



Correctly Distribute The Time Of The Younger Generation And Give Them The Right Direction In Choosing Their Future Profession Or Their Craft, And Cite The Factors Of Employment

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Abstract

This article is mainly based on the concepts that young people are able to properly distribute their time in addition to others, employment, the mayor at work, not being idle.

Keywords:

Lifestyle, hobbies, time management, circumstances, useful and necessary things, convenient, attention, different activities, educational tools, attending school.

In the example of the strength of competition among countries that are developing day by day in today's period, competition is also considered so strong in employment. It is not for everyone to have something like reading, learning, attending school, using educational tools, buying books, school uniforms among people. Because everyone has different circumstances and lifestyles, and there are only those who can't afford it if they want to do it. But among the people there are not even those who belong to another category, that is, some themselves will not be interested in or in the need to read science by nature. For this reason, they are not interested in science from the very beginning and are looking for a job that is convenient, interesting and, most importantly, useful and necessary for them. Children will be more playful, not very fond of learning. Because this is their such period. During this period, it will also not be necessary for them to work and think about money. Some are under the care of their

parents, while others are under the care of the state. It is at this time that the advice and attention of adults will also be needed so that they can properly distribute their free time, engage in the necessary activities. Because at this time, children are not able to think properly and correctly and want to do something different, putting themselves in every shirt. It will also be useful for them to go to different activities and engage in hobbies that they like. In this situation, they find out what they really want and what they can do in the future.

There will be no effective employment either. Effective employment implies the ability of social management to restore the socio-economic conditions of the development of employees, which at this stage of the development of society dictates the criteria for lifestyle. Effective employment in the tone implies employment with socially useful activities that generate income, as well as the social and economic expediency of jobs. Effective employment with work also implies

the selection of the best, which is determined by the sum of the criteria for social and economic efficiency from among the many options. Productive employment with work is such an employment that it meets the goals of improving production efficiency, introducing the achievements of scientific and technological progress, increasing labor productivity, creates conditions for the repeated cultivation of a healthy generation of highly qualified, well-trained and mobile employees. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), productive employment is the employment of people whose work products are accepted by society and paid. The most optimal employment with work is the participation of a person in the labor process in order to create material and spiritual benefits on the basis of the conditions of remuneration in the personal composition, which ensure the acquisition of a certain position in society in the absence of state guarantees of permanent employment. Employment in the coverage of the working population can be full and incomplete (partial) employment. Full employment is the real opportunity to engage in socially useful work for the general working population. However, employment is less than 100. 0%. Full-time employment is equivalent to the non-existence of disadvantaged unemployment. Incomplete (partial) unemployment is broken down into the following forms in terms of quantitative characteristics of incomplete working hours:

Employment during incomplete work (reduced working week, reduced working day). This is the result of a crisis reduction in working hours. Such a procedure allows enterprises to maintain qualified and experienced employees and prevent unemployment. Short incomplete work week hours short work week is the normative length of the work week, which is distributed in number less (four and a half, four, three) working days. This leads to an extension of the working day. An incomplete short work week with a length of 30-34 hours, which is produced on three days and even less working days, is a specific procedure for a short work week. From the point of view of employment, this procedure makes it possible to increase the number of jobs that should be available in the

event of daily work during the week by two contributions. The inspections carried out indicate an increase in the number of employees working according to such a procedure. For example, in the United States over the past 10 years, the number of such employees has increased 1. 5 times Splitting jobs. This is, in particular, a crisis division of working time. One job is divided between two employees. People divide working hours, wages, weekends, social benefits. This will help ensure the flexibility of employment policies and maintain skilled working staff. In the UK, for example, there is a job distribution special program. According to it, the government would provide businesses with funds of £ 750 per divided employment. Alternative order of working time. This is the procedure for using two employees under the conditions of incomplete employment, which is less applicable. It is also a job division. But in this, two people work in the same place of work, respectively (for example, week by week). Employment under employment legitimacy can be divided into formal and informal employment. Formal employment is employment registered in the formal economy. Informal employment is employment that is not registered in the formal economy. In the field of employment, the informal sector of the economy and some of its types should be recognized as an important source of jobs. In this regard, the ILO even adopted the Special Convention 169, which outlined the need to promote additional relations between the formal and informal sectors and create conditions for the permanent inclusion of the informal sector in the National economy. In highly developed countries, the production system in home wine will be of great importance. This economic institution was openly discriminated against by the country's economists during the Salt Lake era. Whereas home production is an extremely important element of a market economy. The essence of home production systems is that households buy goods and services, spend Labor on it and bring this product to a state of readiness for consumption. Such activity is known as " self-sufficiency " (self-provisioning). Such labor is different from the labor of hired employees,

