution and their effective use in all areas of the economy. The distribution of labor resources by types of labor and employment can be observed by population. The working population, in turn, is considered according to the distribution of certain sectors, professional groups and socio-economic spheres.

As the structural changes taking place in our national economy require a more efficient use of labor resources, it is one of the important tasks before us to develop "Special programs" aimed at effective use of labor resources and implement them more widely.

One of our tasks in the future is to effectively create employment with socially oriented work in the conditions of the digital economy.

To implement the effective use of labor resources, it is appropriate to perform the following tasks:

- creation of new jobs;
- improving the activities of employment and labor relations institutions;
- stable development of service networks;
- further development of individual labor activity;
- strengthening the mobility of labor resources;
- improving the management of labor resources ;
- increasing the level of technical equipment of labor;
- introducing new innovations in production and forming the demand for new jobs;
- encouraging the creation of new jobs;
- establishing cooperation between employment and labor relations institutions of different regions and districts ;
- improving the speed of territorial development of labor resources. The territory of the republic differs in the level of economic development, prosperity of its people and demographic development. These differences are reflected in the unique formation of labor resources in the regions and their use. Knowing this feature enriches the idea of labor resources and therefore, it provides an opportunity to effectively implement state policies in the field of labor relations at the regional level .

It is appropriate to fulfill the above tasks in order to harmonize demand and supply in the labor market of our country, regulate the labor market, reduce unemployment, improve the infrastructure of the labor market, modernize the economy, and increase the employment of the economically active population and the prosperity of people in the conditions of the stability of the socio-economic development of our Republic.



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