ANALYSIS OF TASHKENT REGION LABOR MARKET AND STATISTICAL STUDY OF ITS DEVELOPMENT DYNAMICS

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ABSTRACT

The imbalance of the labor market is expressed in the increase of hidden unemployment, and the decrease of its value due to the excess supply of labor resources in the labor market. Because this situation has a direct negative impact on the standard of living and income of the population. The share of low-income groups in the total population will increase, while income inequality will increase. At the same time, the scope of employment that is not protected by law will also expand.

Keywords: development, strategy, business activity, export, import, state, unemployment, employment, gross domestic product, the standard of living of the population, problems, economic relations, employment, poverty.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In his next address to the Oliy Majlis, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh.M. Mirziyoev, in his next address to the Oliy Majlis:- "First of all, we have recognized for the first of poverty among a certain segment of the population, and we have started comprehensive work to reduce it. In all districts and cities, in every neighborhood, a completely new "iron book" system was introduced for address-based work with needy families, women, and young people. In the short term, the employment of 527,000 citizens was ensured through this system. In addition, 500,000 citizens started working legally due to the tax benefits for the self-employed population and the abolition of many restrictions. In addition, during the year, the issue of creating new jobs, which is extremely important for us, was at the center of our constant attention. The implementation of the adopted programs on the reform of the social sphere, which is an extremely important direction of the state policy in Uzbekistan, is being ensured step by step. It is self-evident that since we have made ensuring the employment of the population a priority, we need to give special importance to this issue not only in terms of quantity but also in terms of quality"- they emphasized [1]

The imbalance of the labor market is expressed in the increase of hidden unemployment, and the decrease of its value due to the excess supply of labor resources in the labor market. Because this situation has a direct negative impact on the standard of living and income of the population. The share of low-income groups in the total population will increase, while income inequality will increase. At the same time, the scope of employment that is not protected by law will also expand. There is a need to create a system of statistical indicators that will prevent such negative consequences in the regions of our republic, and provide a quick and deep analysis of the negative effects and consequences of internal and external, as well as biological

and natural factors on the regions. Statistical analysis of the use of the labor market in the Tashkent region, analysis of the state of use of labor resources based on the use of methods of partial statistical monitoring of the state of the creation of new jobs in enterprises (observation by questionnaire, monographic observation), statistical forecasting, statistical study of the formation of labor resources and their movement, Tashkent An important task is to study the distribution of labor resources by age, education and professional skills in the regions of the region.

2.0 ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE ON THE THEME

1. Local researcher Professor Kholmuminov Sh.R., Arabov N.U. Labor market infrastructure. Study guide. -T.: "Science and technologies", 2016. p. 150-155. [2] was analyzed. In this study guide, the interrelationship of the labor market infrastructure and its components is analyzed from a scientific and theoretical point of view, as the method of comprehensive assessment and perspective of its development efficiency, and the main directions of the formation and development of state and non-state employment services are determined. Also, a strategic concept of improving the organizational and economic mechanism of labor market regulation and increasing the efficiency of labor market infrastructure development was developed.

2. Kolesnikova O. Ob otsenke effektivnosti raboty slujby zanyatosti // Chelovek i trud. - 2002. - No. 3. - S. 55 - 56. [3] This article explains the essence of the concept of labor market infrastructure, its functional elements, classification and interrelationship of its components, and the levels and functions of the labor market infrastructure that are scientifically researched. Also, the need to use optimal methods for evaluating the effectiveness of the employment service is partially based on the article.

3. Beisenov S, Mukhambetov T. Infrastructura rynka truda // Chelovek i trud. - 1999.-№1. -S. 25-28. [4] This article describes the features of the formation and development of the labor market infrastructure, its organizational structure and structural elements, tasks and functions, the tiered system of level departments, and the bases of organizing work in the labor market infrastructure are scientifically based.

4. Rynok is working. Uchebnoe posobie. Pod obshchey redaktsey d.e.n., prof. Abdurakhmanova K.Kh., d.e.n., prof. Odegova Yu.G. - T.: TF REA, 2009. – 384 [5]. The formation and development of the labor market, its types, and forms, working mechanism, labor market models, ways of reducing unemployment and employment regulation mechanisms are studied in this study guide. Also, the scientific bases of the classification of indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of the employment program and the employment service have been researched.

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In the research process, the dialectical and systematic approach to the study of economic systems and ratios, comprehensive assessment, comparative and comparative analysis, statistical and dynamic approach, and grouping methods were used to determine the components of the labor market infrastructure and their effective interrelationship, as well as the optimal methods of evaluating the effectiveness of the employment service. The necessity of use was justified.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Today, determining the trends of socio-economic processes in the labor market, systematically projecting parameters of demand and supply of labor resources by regions, and further improving mechanisms of monitoring is one of the urgent issues of today. The formation and development of market relations in the republic's economy directly affect the effective functioning of the labor market, and its structural, quantitative, and qualitative indicators. Table 1 provides information on the dynamics of the population of our country, as well as the dynamics of indicators such as labor resources and the number of employed people in its structure in recent years.

