

The Importance of Labor Market Regulation in Poverty Reduction

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Annotation. This article shows that the market mechanism of the labor market is the population capable of working and willing to work for hire, as well as employers, the components of the labor market. The labor market mechanism is, based on the interaction and coordination of the multifaceted interests of unemployment and social benefits, and its role in reducing poverty among the population is, revealed.

Key words: Population employment, demography, migration policy, labor market, foreign economic policy

Relevance of the topic. Nowadays, great attention is, paid to the fight against poverty in New Uzbekistan. In the addresses of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Oliy Majlis and other reports, the fight against poverty is, defined as a priority task. The development of a new approach to poverty reduction, based on the methodology of Nobel Prize laureates, has begun. A new approach to the study of poverty and the fight against it has begun.

The main and decisive weapon of this struggle is the labor market. The labor market usually means a set of economic relations that arise in the field of buying and selling labor. In fact, it represents the field of formation of supply and demand for labor resources. In the labor market, "labour force" or "labour resources" are used products. In the modern world, the labor market is one of the main elements of the market economy and is, manifested as a system of social relations aimed at ensuring the effective use of labor and normal reproduction.

In general, subject to the law of supply and demand, the labor market has its own character and has a number of significant differences from other markets. First, the peculiarity of the labor market is that labor is a specific product, and at the same time, it can actively influence the relationship between supply and demand, its market price. For example, through various activities, trade unions contribute to a reduction in the supply of labor, an increase in the demand for labor and, as a result, an increase in wage rates. Second, labor markets are, regulated by both economic and non-economic factors (social, national and legislative). Non-economic factors can contribute to both increasing and decreasing labor supply and demand. The importance of these factors is, determined, by the stages of the country's historical formation. For example, a low birth rate today may lead to a labor shortage tomorrow. Thirdly, labor markets are unique in that they are not homogeneous and represent a set of separate labor markets, each with its own unique characteristics.

In any case, the labor market performs certain functions. Their essence is, related to the distribution and redistribution of labor by forms and types of activity, economic sectors and sectors. This distribution is, based on the efficiency of the use of labor in accordance with existing forms of ownership and the composition of social needs. The successful operation of the labor market at the current stage of social development requires the presence of a number of components that differ from the elements of the final goods market.

The activity of the labor market is, based on the regulatory framework, and the market mechanism itself includes the following presented in Figure 1.

