

EMPLOYMENT OF POPULATION AND ITS GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY

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Abstract

The indicators, types and forms of employment, indicators reflecting the effectiveness of the employment, and the factors affecting population employment were mentioned in this work. In addition, the description is also given to the characteristics of the formation of the labor market. Along with this, in this chapter, the main directions of state policy based on the provision of population with employment in some countries have been.

Introduction

Every stage of economic development of the society is characterized by a balanced proportion between a certain demographic structure, economic structure, and employment configuration. Different examples in this area emphasize that the larger the degree of proportion between the structure of employment and jobs, the higher the economic cost-effectiveness of the use of workforce is. Therefore, taking into account the demographic processes, the most important issue of Republic of Uzbekistan is facing today is to ensure that the proportionality is in accordance with the process of innovation development of the society. The demographic processes should be taken into account for solving some of the issues. Moreover, greater attention should be given to identify regional differences in this area and to eliminate them in order to analyze and forecast changes in structure composition of employment as well as the regional labor market.

Main part of the paper

The interest of the experts in economics and science, which turned out to influence the pace of development of society, has a deep background concerning the difficulties encountered on the

employment and labor market. At the same time, the approaches regarding this topic are manifold. Among the launchers of the classical theory of economic science is important to mention some of the authors which inspired this research: Adam Smith (1723–1790), David Ricardo (1772–1823), Thomas Robert Malthus (1766–1834), Jean-Baptiste Say (1767–1832), Alfred Marshall (1842–1924), John Maynard Keynes (1883–1946), Arthur Pigou (1877–1959), Milton Friedman (1912–2006), Paul Anthony Samuelson (1915–2009) and many others who, according to the needs of solving economic problems, stated different ideas of labor market and the employment of population.

The meaning of the concepts of “Employment of population”, “unemployment”, and “labor resources” was firstly approached in Eastern countries. Then it was differently perceived at different periods. Basically, the meaning of employment of population and unemployment are against each other. Due to this fact, the connotation of these two concepts are inversely proportional. This means that when the degree of employment is very high, the degree of unemployment is very low. Total employment of population does not lead to the disappearance of unemployment rate because it is impossible to completely remove the factors that encourage the growth of this social phenomenon. According to the ideas of English scientist, John Maynard Keynes (1883–1946), who is the author of several research papers, one of the most popular being named as “*The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money*”, the total employment of population shows approximately 3% of unemployment (Lerner, 2013). This condition does not have a negative influence on the degree and level of economic development of unemployment.

Keynes ideas show that the condition of full employment with job is equal to zero unemployment (Currie, 2014). Based on the following situation, the number of employed people can be reached when additional extension of request remains unchangeable. Keynes first ascertainments involve the production of goods and services, and influencing recommendation through growing interest activating ability of total request and general purchase. Thus, this led to a rise in the degree of employment. Basically, Keynes ideas are not just a simple analysis of spiritual approaches of economic development, but their importance is emphasized by being a functional connection between socio-economic phenomena. It aims to create general theoretical roots of analyzing between relations, the economic development process, and to show the influence on tendency.

Keynes ideas were developed in multiple research papers by several scientists like William Henry Beveridge (1879–1963), John Strachey (1901–1963), Alvin Harvey Hansen (1887–1975), Joan Violet Robinson (1903–1983), Robert Merton Solow (1924 age 93), and others. The important ideas of Keynes have long been studied by specialists for the economic development in

Uzbekistan. The economist scientist, Ashram Haiti, stated: “The origin unemployment and development history in Uzbekistan confirms the reality of ideas by Keynes” (Khaitov, 2014). It is known that where the number of employment is high, the number of unemployment will be low.