since the owners of this Labor cannot enter the labor market. At the moment, it cannot be entrepreneurial Labor either, since the sale of goods and services produced in certain markets does not take place. In the market economy, the role of the household as a subject of demand for favors and as a seller of resources is great. Demand for consumer goods gives a vital force to the market economy. The role of households as subjects of the offer of important production resources – labor and money-is just as important, as well as important. However, Labor Relations in the field of formal economics have an impact on family economics. As a result, Family production serves as an intermediate factor in the dynamics of employment and softening the existing negative trends in the development of the system of Labor Relations in other sectors of the economy. Organizationally, the employment of the population is divided into standard and non-standard types. On the basis of such being lies the specificity of the organization of the labor process, which goes into various forms. Standard (normative) employment is employment, which is provided for constant work on an eight – hour working day and a 40-hour working week. Non-standard employment deviates from this framework. Non-standard employment includes employment at home, secondary employment (seating), employment on business trips (waxing method), temporary employment and casual work. Some economists also include flexible working time procedures in non-standard forms of employment. The main types of employment of the population. In the conditions of transition to a market economy, the problem of organizing the employment of the population acquires a new meaning in theoretical and practical aspects. Further development of the labor market takes an active place in the regulation of employment of the population. In the labor market, the main national resource – labor-is formed and distributed by enterprises, industries, regional and district regions. The labor market ensures the employment of economically active residents, their involvement in the sphere of production and service. It makes it easier for the employee to move to a more suitable place of

work for him. Through the labor market, enterprises are provided with labor in the required amount and with the required quality. The labor market shows what kind of personnel, specialists, professions are in demand, what are more than them. This is an urgent problem for many countries. Its resolution represents the creation of an effective economy capable of ensuring the social progress of society. Employment can be described as the sum of measures and actions aimed at expanding the demand for Labor, ensuring the scope, conditions and forms of their involvement in useful activities, the formation, distribution, use, discharge, retraining and redistribution of employed personnel. Within the framework of this concept, full intelligence (rational) and effective employment are distinguished. "Full" employment with work is a clear socio-economic realization of the totality and compulsion of labor in socialism. It is associated with the fact that the working population is given real opportunities to engage in socially useful labor. Taking into account the shortcomings mentioned above, the level of full employment is adapted to the market economy. The interpretation of the able-bodied population as the highest level of social economic involvement is also changing. Full employment can be achieved at any level of population involvement, in which it must comply with the needs of the population for jobs, and the jobs offered must be economically reasonable. In this place, economically expedient employment is understood as such a job that it is understood that a person has an income that will be enough to achieve high labor productivity, to be able to live well in himself and his family. At the same time, this place of work should not harm his health and beat his human dignity to the ground. Thus, full employment does not mean the involvement of all citizens capable of labor in the field of professional labor. A person has the right to choose one of the areas of employment in socially profitable labor (professional labor, household business in private enterprise and private entrepreneurship, etc.) according to his desire. However, the main type of regulatory activity is employment with professional labor,

which generates income, increases the well-being of the individual and ensures its development. The level of employment with professional labor is determined by the ratio of the total number of employees to the number of labor resources, regardless of the organizational and legal form of the enterprise in which they work. This means that it is necessary that this proportion of the population in employment fully corresponds to the interests of improving production efficiency, the results of its acceleration, the interests of improving the productivity of Science and technology. Depending on the increase in labor efficiency in the process of economic reform, the population the level of employment has a downward trend in the country as a whole. Employment in our republic in the near future this is how the development characteristics go. Here, a high-performance economy needs a relatively small number of employees, while the population's need for jobs also decreases slightly, as interest in other areas of socially useful employment increases with Labor. It is necessary to carry out a planned regulation of the need of people for socially necessary employment and the possibility of its implementation. The purpose of this is to ensure the functioning of the individual, the improvement of conditions and the efficient functioning of the economy. Employment status is determined for part of the labor resources involved in socially useful activities. These are a group of people who offer labor for the production and service of goods with the aim of generating income, as well as a group of residents who do not generate direct monetary income, even if they participate in socially useful activities, or groups of people who generate income directly related to the production and service of goods. The first group includes corporate employed in the public sector of the economy, shareholder societies and citizens employed in the private sector. The second group includes students who receive education separated from production, servants of the country's armed forces. Thus, the working population includes citizens hired and working, including persons who perform work with remuneration within a full or non-working day (week), Persons with a paid work approved by

the relevant contract, agreement, as well as citizens who are not at work in connection with illness, leave. Individuals who employ themselves independently, including private entrepreneurs and farmers, individuals serving in Troop types in military units, and apprentices, are also included in the working class. Residents who are looking for work, changing jobs, temporarily not working, and those who are not studying separated from work, temporarily not working due to the seasonal nature of work, belong to a group of residents who are not economically actively employed. Persons with unemployed status are also included in the economically active population who are not employed. Employment relations are associated with economic, demographic and social processes. The economic content of employment represents the development of social production, in addition to ensuring that the employee lives a decent life with his labor.

Having a decent income for each member of society and sufficient opportunity to maintain their own health, ensuring the acquisition of an educational and professional level corresponding to the method of social production, employment can be considered a productive employment of the population.

Used literatures

1. "Improving the efficiency of employment of the population".
2. "Business".
3. "Useful feedbacks for finding jobs".
4. "Useful tips at work".