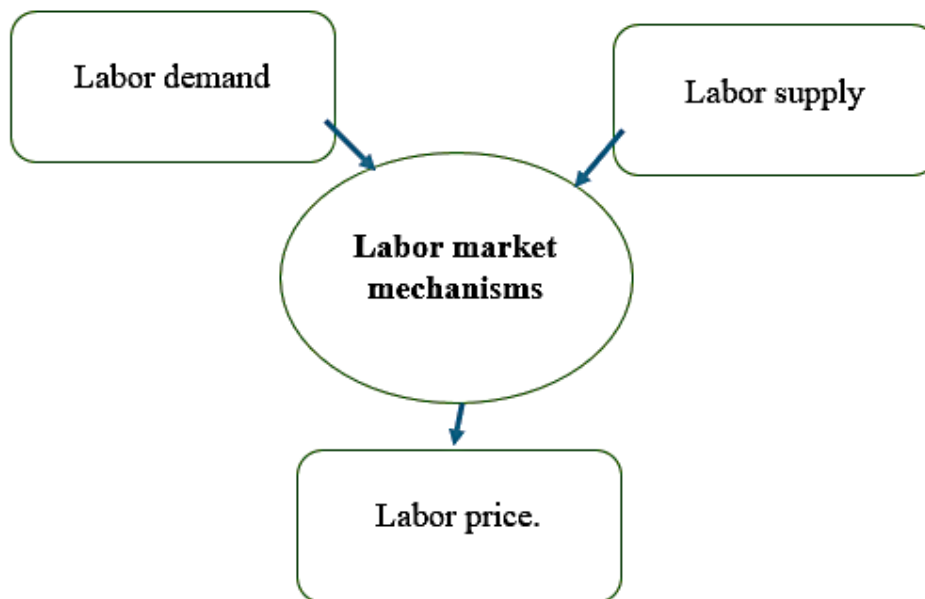


Figure 1. Labor market mechanisms

In fact, the market mechanism of the labor market is based on the interaction and coordination of the multifaceted interests of the able-bodied and willing population and employers, components of the labor market. The market mechanism is unemployment and social benefits. related to it Legal norms, economic programs, tripartite agreements, collective agreements Alternative types of activity Labor market infrastructure needs labor resources to implement its economic activity. This interaction itself is based on information received by the market in the form of changes in the price of labor. The functioning and development of the labor market is always accompanied by a constant vacancy of the labor force, that is, various types of unemployment. The market infrastructure, which is a set of institutions supporting employment, career guidance, professional training and retraining of the country's working population, occupies a special place. The main types of relations that arise in the labor market are relations between employees and employers, between labor market subjects and their representatives, as well as between the state.

Based on the above points, regulation of the labor market is one of the main and urgent issues. Stabilization of the labor market requires a change in the approach to employment regulation at the national level. This task should be included among the priorities of economic policy along with financial stabilization and stabilization of the level of production. For this, first of all, along with the indicators, it is necessary to introduce target indicators of the level of employment (unemployment) and the number of jobs created in the official forecasts, budget forecasts and action programs of the Government of Uzbekistan. Inflation, GDP production, etc. are given priority in these documents. It appears that even now most official programs and forecasts include some form of official (often at the program level) employment indicators. But we are talking about something else: the President of Uzbekistan, the Oliy Majlis and other higher state agencies must take into account several laws when approving general economic programs, the budget for the next financial year and other priority state economic documents. 19488 35642

Thus, since it is the first main problem of regulating the labor market in Uzbekistan, this problem was given the status of one of the national political tasks. Another problem is the formation of a national system of labor market regulation, the main subjects of which will be the Government of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Finance, the State Property Committee, and the Central Bank of Uzbekistan. To free the Ministry of Poverty Reduction and Employment of the Republic of Uzbekistan from other non-core functions, to regulate the labor sector in working with the registered unemployed (1.3 million) and the unemployed, focusing on issues of compliance with labor legislation; labor relations, wages and labor protection issues. It is appropriate to consider state regulation of the labor market as a multi-stage process. In a generalized form, the hierarchy of processes can be presented in the form of three levels: macro level,

regional level and micro level. At the macro level, the higher legislative and executive authorities are called upon to solve the following main tasks: 1. Coordination of financial, credit, structural, investment and foreign economic policies with the system of labor market regulation goals. This task includes making decisions on public orders and procurement of products, primarily for defense, infrastructure, environmental and social purposes, public investment programs, subsidies, subsidies, loans and tax incentives aimed at maintaining and developing production in 14 priority sectors. takes Regulation of foreign economic relations based on the interests of employment is a special task. 2. Coordination of social, demographic and migration policies with the goals and priorities of labor market regulation.

The tasks of this department are to minimize the outflow of qualified personnel, limit unwanted and illegal forms of immigration, help to provide employment to registered refugees and internally displaced persons and, in this context, regulate incomes, which are considered as the price of labor.

Some of the above directions of regulation are mainly implemented at the state level: it is mainly demographic policy, many aspects of foreign economic policy are also regulated at the state level. The main directions of finance and credit policy are largely regulated at the state level. At the same time, the regions should consider regulation of the labor market as one of their main priorities and within the framework of their powers (separation of powers from the state authorities) and the corresponding budgets and extra-budgetary funds for incomes, transfer payments and the standard level of labor supply. must include the ability to regulate through. in the housing sector, in the region, regulation of the demographic quality of the population (reduction of illness, injuries, drunkenness and, ultimately, death of the working-age population), regulation of migration processes. At the regional level, as well as based on the interests of the labor market, it is possible to implement state procurement programs for housing construction, transport and industrial construction, transport, communication, ecological, social and all forms of ownership. other needs, providing subsidies, loans and tax benefits to enterprises aimed at maintaining and developing production in priority sectors. In many cases, measures to support agriculture, individual entrepreneurship and small business at the regional level are more effective than at the national level. In particular, "Labor fairs" organized by local authorities can be an example of this. These activities are helping to reduce poverty in the area.

