



## IMPROVING THE EFFICIENT USE OF STATE FINANCIAL PECUPCLAP IN PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT OF THE POPULATION

PhD., Abduraimova Nigora Radjabovna

Tashkent Institute of Management and Economics

ORCID: 0000-0003-4114-9445

Article history:	Abstract:
<b>Received:</b> 28 <sup>th</sup> May 2024 <b>Accepted:</b> 26 <sup>th</sup> June 2024	According to scientific research, there is a certain category of people who are experiencing certain difficulties in the labor market. Including: young and old workers; demobilized medical officer; long-term employment; certain people who do not want to work, huchucan, nogiponlap, and young people who have never studied and do not work.

**Keywords:** state budget revenues, state budget revenues, GDP, progressive tax rates, profit tax.

**INTRODUCTION.** In Uzbekistan, special attention is being paid to the tasks of developing the economy in a sustainable and balanced manner, gaining a solid foothold on the world stage, ensuring consistent economic growth, and increasing the standard of living and well-being of the population. In the economy, the development of the economy is linked to the economic growth, the social development is ensured in the country, and even when the population is linked to the growth of the financial support, the social development does not lose its significance.

The economic and social development carried out in the public is just for the sake of it, it is carried out for the sake of the citizen, to make his life prosperous, to ensure that his interests and needs are fulfilled. No matter how much self-control a person has, he will not be able to solve this extremely difficult problem, and for this, a strong social force will be needed.

According to the survey of the People's Labor Organization, in 2016, there were 197 million unemployed people in the world, of which 71 million were young people. For men and women who are looking for work, they are ready to provide full, comprehensive, well-chosen and decent employment opportunities.

In such a situation, the purpose of the active recruitment program is to increase the employability of the jobseeker through a more efficient and cost-effective recruitment mechanism (vacancy study), thereby increasing the competitiveness of the worker in the labor market in order to reduce the mismatch of qualifications. In this regard, when a job seeker receives the necessary package for successful entry into the labor force, it can stimulate employment and economic growth in the shortest possible time, and reduce unemployment.

In this way, the child of the active labor force is classified into a group. Hucucan: assistance in the labor market (support in finding a job, providing assistance, advice and choosing a job vacancy); labor force training service; cubcidized employment service (employment data in the state checktop (public employment), cubcidized job study, salary cubcidially and work study check); business support and self-employment services. This program can be aimed at specific participants of the labor force, for example, (long-term) workers, unemployed workers, young and rural women, unemployed workers. The purpose of a large-scale enterprise, from an economic point of view, is to increase the probability of employment of a worker or to increase labor productivity and income in a full-time job.

Also, in our opinion, it is appropriate that active employment should include the social benefits of socialization and the increase of manhood, which are the result of full employment.

In the developing countries, the public work that is being implemented to ensure employment is used to reduce poverty rather than to help people return to the labor force. In Uzbekistan, community work is defined as "a set of paid temporary work activities that can be applied to the working and unemployed population, does not require special skills and qualifications." "A person who performs public work is recognized as an employee in the prescribed manner, as well as a citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan who is registered as a job seeker and recruited to participate in public work, as well as a citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan permanently residing in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan and a citizen without citizenship."

**ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE ON THE TOPIC.** The interrelationship between growth, inequality and poverty has attracted the attention of economists



throughout the world. Empirical analysis, empirical analysis, and critical thinking take very different starting points and end up with highly polarized interpretations and positions. The Kuznets hypothesis, named after its author, was developed in his 1955 paper "Economic Death and Income Inequality" and influenced economic research on inequality and death for decades to come. As Kuznets (1955) pointed out, with the growth of the economy, inequality first disappears and falls after the tipping point in the process of economic development. This curved U-shaped curve between income per capita and relative inequality was reflected in the limited data available at the time, raising doubts about the validity of the U-shaped relationship between income and inequality. However, in the second half of the Yyipmanchi ACP, the focus was on the research and development that was closed as a result of the elimination of inequality.

Although most of the scientific research studies have assumed that the relationship between equality and change is linear, many assumptions have been controversial. Some researchers have suggested that the transition-equality relationship changes with increasing levels of inequality (Banepji and Duflo 2003; Copnia et al. 2003, 2004). Examining this hypothesis empirically, Copnia et al. (2003, 2004) found a relationship between extinction and inequality, in which very compact and very high inequality induces extinction. An economist and scientist, proposed the "temporary triangle" of poverty alleviation and equality. Changes in absolute poverty in a country do not reflect changes in growth and inequality in that country.

Fpantsicko H.G. Feppeypa proposed the hypothesis that the economic change and the difference in equality are the result of empirical research. Mazkup brings the Kuznets hypothesis, discussed above, back to the year 2000. Although inequality and economic growth may appear to be mutually exclusive, inequality plays a crucial role in the relationship between growth and poverty reduction. That is, in general, when poverty decreases with economic growth, the level of inequality in the country determines the ability to respond to economic growth and is a contributing factor in the relationship (Focu 2016 et al.). According to Feppeypa (2010), the absolute value of the poverty-transition elasticity decreases with inequality, that is, poverty reduction is stronger in countries where inequality increases in response to economic growth (Focu 2017; Kwaci 2010). Moreover, extensive research shows that there is a huge gap in countries in translating economic growth into poverty reduction. After all, inequality is the only factor influencing the approach to poverty

reduction. The initial level of poverty in a country can affect the poverty-reducing effect of economic growth. Combining these two facts, Bpeunig and Majeed (2016) argue that the impact of high inequality on poverty reduction is stronger in countries with high poverty levels.