As a result of the data analysis, it is known that by 2021, the absolute population growth has increased by 55.2% compared to 1992, and during this period, the number of jobs in economic sectors has increased by 79.3%. During the period of independent development, the increase in the number of labor resources (81.2%) was higher than the increase in the level of employment in the economy. Based on the above table, it can be said that the number of labor resources in 2021 compared to 1992 is 181.2, i.e. 81.2%; labor resources compared to the total population in 2021 is 116.8, i.e. 16.8%; and the number of jobs in the economy is 77.3%; We can see that the number of jobs in the economy increased by 14.3% in 2021 compared to the total population, and only in 2021, the total labor resources of the economy decreased by 0.9% compared to the number of 1992.

It should be emphasized that today the number of labor resources in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2020 is 19142.3 thousand people, and as a result of data analysis, it is known that compared to 2016, there was an increase of 653.4 thousand people or 3.5%. Today, the number of economically active populations in the structure of labor resources is 14797.9 thousand people (77.3% of the total labor resources), and the number of economically inactive populations is 4344.4 thousand people (22.7%).

Today, if we pay attention to the number of the population of our country and their distribution by region, approximately 8.4% of the population of the Tashkent region is. Therefore, eliminating existing problems in the labor market of the Tashkent region will add a significant contribution to the indicators of the republic.

Table 1 Labor resources balance January - December 2021 for (person)

	Average constant population –	Labor resources	Economical active population	In economics clauses - total	from which :			To work to place needs persons
					official	informal	from the republic out to work those who left	
Uzbekistan Republic	**349 15086**	**193 44959**	**149 80736**	**135 38880**	**61 96534**	**58 85511**	**14 56835**	**14 41856**
Karakalpakstan Republic	1936115	1078876	781546	702665	319621	273135	109909	78881

regions :								
Andijan	3220803	1754713	1403023	1264272	453949	605878	204445	138751
Bukhara	1961982	1070683	862220	777335	403584	301707	72044	84885
Jizzakh	1426948	782043	612633	550726	225113	289287	36326	61906
Kashkadarya	3371853	1808684	1339540	1202525	457757	631199	113569	137015
Navoi	1023750	558737	450223	410385	289282	99987	21116	39838
Namangan	2899254	1591299	1224030	1104770	396749	636732	71289	119260
Samarkand	3989511	2142260	1599674	1441264	559366	664466	217432	158410
Surkhandarya	2711998	1463466	1115811	1001858	355913	560771	85174	113953
Syr Darya	869761	489480	372119	334100	169046	136368	28686	38020
Tashkent	2916836	1626974	1348583	1222094	617475	471587	133032	126488
Ferghana	3858178	2084879	1648796	1483302	587088	746017	150197	165494
Khorezm	1908744	1055458	806441	726380	299190	307249	119941	80062
Tashkent sh.	2819353	1837407	1416098	1317205	1062401	161129	93675	98893

Source: State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

According to the data of January-December 2021, the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan was 3,491,5086 people, the number of labor resources was 1,934,959 people, and the number of people in need of employment was 1,441,856 people. In the Tashkent region, compared to the total of these indicators, the population was 8.35%, labor resources were 8.4%, and the number of people in need of employment was 8.77%. We can see that these indicators have changed significantly compared to the corresponding period of 2010.

The distribution of indicators of economic activity and inactivity of the population of our country by region is as follows:

Table 2 Distribution of economically active population by regions (thousand people)

	2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Total	of which : women	Total	of which : women	Total	of which : women	Total	of which : women
Uzbekistan Republic	**14357.3**	**6556.3**	**14641.7**	**6246.0**	**14876.4**	**6434.7**	**14797.4**	**6383.8**
Karakalpakstan Republic	688.8	330.2	779.5	340.6	782.2	350.9	790.0	352.4
regions :								
Andijan	1404.1	648.9	1401.6	590.1	1413.9	600.3	1376.5	566.4
Bukhara	874.6	425.5	887.7	390.1	875.4	406.8	881.9	393.3
Jizzakh	492.6	223.1	539.4	216.2	590.3	246.3	600.1	253.2
Kashkadarya	1296.6	564.9	1353.3	529.7	1345.3	542.2	1317.9	515.8
Navoi	445.7	216.4	446.3	203.0	450.9	209.9	440.9	199.6
Namangan	1099.0	460.9	1162.6	471.4	1214.7	532.6	1217.2	542.5
Samarkand	1629.8	731.1	1620.6	696.2	1604.2	657.6	1592.9	660.2
Surkhandarya	1062.7	464.7	1089.3	442.1	1128.8	422.2	1108.3	446.0
Syr Darya	371.9	174.0	390.7	168.3	385.9	162.5	373.4	159.4