In general, we can say that poverty is the economic condition of a family or an individual who does not have enough money to meet the minimum needs of housing, clothing, food, education and medical services.

Three levels of absolute poverty are clearly distinguished in modern Uzbekistan: poverty, the deepest acute poverty; need, average poverty; insecurity or inadequate provision.

One of the main negative consequences of poverty for a country is the stifling of human development, and the lack of funds for health and education prevents a significant part of citizens from achieving their economic and social potential. This hinders the qualitative development of productive forces in the country and the economic activity of the population.

Secondary education in Uzbekistan is free and compulsory. All sections of the population have the opportunity to use free medical services, and work is being carried out to further expand the supply of drinking water to the population.

The Ministry of Neighborhood and Family Support and the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Alleviation, which support low-income families in need of social protection, and the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Alleviation were established in order to solve the problem of poverty in a consistent and targeted manner. Responsible positions for entrepreneurship development and poverty reduction at the neighborhood, district, city, region, and republic levels have been added to the management vertical. The position of Deputy Prime Minister for financial and economic issues and poverty reduction was also included in the government structure.

Uzbekistan has made significant progress in reducing poverty in recent years, as the country moves closer to transitioning from a low-income country to a middle-income country. This was helped by the annual increase in the incomes of the population, pensions, and the expansion of the scope of targeted support for low-income families and the disabled.

According to the data of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in 2020-2022, real total income per capita increased by 43.9%, and the average monthly nominal salary increased by 79.7% or 2324.5 thousand soums¹.

According to the World Bank L2CU, in January-March 2022, the average income of a poor family will be about 1.5 million soums, which is 12% more than in the same period last year. About 32 percent of poor households receive their income from wages, 44 percent of households have at least one pensioner receiving benefits, and 46 percent of poor households have at least one self-employed person.

Programs to improve the living conditions of villages are being implemented in the country. In particular, due to the implementation of the "Prosperous Village" program, the living conditions of 1 million 700 thousand rural residents improved by repairing old houses and building new ones, reconstruction and construction of electric networks, gas pipelines. improvement of internal roads, bus stations, irrigation and reclamation networks. 6.1 trillion for the implementation of the "Prosperous Village" and "Prosperous Neighborhood" programs in 2019. is soums

In recent years, great attention has been paid to the employment of women in the republic. Women and girls are provided with help in finding a specialty and a job, and they are trained in short-term vocational courses. In 2019, 170,000 jobs were created for women, more than 172,000 women received a total of 4.9 trillion. Women's entrepreneurship centers have been established in all regions of our republic. Thanks to the measures taken, the number of women who started their own business increased by 45,000 last year.

In conclusion, it should be said that work on the development of an effective policy to radically reduce poverty in Uzbekistan began in 2020. The decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 was signed to restore economic growth and continue structural changes in Uzbekistan. A lot of work is being done based on the Program adopted for the implementation of the Development Strategy. Among the activities of this measure, special attention is paid to regulation of labor markets.

Recommendations

1. Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis and our people: <https://www.gazeta.uz/oz/2022/12/18/petition/>
2. Baltabaeva M.M. Abstract of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the development of business and entrepreneurship (1991-2019). Andijan-2019.
3. Eraliev A.A. Role genshchin - devushek v razvitii malogo business. <https://nauchniyimpuls.ru/index.php/noiv/article/view/2537>

¹ Note: soums - the national currency of Uzbekistan - 1 US dollar 12200 soums