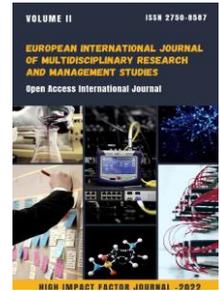


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WAYS OF EFFECTIVE USE OF COCKTAIL RESOURCES IN ECONOMIC NETWORKS

Mirzakulova Risolat Musurmankulovna

*Termez Institute Of Agrotechnology And Innovative Development, 2nd Year Master's Degree In
Economics (In Agriculture), Uzbekistan*

ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: In the article analyzed the dynamics of rise of labor resource of Uzbekistan and their structural changes, and occupation in the economics. In the article reported some thoughts and opinions about their effective use in economics.

INTRODUCTION

Labor resources are made up of the population of working age and youths employed in the economy and retired adults. The part of the labor resources consisting of employed and temporarily unemployed people who want to work and are actively looking for work is called the economically active population. The inactive part of labor resources includes people of working age who study in the full-time department of educational institutions, people of working age who do not need or do not want to work, disabled people of the 3rd group. Demographic changes in the Republic of Uzbekistan determine the trend of changes in the number and composition of labor resources. In the period of independence, i.e. in 1991-2013, the number of permanent residents of the country increased by 146.2%, the number of working-age population by 176.6%, and the number of labor resources by 174.4%. As can be seen from the table, the share of the able-bodied population in the average number of permanent residents of the republic increased from 47.4% to 58.5% in 1991, and the share of labor resources in the average number of permanent residents of the republic increased accordingly from 49.3% to 58.9%. The number of adults and teenagers employed in its economy decreased by 40.5%, and their share in the labor force decreased from 1.9% to 0.6%. It should be noted that in 2013 compared to 1991 labor resources increased by 74.4%, the number of economically active population increased by 59.4%, and

the economically inactive population increased by 2.3 times. As a result, the share of the economically active population in the number of labor resources decreased from 80.8% to 73.9% during this period (Table 2). The share of economically inactive population in labor resources increased from 19.2% to 26.1% during the analysis period. But in 2000-2013, the share of the inactive population in the structure of labor resources decreased somewhat. The share of urban residents in the economically active population increased from 39% in 2007 to 55.7% in 2013. Accordingly, the share of the rural population decreased from 61% to 44.3%. The share of the economically inactive population, i.e., the share of working-age people who are separated from production in the composition of labor resources, increased from 38.8% in 2007 to 42.9% in 2013. Correspondingly, the share of other categories of economically inactive population who are not employed in the economy decreased from 61.2% to 57.1% during the analysis period. The analysis of the dynamics of labor resources growth in the regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan shows that in 2013, compared to 1991, this indicator increased by 214.9% in Kashkadarya region, 218.0% in Surkhandarya region, 198.3% in Namangan region, and 194.1% in Samarkand region. , increased by 192.5% in Jizzakh region (Table 3). It should be noted that the rate of growth of labor resources in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Syrdarya, Navoi, Tashkent regions and the city of Tashkent is lower than the average level in the republic. 12 The economically active population, which is an active part of labor resources, has grown in all regions and territories of Uzbekistan. The number of economically active population in 2013 compared to 2000 was the highest in Surkhandarya (44.1%), Samarkand (42.5%), Kashkadarya (41.8%), Namangan (41.5%), Andijan (40.4%) regions. grew at high rates. In the regions of Bukhara (36.7%), Jizzakh (36.8%), this indicator increased to the average national level. The number of economically active population in the Republic of Karakalpakstan (26.1%) and Tashkent city (18.4%) increased at a slow level. The main indicator of the use of labor resources is their employment in the national economy. Employment is an economically active population having an income-generating activity in accordance with legislation. According to Article 2 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Employment of the Population", employment is an activity of citizens that does not contradict the law, is related to meeting their personal and social needs, and brings them wages (labor income). 12 As a result of the employment policy implemented in Uzbekistan, the number of employed population increased by more than 1.5 times in 1991-2013 (Table 4). The share of employed labor resources in the permanent population of the republic increased from 39.6% in 1991 to 41.06% in 2013, while the share in the number of labor resources decreased from 80.8% to 70.3%. In 2013, the employment rate of the economically active population was 95.1%, which is positive in world practice. The employment rate of the working population decreased from 80.7% to 70.1% in 1991-2013. Accordingly, the share of economically inactive working population increased

from 19.3% to 29.9%. The employment rate of the economically active population decreased from 99.6% to 95.1% in 2000-2013, while the unemployment rate increased from 0.4% to 4.9%. The analysis of the dynamics of the distribution of employed labor resources by sectors of the economy shows that in recent years, the share of the material production sectors of the real sector of the economy in the total number of employed population has a tendency to decrease, while the share of service sectors has a tendency to increase (Table 5). 1 From the table data it can be seen that the share of industry in the number of employed population decreased from 14.3% in 1991 to 12.9% in 2013, and the share of agriculture decreased accordingly from 42.0% to 27.2%. The shares of the transport and communication and construction sectors in the number of employed people are increasing. Also, the shares of social sectors, i.e. non-production types of housing, communal economy and household services for the population, health care, physical education and social security, education, culture, art, science and scientific services in the number of employed population from year to year is growing. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov noted, "Ensuring the employment of the population, first of all, creating the necessary conditions for the employment of graduates of vocational colleges and higher educational institutions remains the most important priority of our social policy." The creation of new jobs is gaining importance in increasing the employment of labor resources in the economy. More than 950,000 jobs are being created annually in our country in the following years. In 2014, about 1 million new jobs were created as a result of the implementation of programs to modernize and update production, develop transport and engineering-communication infrastructure, and support the development of small business and private entrepreneurship. 60% of them were created in rural areas. Also, more than 600,000 graduates of educational institutions were provided with jobs. More than 987,000 new jobs are expected to be created in Uzbekistan in 2015. This program includes measures to ensure the employment of labor migrants returning to Uzbekistan due to the difficult economic situation in foreign countries, particularly in Russia. According to the program, 409,500 migrant workers will be employed in Uzbekistan in 2015. At the same time, most of these jobs are being created in Surkhandarya, Samarkand, Kash Qadaryo, Namangan, Andijan, Bukhara and Fergana regions. Priority growth of the number of labor resources in relation to the constant population growth pictures has also seriously affected the trends of their employment in the national economy, creating the need to create new jobs and to employ them rationally and efficiently in economic sectors and regions. In order to ensure efficient use of labor resources, it is advisable to implement the following: - on the basis of privatization and expropriation of property, continue to establish private enterprises that efficiently use economic resources, including labor resources; - development of small business and private entrepreneurship, strengthening support for creating new jobs in them; -

restructuring of our economy, liquidation of loss-making enterprises, increase of high-tech and profitable jobs mainly due to the achievements of scientific and technical development and introduction of intensive technologies; - creation of jobs for processing, storage and sale of agricultural products and provision of agroservices and personal labor activities; - direct investments - investments for the purpose of development of non-traditional forms of employment, expansion and renovation of existing enterprises and creation of new jobs for persons temporarily freed from work in the agrarian sector; - by encouraging the development of the economy, directing the creation of suitable workplaces for women with many children, able-bodied pensioners, disabled people, teenagers and others; - creation of temporary jobs and development of various forms of ownership; - increasing the economic interest of enterprises in creating new jobs, reducing budget payments and social insurance contributions for temporary and partial employment of employees, facilitating their recruitment process, and partially covering expenses related to the organization of non-traditional forms of employment from the funds of the Employment Assistance Fund.

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