

THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF EMPLOYMENT OF THE POPULATION, CREATION OF NEW JOBS IN THE MODERNIZATION OF THE ECONOMY

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[https://doi.org/10.47689/STARS.univer-
sity-5-pp61-64](https://doi.org/10.47689/STARS.university-5-pp61-64)

Abstract: *The article analyzes the theoretical views on the economic category “employment of the population”. The basic models of state and regional regulation of employment in foreign countries are studied. Recommendations are given on the use of foreign experience in regulating employment in our country.*

Key words: *population employment, unemployment, labor market, employment programs, employment regulation models, foreign experience.*

Today, the problem of ensuring the employment of the population is society one of the most important macroeconomic characteristics of socio-economic development one of them is of particular importance in the economy. One of the most important issues is ensuring the employment of the population in the context of economic modernization. Because the existence of the problem of unemployment is an integral feature of the market economy. Therefore, the development of measures related to the expansion of the country's production and further improvement of the living standards of the population by increasing the employment of the population is one of the urgent tasks of today. In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh. Mirziyoyev, in his speech at the extended meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers, dedicated to the main results of the socio-economic development of our country in 2016 and the most important priorities of the economic program for 2017, emphasized the following: it is necessary to clearly define his future workplace, salary and social conditions” The share of labor resources in the population is high; low level of economic activity and employment of the rural population; the majority of the jobs established in rural areas are of a short-term and seasonal nature; of the employed population a significant part is in low-wage industries, in the informal sector and employment in unstable jobs; household work opportunities for increasing the number of places are not being fully used observed. Due to the existence of these problems, the population is unemployed today's study of employment issues both theoretically and practically is one of the most urgent tasks of the day.

There are many definitions of the concept of “population employment”. In scientific literature, it is often the same as the concepts of “employment” and “labor market” is considered. It gives a general description of the concept of “labor market”. There are “narrow” and “broad” interpretations of this concept. Wide in the sense - related to meeting the personal and social needs of citizens’ social-useful activity and this activity brings him salary (income). In a narrow sense - it is related to providing citizens with jobs a set of economic relations involving economic activity.

Employment is an integral part of complex social policy and is focused on the needs of people in the field of work is determined and is the main element of increasing the income of the population is considered “Employment of the population” of the Republic of Uzbekistan employment based on Article 2 of the Law on personal and social, which does not conflict with the laws of the people related to meeting their needs, pay them wages (labor income) is an activity that brings. In most scientific literature, employment is reflected as a socio-economic category. For example, G.S. Vechkanov and G.R. Vechkanova according to the method of production of employment of people and economic activity describe the relationship system as a result of participation. This is it the authors of the “Labor Economics” textbook P.E. Shlander and Yu.P. Kokin also support the work of people who are employed regarding the provision of a place and participation in economic activities defined as the sum of economic relations.

“Employment” by the economists of Uzbekistan There are approaches to clarifying the meaning of the concept. For example, Q.X. According to Abdurahmanov, employment - related to the satisfaction of citizens’ personal and social needs that do not conflict with legislation, they receive wages or labor income is an activity that brings. Economist Sh.R. Kholmo’minov in his scientific studies of population focusing on the issues of rational employment of the population and reasonable employment to the market balance between supply and demand for labor force means to achieve. In this case, the possible (natural) rate of unemployment comes into existence, he defined.

Local economists D. Rakhimova, By Kh. Abulqosimov, O. Abdurahmonov, K. Kattaev and R. Rozmetov The given definition is somewhat broader, and this relationship clarifies its purpose and subject. According to them, employment is personal and social of people as an economic category satisfying their needs, their personal interests in earning income able-bodied population with work activities in order to realize in connection with the provision of places of employment, that is, jobs represent the socio-economic relations.

The “employment” category under analysis is a developed market that applies within its limits. In this case, employment means every rather than what type of activity, but including workforce development, restrictions on entering and exiting the labor market, etc. only aggregate types of activities are understood. Ensuring employment of the population in our country is socio-economic one of the priority areas of development, people’s standard of living and defined as an important condition for quality improvement. Therefore, the national economy is stable in our country every year development, more complete labor resources in regional sections, and rational use, to ensure social protection of the population appropriate programs are being adopted.

Researchers' economic growth rate, employment, and labor productivity industrialized based on the interrelationship between There are several policies to promote employment in countries' separate models. Including researchers of employment and labor market five types of regulation: the American model (USA), the Scandinavian model (Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Norway), the Anglo-Saxon model (Great Britain, Canada, Ireland), the continental or German model (Germany, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands, Switzerland, partly France) and Japanese models. But some researchers group countries differently, for example, America without dividing the model into pieces, adding it to the Anglo-Saxon model send. Some researchers divide countries into three models (America, Scandinavia, and Europe).

The current model of employment in the UK is effective and efficient. It contains several interrelated blocks: the situation of supply and demand in the labor market, the integrated system of professional education and employment, the employment of women and young people in the personnel market development, training and retraining programs to increase competitiveness exit, development of targeted public works development programs, development of unemployment insurance funds, social security system development. Regulation of economic and social relations in Great Britain Institutional system of large-scale semi-governmental organizations has a network. Employment and unemployment issues are relative to the government and considered by the labor commission acting as a consultant. Today, statewide employment regulation is the Department of Labor carried out.

Consider the UK's career experience is worthy. The main coordinating body of professional activities 3.6 Work for young people, consisting of more than a thousand consultants and their assistants is a service to provide. Training in this field since 1949 Held in Great Britain.

In our opinion, the state in the field of job creation in our country's policy to reduce unemployment and socially necessary work of the population on the basis of specific methods like foreign countries to increase employment should be developed. For this, we think it is necessary to take into account the following measures:

- investments made by the state in the economic stimulation, which is the main condition for creating new jobs;
- entrepreneurs and small businesses when new jobs are created providing tax benefits to enterprises;
- to encourage self-employment with socially necessary work;
- investment activity in small business and family businesses to create conditions based on incentives, this is the population in many countries is being studied as an important method of ensuring employment;
- unemployed or separated from work due to structural changes in order to activate the job search of persons at risk of staying vocational training, retraining and information-consulting services show;
- labor exchanges mediating the labor market and employment with the development of services, frictional unemployment, and structural changes on vacant jobs in order to reduce related unemployment data collection, analysis and providing prompt access to them (information and consultation centers;
- special groups of the population - young people, disabled people, able to

work related to the creation of workplace conditions for people with disabilities allocating compensations to employers to cover expenses;

- material for competence and creative attitude to work creating a stimulating socio-economic environment; creating a conducive socio-economic environment;
- vacant from labor-intensive areas to families, when necessary, by providing subsidies and loans for moving to areas where there are places to assist;
- international cooperation in solving employment problems, international labor solving issues related to migration;
- in the public sector - education, medical services, utilities, jobs in the construction of public buildings and facilities create;
- organization of targeted public works, etc.

In the conditions of deepening economic reforms, the population is unemployed foreign on socio-economic mechanisms of increasing employment scientific research and analysis of practices in these countries he used advanced aspects of his experience, which are convenient for our republic Without it, it is promising to increase the employment rate of the population allows to determine directions and apply them in practice.

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