

Increase the Standard of Living of the Population and Ensure Employment of the Population

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Article Information

Received: March 03, 2023

Accepted: April 04, 2023

Published: May 06, 2023

Keywords: *Aholi, daromad, ehtiyoj, bandlik, xarid, pul jamg'arish, to'liq bandlik, to'lov, xarajat, shaxsiy biznes, aholining umumiy daromadlari, mehnat bozori*

ABSTRACT

In this article, the monetary income of the population serves to satisfy its needs, and one of the important indicators representing the level of well-being of the population of the country is the income of the population.

One of the main goals of Uzbekistan's transition to a socially oriented market economy is to increase the standard and quality of life of the population and ensure the sustainable development of social spheres. It is known from the experience of the socio-economic development of the countries of the world that the economy of the country is carefully developed based on the objective laws of its development, existing economic opportunities, the unique lifestyle, thinking, national values and traditions of the people living in this country, and economic needs. Implemented through the developed economic policy. From the first days of independence, the socio-economic development of our country was determined in every way, and it reflected the vital interests of our people deeply and truthfully.

The monetary income of the population serves to satisfy its needs. Earnings are used to purchase consumer goods and services, pay various bills, and create savings. If the objective limit of the population's expenses is income, its subjective limit consists of the needs of the owner of the income. Because of this, although the income is the same, the composition of expenses is different. The higher the income, the less money spent on food, the more money is spent on the purchase of industrial goods and services, such as long-lasting, expensive goods. In this regard, the expenses of different categories of the population differ from each other. In low-income families, the cost of food is the priority, while in rich and well-fed families, the costs of clothing, recreation, travel, and the purchase of expensive goods are the priority. In countries with a developed economy and prosperous people, the population's expenditure on food is reduced to a minimum level. In addition to food expenses, the expenses of the population include the purchase of non-food goods, savings and the acquisition of valuable securities. Resident expenses include:

1. Purchase of goods and services.
 - a) goods purchased from various outlets;
 - b) payment of services and other expenses, including
 - payment for housing and household services;
 - payments for communal services;
 - payments for educational services;
 - payments for holidays, sanatorium passes;
 - payments for medicine and tourism
 - payments for cinema, theater, various shows;
 - payments for transportation and communication services;
 - other expenses;
2. Mandatory and voluntary payments:
 - * taxes and fees;
 - * insurance payments;
 - * payment of debts;
 - * buying lottery tickets;
 - * interest payments for commodity credit;
 - * payments for the pension fund;
3. Growth of deposits and spending on securities:
 - a) growth of bank deposits;
 - b) purchase of plastic cards for the purpose of accounting with the bank.
 - c) purchase of shares of enterprises;
4. Buying a house - place;
5. Purchase of foreign currencies;
6. Making money transfers.

Because income does not change over time, consumption expenditure data (compared to current income) is not only the best indicator of current household living standards, but also a reasonably reliable indicator of long-term well-being. is used.

The country's government pays a lot of attention to social policy, including 70% of the funds, developing measures aimed at creating new jobs, mainly in the public sector of the economy;

- coordination of population migration and labor force by providing subsidies and loans for families to move from labor-intensive areas to vacant areas;
- to ensure quick access of the population to information about available vacancies;
- spends on activities such as vocational training and retraining of persons who are unemployed or at risk of losing their jobs.

Achieving full employment is achieved by doing the following:

- conducting a restrictive fiscal policy. This policy is aimed at supporting low-profit enterprises and stopping the profits of high-profit firms in order to reduce inter-firm inflationary competition in raising wages;
- “Solidarity policy” about work. This policy aims to pay equal pay for equal work, regardless of the financial capabilities of this or that firm. This causes less profitable enterprises to reduce the number of employees and to stop or change their activities, and high-profit firms - to limit themselves to wages that are less than their ability;
- an active policy to support workers with weak competitiveness in the labor market. Entrepreneurs receive many subsidies for this;
- supporting employment in sectors of the economy with low performance, but providing solutions to social issues.

A number of creative changes are being implemented in our country to create a favorable business environment and to rapidly develop entrepreneurship. In its place, important decisions were made in the legislation regarding the state registration and accounting of business entities, and the automated system of state registration and accounting was gradually developed, is being put into practice. This serves as an important factor for the establishment and development of private businesses of residents and foreign investors. One of the important indicators representing the level of well-being of the population of the country is the income of the population. The total income of the population represents the gross income before making mandatory payments and other deductions.

It is known that the demand in the labor market largely depends on the requests in the market of goods and investments, and this factor creates employment in enterprises operating in different forms of ownership. According to the general trend, due to the increase in employment in the non-state sector, this indicator is decreasing in the state sector. The rapid growth of employment is characteristic of enterprises based on private ownership. This cannot be explained by the privatization of state enterprises, because the level of employment is related to the preservation of old jobs and the creation of new ones. The number of jobs created in different enterprises is different, and because of this, the capital capacity of employment also differs. The most expensive jobs are in the state and mixed economy, while the cheapest jobs are created in private enterprises, especially family farms.

In my opinion, the state policy in the field of job creation in our country should be developed on the basis of specific methods, like foreign countries, to reduce unemployment and increase the employment of the population with socially necessary work.

In the context of deepening economic reforms, scientific research and analysis of the experience of foreign practices on the socio-economic mechanisms of increasing the employment of the population, using the advanced aspects of the experience of these countries, which are convenient for our republic, is an effective, promising way to increase the level of employment of the population. allows to determine directions and apply them in practice.

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