Subsequently, there are many approaches which exist based on the meaning “Employment with job”. For example, Russian economist scientist, Aleksandr Rofe, gives the following ideas: “employment with job exist in form of free job vacancies for people in the economical active part of the country” (Rofe, 2011). Ismail Aliev, Nikolai Gorelov, and Lyudmila Ilina stated that: “It depend on proving private – social needs of citizens as an event of social-economic condition of employment with job and as social useful labor which bring income from work” (Aliev et al., 2009). Apart from these definition, *based on our opinion, employment relations are the social-economic indicator indicating how many and in what level working - age population are participating in social useful work.* The development of the productivity of the employment of population, in turn, brings the development of national wealthy. Therefore, the negative reasons for unemployment are not only in making low production, but it also results to poverty.

Based on the studies of the US economy, American economist, Arthur *Melvin* Okun, formulated the law named later as Okun's law. Under this law, for each 1% increase in the actual unemployment, gap in GNP (Gross National Product) will increase by an amount of 2.5% (Colander, 1982).

“Stability of employment” was written by Alfred Marshall, and as a result of being part of the reality of that time, the topic immediately intercepted the attention of the public. But, according to the collected reason the reality seems very different...” there is no any reason that the stability of employment with job is increasing”. The author thought that the government intervention is not necessary if the market economy regulates itself.

As another member of the non-classical theory, Alfred Marshall thought the high salary definitely lowers the employment and increases unemployment. To approve this fact, he used the “Theory of minimum wage” (Whitaker & Wood, 1983). Arthur Pigou (1877-1955) was Marshall’s student and follower. His personal marks regarding employment in “The theory of unemployment” was published in 1933 and the main rules on employment classical theory have been detailed by him (Knight, 2016). Pigou’s ideas reveal that the reason of the highest degree of unemployment was high salary because it reduces the expenses of production and creates more vacancies for supporting new job places. The level of unemployment was low when his researches were completed. However, it was not a sharp problem. “Stability of employment” was written by

Alfred Marshal. It was perfect that it attracted the view of people. According to the collected reason, “the reality seems very huge...there are no reason why the stability of employment with job is increasing”. Subsequently, he opines that there was no need for regulation by the government since the market economy regulates itself.

Reducing production expenses according to his ideas was made to reduce the general prices of goods. Also, he confirms that a poor group of people can live without a job salary. These are the reasons for the creation of additional request: to produce request and to awake the interest of the extension of employment. Keynes followers who carried on this field have different approaches to labor power market and the tasks of employment with job. According to the Keynes followers, there was no mechanism that guarantees full employment in the market economy condition. It is not dependent on the outer factors for increasing the level of employment and reducing unemployment. In contrary, only internal factors actively influence labor empowerment. For example, it can be achieved with capitals and deposits. Keynes investigation has also paid attention to effective demand. Keynes’ theory of employment is based on the principle of effective demand. By “effective” demand, Keynes refers to the total demand for goods and services in an economy at various levels of employment. Therefore, the total demands for goods and services by the people is the sum total of all the demand meant for consumption and investment (Pavlenkov, 2004). If there is 97-98 % of the ability to work working-age population, a full unemployment counted by some economic scientists would exist. Many years of experience of labor, employment, and unemployment in developed countries shows that 94-95% of the ability to work of the population work economy was counted as developed.

Many countries take advantage of the recommendations of International Labor Organization (ILO) to define the employment-to-population ratio. For example, the following method is being used since 1993 in Uzbekistan (Kholmurodov, 2012). According the law of “About employment of population”, which was enacted in 1998 in Uzbekistan, there were published international standards of market conception of employment with job. “Employment is an activity which depend on satisfying the private and social needs of people, not illegal, but brings good salary” (The law of employment of population, 1998). According to this, everyone has a right to use the possibility based on the ability of work, to work, or not to work, temporary, permanently or partly usage of ability. An example in this case could be the organization of several events which are not cost-related.

Conclusion

The main characteristic of labor agreement is to really make workers subordinates and to make them become dependent. This is not inclusive except it means trust on the legal relations and long-term characters. Labor, which is economically voluntary, is looked as the main sign of labor agreement. Subsequently, this is according to the rule which was not only social-economic, technical, organizational, but also legal character and which answers to all requirement of legality. Recommendation on labor force in labor market was emphasized. Also, there is the need for them to come against each other through the factor of salary rate and to come in agreement with economic relations.

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