



CONSISTENTLY INCREASE THE EMPLOYMENT AND REAL INCOME OF THE POPULATION

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Abstract: Indicators of the level of income of the population, an index of quality of life, an analysis of the income of the population and the cross section of the regions are presented, as well as promising opinions of the author on the activities of the field.

Keywords: population standard of living, population quality of life, income, personal income, real income, nominal income

The necessary conditions for productive labor, decent wages, modern housing, quality education and medical care, the creation of wide opportunities for recreation and recreation are all important factors that determine the essence and content of our reforms in the economic sphere. In this regard, it is advisable to gradually increase not only the minimum monthly salary, but also the average amount of salary, the size of pensions, scholarships and social benefits, both in budgetary organizations and in economic entities. The strategy of action on the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 also made it a priority to consistently increase the volume of salaries, pensions, scholarships and social benefits of employees of budgetary institutions above the inflation rate. Radical improvement of the system of payment of wages, pensions, benefits and scholarships, unconditional protection of rights and legitimate interests of pensioners, students and other socially disadvantaged segments of the population, in order to create favorable conditions for them to make payments for goods and services purchased in all regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan without barriers, the resolution of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February , 2017 PQ-2753 "on additional measures to improve the mechanism of payment of wages, pensions, benefits and scholarships" was adopted. According



to this decision since February 2017: all types of pensions are issued in full-size naqs form without any restrictions on the territory of the whole country; payment of wages to employees of budget organizations in 58 mountainous and remote districts, social payments are carried out in full-size nakd form without any restrictions; at least 50% of scholarships to students of higher education institutions are issued in cash form. In addition, the infrastructure of existing payment terminals is taken into account when paying the wages formed in the regions in the form of nakd and by transferring them to plastic cards so that people do not have problems using their wages and freely purchase the goods and services they need. Ensuring the employment of the population in our country is defined as one of the priorities of socio-economic development, an important condition for raising the standard of living and quality of the people. Consequently, every year in our country, relevant programs are adopted aimed at sustainable development of the national economy, more complete and rational use of labor resources by regions, ensuring social protection of the population. Notable peculiarities of the national labor market are the following: the fact that young people make up the bulk of the population (more than half a million graduates need employment assistance every year); the presence of an imbalance in demand and supply of more than 700 thousand unemployed, as well as the labor force; some districts have high rates of unemployment and employment in the informal sector. Although there is a need to employ 1.5 million people a year in our country, last year the Employment Assistance Centers employed only 248,000 people, or 16.5 percent. The main reasons for this are associated with outdated forms and methods in business activities and formality in solving employment problems. This situation leads to the need to implement active policy measures of employment assistance, that is, to create jobs, first of all to provide employment for young people and categories of socially vulnerable populations, to take measures to stimulate entrepreneurial activity. According to the Ministry of labor, in 2016, 93.2% of applicants for employment to employment assistance centers were employed. Free economic zones also have a large role in the organization of new jobs. In particular, the Free Economic Zones "Navoi" "Angren" and "Jizzakh" were established in our country. Also, by decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 4931 of January 12,



2017, the Free Economic Zones "Urgut", "Gijduvon", "Kokand" and "Hazorasi" were established. In these economic zones, the organization of new modern production facilities in fruits and vegetables and agricultural products in deep processing, storage and packaging, agriculture, carpet weaving, footwear and leather-galantere, environmentally friendly chemistry, pharmaceuticals, food, electrical engineering industry, mechanical engineering and automotive, building materials production and other areas creates a zamiy to the creation of new jobs. In 2017-2021, the strategy of action on the five priority areas of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan envisages, based on the requirements of the labor market, encouraging the activities of non-state educational institutions for short-term training and training courses on retraining professional personnel, simplifying the procedure for licensing the activities of non-state educational institutions, eliminating existing restrictions on Also, In the action strategy, it is planned to revise the areas of special and vocational education of the fta, which provides for the reduction of humanitarian educational directions being prepared in secondary specialized and vocational educational institutions in volumes exceeding the required requirements and, respectively, the expansion of training of specialists in the agrarian sector, construction and production sector, housing and communal services. The training of specialists, the agrarian sector, the construction and production sector, the housing and communal services with qualified specialists and the guaranteed employment of graduates, based on the need for current and prospective personnel. Further increase in the volume of microcredit allocation by commercial banks in order to ensure the employment of the population in the regions and create an additional source of income is provided for in the following areas: cultivation of agricultural products in personal auxiliary farms of citizens; raising cattle, sheep, goats, rabbits and growing meat; development of poultry and beekeeping; establishment of compact greenhouses; cultivation of seeds and seedlings. As a result of this, the efficiency of the use of tomato in the population increases, the volume of quality agricultural products produced increases. In the strategy of action, the organization of Tourism and ecotourism in remote and mountainous areas, the development of programs for the cultivation, collection and packaging of medicinal plants are envisaged in the



fall. In this case, in villages in mountainous regions, 10-15 houses are organized to serve tourists, that is, the walls of one or two rooms of the House are decorated with sozana, adrás, a bed is laid out, a counter is placed, the sanitary conditions of the toilet and kitchen are put in order, and services such as baking, preparing national dishes, introducing national traditions, Employment of women and college graduates in action strategy, in order to attract them to entrepreneurship, to apply entrepreneurial women: to conduct inter-neighborhood and district (city) stages of the competition" the most exemplary entrepreneur woman of the neighborhood"; to hold the Republican competition "The Best Project of the Entrepreneur girl 2017"; to organize vocational training and retraining courses for women in Qorgontepa, Olot, Pakhtakor, Dehkabad, Koson, Nurota, Uzun and Qoshkopir tuman; Organization of work as a family preschool educator for women who have a pedagogical education, but are temporarily unable to work in connection with childcare. The implementation of these measures forms entrepreneurial skills in women and graduate girls of professional colleges, increases their legal and economic knowledge.

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