

METHODS FOR INCREASING THE LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

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Annotation

The article discusses the ways to increase the level of employment of the population in the conditions of the digital economy. During the years of independence, much attention is paid to the issues of increasing the standard of living of the population, providing decent jobs and training of personnel. At the same time, significant success is achieved as a result of effective economic reforms, as well as a number of positive changes in areas related to intellectual potential.

Keywords: Economic reforms, working effectively, digital economy, macroeconomic stability.

Due to the special attention paid to young people in the labor market, the share of employment in relation to the total population is high. Systematic work has been established to help them find a worthy place in society and to support their work by taking the initiative. And young people who are using the opportunities created are showing their ability in all areas. Consequently, the task of meeting the need for young personnel, who deeply feel responsibility for the fate of the country, who think independently and in a new way, is becoming increasingly important.[1]

It is advisable to use the data of the State Statistics Committee and the results of the study of employment issues of the Ministry of Labor in the formation of an objective assessment of the situation in the labor market, determination of the number of working-age population in accordance with international standards and the procedure for developing the balance of labor resources. According to the balance of labor resources, the total labor resources of the Republic in 2015 amounted to 18.3 million people, of which 99.4% make up the working population, and the rest-working adolescents and pensioners.[2]

Separately, it should be noted that 75.3% of labor resources or 13.8 million belong to the category of economically active population, of which 13.1 million belong to the category of employed population. It can be seen from this that the level of employment of the economically active population is 94.8%. The remaining 4.5 million in the structure of labor resources are the economic inactive population, which accounts for 24.7% of the total labor resources. As we said above, by the end of 2015, the level of employment of the population was 94.8% relative to the economically active population, and 71.4% compared to labor resources.[8]

Due to the fact that the conditions and support mechanisms created for the development of small business in the country are working effectively, there is an expansion of the business ability of the population, an increase in entrepreneurial initiative in young people. These aspects, in turn, pave a great way to encourage promising proposals and initiatives in a timely manner. As a result, the majority of the employed population is working precisely in the field of small business, while the share of the industry in the gross domestic product is increasing. The wide path to the development of CSBT has become one of the means of guarantees that consistently develop the economy, ensure the stability of society, while being an important factor in the increase in employment and income of the population.[3]

This creates a solid foundation for ensuring macroeconomic stability, the development of the economy, a consistent increase in the level and quality of life of the population. And the increase in income, in turn, is qualitatively changing the financial situation of families. This is the most important, so to speak, priority. The modernization of industrial enterprises, the provision of modern technologies make it possible to bring competitive products to the world market.[4]

Reporting and forecast balances of labor resources, employment and employment of the population are developed for the following purposes:

determination of the parameters of the organization of jobs in order to ensure employment of the population, primarily young people and those who have reached working age and are entering the labor market for the first time;

assessment of the imbalance in the balance and structure of supply and demand of the labor market;

determination of the prospect of the labor market, taking into account the strategy for the development of territories in socio-economic terms and sectors of the economy;

determination of the amount of training of personnel by educational institutions/

In this methodology, the following should be reflected:

First, the model structure of the balance of labor resources, employment and employment of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan. To eliminate possible difficulties in determining the prospects, the name of the indicators, the algorithm for their calculation, the balance sheet of the report, the assessment (current year) and the forecast balance sheet (next year) should be reflected in this sample structure.

Also in the lines of the model structure: by the number of labor resources, that is, by the types of economically active and economically inactive population; by the type of labor supply and demand for it, as well as the difference between them (balance "+" or "-"); by the section of categories, the level of employment of the population should be.[9]

Secondly, the scheme for the provision of information for the formation of the balance of labor resources, employment and employment of the population. In this scheme, it is advisable to

clearly indicate the content (name) of the data, the name of the ministry and the office providing the information, the deadline for presenting the information, and where it is presented. [5]

Thirdly, the organizational scheme for the development of the balance of labor resources, employment and employment of the population. The scheme should be in the following four directions, covering the name of the measures, stages and deadlines of implementation, as well as the organizations responsible for execution:

formation of the information base;
development of the reporting balance;
development of forecast balance;
their application in practice.

After the above-mentioned model structures and schemes have been developed and approved, it is necessary to develop a reporting balance of the total and labor resources of the regions, employment and employment of the population in the Republic of Uzbekistan on the basis of these structures and schemes.[6]

In addition to the reporting balance, it is necessary to develop a forecast balance for the coming year of employment and employment of the population, labor resources of the aggregate and regions of the responsible ministries and departments:

forecast indicators of population size (demographic forecast);
reporting balance of labor resources, employment and employment of the population;
development of socio-economic and economic sectors of the Republic and regions in the form of forecast parameters;
forecast indicators of graduates of educational institutions entering the labor market;
in the networks of state and economic management bodies, information on the assessment of personnel needs is used.[7]

In conclusion, it can be said that by developing the above-mentioned methodology and introducing it into practice, a comprehensive, qualitative and objective analysis of labor resources, employment and employment of the population, young people entering the labor market for the first time, will create the basis for increasing the level of employment. This, by tradition, makes it possible to further increase its effectiveness in use and practice in the creation of annual jobs and the development of projects of the employment program.

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