From the discussion above, it is important to compare the current situation with the available data. In conclusion, we would like to emphasize that, on the one hand, coping with current trends is important for the formation of an evidence-based strategy and practice, and on the other hand, it is important to provide a coherent platform for the discussion of a practice-based practice, and it remains useful for the discussion. In this part of our research, we will make an econometric modeling of the relationship between the employment assistance provided by the state savings fund and the income of the population.

A lot of researches have been conducted in this area, but in the researches conducted by Kashif Mancup, it was found that "the most important factor affecting the population's birth rate is the minimum monthly rate. According to him, the minimum monthly wage has a positive impact on the general income of the population and the reduction of unemployment. To confirm the hypothesis, Hindcton's model of the minimum monthly wage and the total income of the population in 1997 and 2017 was developed.

Edward Andepcon, a scientific research group, recently studied the demographics of Latin America, Eastern and Central Asia, and Africa, and identified the most important factor. According to him, the following factors strongly influence the population growth rate: consumption index; academic year; anti-coupling; warm weather; state social security; that the economy of Bozop is brewed.

From a labor market perspective, increasing the speed trend is important to ensure a win-win situation for both employers and employees. Some typical examples of the use of flexible forms of employment have been accumulated as a result of previous economic crises, such as the oil crisis of the 1970s or the double-dip recession of 2008-2013. In Europe, it was finally launched only in the third quarter of 2016. Employment flexibility can be determined by both employer and employee, and can be multidimensional (employee location or working hours), spatial (designated workplace), or functional (ability to perform multiple tasks). Locked in a certain form, flexibility in the workplace can be positive for both employers and employees, but it can also lead to negative consequences. Assessing the importance of flexibility



depends not only on the perspective of the observer, but also on whether such flexibility is desirable or not, and on the balance between flexibility and risk.

When talking about flexibility and sometimes the increase in hazardous work, it is important to remember that there is no universally accepted definition of hazardous work. The employment terms "Ctandapt" and "noctandapt" are often used to refer to "acocic" and other forms of employment, which are often referred to as full-time work on an indefinite contract.

Mazkup situation makes a lot of money. When considering the employment relationship as a criterion of "quality employment", it is necessary to take into account not only the fact that the protection and representation related to this model is widespread in most countries, but also that it is "unlimited" in some cases. "Labor has been released into fixed-term employment contracts. The disappearance of irregular work is a result of the inherent flexibility of the modern labor force. This increases the rate of "skilled" employment in many developed economies it's okay The labor demand requires an increase in the share of part-time work, temporary work and self-employment.

A multi-channel system of financing the social network has been formed, and the sources of financing the network are as follows: the state budget, special funds from the budget, funds of economic units, funds in the form of donations made by the upper income stratum of the population, charitable organizations, public funds and other sources.

It is very important to distribute the state budget funds aimed at ensuring the employment of the population and organize the appropriate use of the state budget funds. In particular, in the context of the crisis, it is necessary to take into account the size of the state's budget, the profit and loss ratio, and the extent of the damage in this area. The issue of financial consolidation of social protection will not be serious until the country's macroeconomic stability is ensured.

In order to solve the problem of increasing the population's well-being at the state level, it should be noted that it is a positive situation that the problem of increasing the income of the population is being closed as an important task in the next year. In particular, the next government, under the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, has given a lot of privileges to small businesses in this area. Now it is time to complete the project. Due to the subjective ambitions of the traditional leaders in the country and the individualistic individuals, they are constantly falling into the financial crisis, which makes them lose their

confidence in the current situation and the future in general.

#### **LIST OF USED LITERATURE:**

1. Сафарова Н. Тадбиркорлик фаолияти билан шуғулланувчи жисмоний шахсларни солиққа тортишни такомиллаштириш. Молия илмий журнали, 2020 йил, 2-сон.
2. Собиров Ш.М. Фойда солиғи ва унинг тадбиркорлик субъектлари иқтисодий фаолиятига таъсири: и.ф.н. илмий даражасини олиш учун ёзилган диссертация. – Тошкент 2008.
3. Синенко О.А., Чунарева Е.В. Аналитический обзор практики обложения доходов физических лиц в зарубежных странах. Журнал: экономика и бизнес: теория и практика,
4. Taxation trends in the European Union. Data for the EU Member States, Iceland and Norway: 2020 edition. <https://op.europa.eu>
5. Taxation trends in the European Union. Data for the EU Member States, Iceland, Norway and United Kingdom 2021 edition. <https://op.europa.eu>
6. Титов А.А. Совершенствование налога на прибыль организаций в Российской Федерации. Автореферат диссертации на соискание ученой степени кандидата экономических наук. – Москва, 2006. - 29 с.