

Criteria and Indicators for Providing Reasonable Employment in the Rural

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Abstract. In this article, the criteria and indicators of ensuring reasonable employment in the village, the employment of the population is an important social aspect of the multi-level economy, the generation of people's income, people's place in social life, the multi-level economy and the structure is analyzed to update the method and content of employment and create new forms of it.

Keywords: economic knowledge, socio-economic, economic relations, humanity, society, people's production and consumption needs, satisfaction of needs, demand economy.

All demographic, social, economic and other aspects of the formation of reasonable employment are reflected in the following criteria: achieving a good balance between demand and supply of labor force; increasing jobs; increase the participation of the economically active population in work; ensuring the growth of labor productivity; increasing labor income of the population; reducing unemployment and so on.

These criteria are determined using the following indicators: the number of existing and newly created jobs; amount of working time; the volume of GDP produced per capita; the number of local and engaged labor resources; migration flow of population; arming labor with funds and energy; amount of social infrastructure services; land load per employee of agriculture; average annual salary; provision of housing for the population; skill and education level of labor resources; shift coefficient of use of basic funds; the number of persons not employed in social production and the unemployed and the amount of their benefits; level of satisfaction with general results of work and social infrastructure services; different forms of ownership and efficiency of labor organization, etc.

The above-mentioned criteria and their indicators can be used to create and implement regulatory mechanisms for the formation of reasonable employment of the working-age population, the appropriate targeted complex program and econometric models, as well as the methodological basis for determining the complex analysis and perspective.

Employment of the population is an important social aspect of the multi-level economy, because it generates income for people, they find their place in social life, and can reveal their abilities and talents. The multi-level structure renews the method and structure of employment and creates new forms of it.

The nature of employment depends on the property status of people. Capital owners are engaged in business, while laborers are employed. The level of employment is determined by the demand in the labor market, but within the framework of the market demand, it is possible to choose the form of employment. In the transition period, along with the market rules of employment provision, there will also be state intervention. In order to prevent social conflicts, the state implements measures to increase employment, encourages the creation of new jobs in the non-state sector, and regulates employment by law.

Employment refers to the free movement of labor resources between systems, because in a system that is moving to a market relationship different from a totalitarian system, the labor population will not be tied to certain sectors, because the way for free migration of labor will be opened.

Forms of employment such as self-employed work, entrepreneurship, being an intermediary, self-employment and household production, self-employment, etc. they take place within all spheres. At the same time, several types of employment, for example, employment and entrepreneurship and self-employment, are emerging. The color of the economy is the color of employment. In turn, different types of employment create different forms of income.

In the conditions of economic renewal, there is a free distribution of labor resources between units, but the level of employment in different units, the income and cost of employment are certainly not the same. Naturally, it depends on the competence of the enterprises in the region, their supply to the market, and the general economic situation. While employment conditions are favorable for one sleeper, they are unfavorable for another.

It is known that the demand in the labor market largely depends on the demand in the market of goods and investments. This factor creates employment in various enterprises.

Among them, the place where the number of workers is rapidly increasing is the farm and peasant farms, which are the backbone of private investment. There is no increase in employment in the collective and state systems, on the contrary, other systems develop at their expense, and employment growth occurs in them.

Overemployment is a collective process, which leads to a decrease in the income provided by each worker, weakening the social orientation of the economy.

In the context of economic renewal, employment has not only a quantitative aspect, but also a qualitative one, because employment brings different results to each individual. In this sense, there is rational employment, which is measured by the level of labor productivity in the workplace and the corresponding income. Labor productivity is high in the state and mixed system, but it remains extremely low in the collective system. In private sleep, it is very uneven, and the main reason for this is the different technologies.

Productivity in Uklad depends not only on technology, but also on the critical operation of enterprises without interruptions. This is influenced by the constant receipt of orders by producing marketable goods. Inability to achieve high productivity while the technologies are good is characteristic of joint-stock companies. They are separated from their old market and have not yet found a new market, there are interruptions in production as a result of not being able to find resources even though there is a demand for the product, which leads to low productivity compared to the technical level. Although there is a market demand for the products of private enterprises, productivity is low because manual labor is the priority.

This is especially true for farmers and peasant farms. In rural areas, the main funds, primarily machinery, broke down. According to some studies, most of the agricultural machinery is unusable, completely out of order and turned into scrap metal. Therefore, there is a continuous reduction of the amortization contribution in the structure of expenses, and the increase of defunct funds compared to newly started funds weakens the material base that ensures productivity. This leads to a reduction in resources for economic growth in most countries.

Private investment companies mainly work for the free market, and rising prices increase their income. As a result, income per capita will increase even in conditions of weakened technical base.

It is difficult to calculate the labor productivity in the units precisely, because its result is calculated in current prices and not in the base prices of the enterprises, which means that the

inflationary effect on the price is strong. The result of inflation-adjusted labor productivity is not determined at the level of enterprises, but there is a tendency to calculate productivity at the level of the national economy based on base prices.

So, another aspect is the participation of private companies in providing effective employment, that is, although non-state private companies provide more employment quantitatively, they are still able to achieve full efficiency. no.

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