

PRINCIPLES OF STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF POPULATION EMPLOYMENT, STATISTICAL MONITORING OF NEW JOB CREATION IN ENTERPRISES

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Abstract: At the current stage of world economic development, the role of not only economic indicators, which have gained priority for a long time, but also indicators of social description, showing the standard of living and quality of the population, is increasing in assessing the level of development of countries. Taking into account that the main part of these indicators consists of indicators related to population employment, and that in developed countries today emphasis is placed on "human capital" as the main factor of economic growth, population employment and its related The importance of intimate relationships becomes more evident.

Key words: Current stage, world economic development, standard, population, increasing, taking.

According to the forecasts of the International Labor Organization, by the end of 2023, there will be 3.7 billion of the world's population. 3.5 billion of the working-age population. people and the number of unemployed is 0.2 billion. constitutes a person. If it is taken into account that by this period, about 55% of the employed population around the world will be informal jobs, it is necessary to regulate the employment situation in the international labor market based on a multi-factor analysis and to optimize the level of employment, taking into account its modern features.

Today, analysis of the state of employment of the workforce based on the statistical analysis of the employment situation of the population, the use of methods of statistical monitoring of the state of creation of new jobs in enterprises (observation through questionnaires, monographic observation) It is an important issue to study issues such as statistical forecasting, statistical assessment of personal business and private entrepreneurship as the main factor of employment of the population.

Also, enterprises and farms based on different forms of ownership are operating in our republic, providing them with labor force, statistical analysis of the formation and development of labor markets, and development of new methods are urgent issues.

This research work is based on the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev's PF-60 dated January 28, 2022 "On the Development Strategy of the New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026", of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4947 of February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy of Actions for Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", May 24, 2017 "Measures to further improve the state policy in the field of employment and radically increase the efficiency of labor bodies" on" decrees No. PF-5052, dated July 14, 2017 "On measures to improve and increase the efficiency of work to ensure employment of the population" No. PQ-3856, dated May 18, 2020 Decisions PQ-4716 "On additional measures to support landowners and ensure employment of the population" and other regulatory legal documents related to this field serves to a certain extent in implementation.

Characteristics and development trends of socio-economic relations in the labor market in Uzbekistan, trends in unemployment and its changes in the national labor market, as well as scientific



justification of the issues of improving the mechanisms of regulation and management of the labor market, the model used in the industry in developed countries and the issues of using mechanisms have been studied by scientists and solutions have been found based on certain approaches. However, the econometric study of the effectiveness of direct employment of the population, the theoretical and methodological study of regulatory mechanisms based on the management of factors affecting employment, and the determination of its importance in the development of the field are important issues, and now it is urgent to carry out scientific and research work in this direction. is considered

The faster growth of the number of labor resources compared to the regions directly contributes to the increase of hidden unemployment, especially in agriculture and other sectors, when the supply of labor exceeds the demand for it.

In our opinion, there are real opportunities to ensure a rational ratio between the demand and supply of labor by creating new jobs in the local processing industry, construction and service enterprises, and private farms.

In the conditions of structural change and diversification of the economy, it is not appropriate to consider the labor market as a system of buying and selling "capable" labor force. Therefore, it is a complex, complex, multifaceted and growing system of the socially oriented market economy and the social labor sector, which forms the ratio of the size and composition of the supply and demand for the labor force. This market contributes to the formation of the labor force, demand and employment of the population, as well as to the reduction of unemployment.

The main elements of the structure of the labor market include: labor demand and its supply, the value of labor, price and competition in hiring. It reflects the size and structure of the need for the production-social infrastructure of the demand-economy and the labor market of the economic sectors, which is provided by the wage fund, income received from self-help farms, dividends and other means of life. The offer represents the quantity and quality (in terms of number, gender, age, qualification, nationality, experience, income, etc.) of the labor force interested in having a job on the condition of hire.

Labor supply in the labor market has a complex demographic structure. First of all, it is necessary to separate the part of the total number of people who are able to work for hire, i.e. have the ability to work, and the owner of the employee is interested in offering him on the labor market, and the entrepreneur is interested in using him in his enterprise for a specified period of time.

If the object of the labor market is the labor force, its subjects are employers, hired workers, self-employed and unemployed. Labor supply and demand are the main components of this market. Specific groups of labor force in the labor market; Those who need a job and are looking for a job, those who are not satisfied with their work activities while having a job, and those who are looking for another more suitable job, even if they are employed, there is a risk of losing their job in the near future, so they should definitely find a new job. Those who are looking for a place will organize it.

Employers enter the labor market as job seekers. Demand means the need for labor, that is, the willingness of a certain employer to hire a certain amount of labor at a certain time, at the expense of paying a certain salary.

Demand for labor force has its own characteristics. Unlike ordinary goods, it is purchased not to satisfy consumer needs, but to produce certain products and provide services. Therefore, the demand for labor is directly related to the situation in the goods market. An increase or decrease in consumer demand for goods and changes in production technologies are immediately reflected in this demand. For example, if the consumer's need for clothes or household goods increases, the enterprises specializing in the production of these products or the new capacities being put into operation will require additional labor.



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At the moment, the government encourages employers, vocational training and retraining centers that create new jobs, through tax and other benefits².

There are specific problems of providing employment to the population in Uzbekistan:

1. The number of people of working age in the population is increasing (including, in 2020, 600,000 people were of working age in the country, while 321,000 people entered the workforce (201,000 people reached retirement age, 120,000 people due to disability and death).
2. Releasing excess workforce. Management bodies are being improved in the country, and the number of their personnel is being reduced.



3. Structural changes in the economy. This, of course, caused some of those previously employed in agriculture to join the labor market. In general, labor productivity is high in farms, and labor force is hired 25.0% less than in other farms. This is largely due to the fact that in 1991, the number of people employed in the country's agriculture accounted for 42.0% of the total number of people employed in the entire economy, and in 2022, this figure decreased to 25.6%.

4. Existence of hidden unemployment. An average of 2.5% of employed people (8.3% in industry, 7.9% in construction) go on compulsory leave due to loss-making or bankruptcy of enterprises.

CONCLUSION: It is very important to increase the employment of the population in the country and to develop personal business and private entrepreneurship in all its aspects. Economists calculate that the growth of the gross domestic product of the country by 4.0-6.0% will allow to increase the level of employment of the population by 2.7%. In the regional labor market, it is very important to increase the creation of new jobs in the region in order to coordinate the supply and demand of youth labor force, as well as to support all their initiatives in the field of private entrepreneurship, and to provide practical assistance to young businessmen.

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