Tashkent	1360.9	684.3	1349.8	586.7	1353.5	588.2	1315.8	580.2
Ferghana	1630.5	750.7	1606.6	707.9	1644.8	756.9	1625.7	732.1
Khorezm	773.3	345.0	786	350.1	810.0	354.4	804.5	356.5
Tashkent sh.	1226.8	536.6	1228.3	553.6	1276.5	603.9	1352.3	626.2

Source: State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The analysis of the data shows that the share of women in the level of economic activity in our country is lower. In 2017, the total economically active population in our Republic was 14,357.3 thousand people, while women make up 45.67% of the economically active population at the same time. In 2020, this indicator will be 14797.4 thousand people, and the share of women is 43.14%. In the Tashkent region, these figures were 1360.9 thousand people in 2017, 50.3% of which were women, and in 2020, they were 1315.8 thousand people, and the share of women was equal to 44.1%. It can be seen that the number of labor resources and the level of activity in the region has changed somewhat.

Table 3 Distribution of economically inactive population by regions (thousand people)

	2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Total	of whichwomen	Total	of which : women	Total	of which : women	Total	of which : women
Uzbekistan Republic	**4309.0**		**4187.9**	**3182.2**	**4072.6**	**3096.1**	**4360.8**	**3327.8**
Karakalpakstan Republic	365.8		285.3	220.1	280.8	216.8	284.7	220.3
regions :								
Andijan	318.1		331.7	245.5	327.8	244.2	378.3	284.0
Bukhara	198.5		190.1	139.1	205.6	156.0	185.2	142.7
Jizzakh	263.6		226.3	182.8	173.8	131.9	173.7	131.5
Kashkadarya	488.0		453.5	345.7	468.5	364.7	491.9	382.7
Navoi	101.5		105.7	77.7	104.9	78.5	114.3	85.2
Namangan	450.5		401.6	308.7	359.2	269.2	363.2	272.2
Samarkand	449.8		482.8	370.5	512.9	404.5	532.3	418.5
Surkhandarya	361.2		353.4	271.2	328.1	248.9	343.9	260.5
Syr Darya	103.3		89.8	66.1	98.6	76.0	111.6	86.7
Tashkent	263.0		277.4	213.3	253.8	191.7	299.6	228.9
Ferghana	400.6		436.5	335.8	407.3	309.7	443.6	340.0
Khorezm	227.3		227.4	172.2	219.6	162.6	240.3	184.7
Tashkent sh.	317.8		326.4	233.5	331.7	241.4	398.2	289.9

Source: State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The statistics of some countries, together with the total number of unemployed people and the evaluative indicators of the general unemployment rate, which are obtained from the database of research of labor resources on employment problems and calculated in accordance with the

recommendations of the ILO, the indicator of the unemployment rate registered according to the data of the current statistics of the employment service is also considered. The registered unemployment rate represents the ratio of the number of unemployed persons registered in the employment service bodies to the number of economically active populations. it is clear that the registered unemployment rate is several times lower than its general level because it represents only a small share of the actual unemployed in the total number of the economically active population of the country. In the statistics of some countries, together with the total number of unemployed people and the evaluative indicators of the general unemployment rate, which are obtained from the database of research of labor resources on employment problems and calculated in accordance with the recommendations of the ILO, the indicator of the unemployment rate registered according to the data of the current statistics of the employment service is also considered. The registered unemployment rate represents the ratio of the number of unemployed persons registered in the employment service bodies to the number of the economically active populations. it is clear that the registered unemployment rate is several times lower than its general level because it represents only a small share of the actual unemployed in the total number of the economically active population of the country.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In conclusion, based on the results of the research conducted on the statistical study of the labor market in the region, the essence of practical conclusions and recommendations is mainly as follows:

As a result of the creation of the market of labor resources in the Tashkent region, one of the urgent issues is to ensure the employment of the able-bodied population, to determine the trends of socio-economic processes in the labor market, and to analyze the parameters of demand and supply of labor resources in it by regions.

In order to make management decisions related to the regulation of the labor market in the Tashkent region, it is understood that the demand and supply of labor resources in the region and the quantitative indicators of competition between them are determined using statistical methods and models. The essence, definition, purpose and tasks, and principles of the analysis of the parameters of the market within a separate area represent its theoretical basis for researching methods and tools.

When studying the labor market in the Tashkent region, its structural structure consists of three main links: the segment of demand for labor resources, the segment of supply of labor resources, and the segment of labor market infrastructure. It is desirable to research the methods of analysis of the demand and supply of labor resources using interrelated blocks.

It is recommended to use economic-statistical methods, intersect oral balance, production functions, trend models, and economic-mathematical and statistical evaluation methods in the analysis of the labor market in the Tashkent region.

In order to study all the factors and aspects of the development of the labor market in the Tashkent region as a whole system and in their interdependence, a statistical analysis of the labor market was carried out and the sources of its information supply were formed.

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