

**Rakhimova Kizlarkhan Ne'matjon kizi**  
**Akhmadaliyeva Mohigul Kadyrovna**  
**Mirzayev Ravshanbek Burkhanovich**  
**Baltabayeva Malohat Ortikaliyevna**  
 Department of Social Humanities

**Abstract:** *This article sheds light on the concepts of labor force, supply and demand. It is also written about the relationship between supply and demand for the workforce.*

**Basic phrases:** *Manpower, concept of demand, concept of supply, market economy, employment provision, labor resources, employment and poverty Enter.*

Labor force (English: Labor force, German: Erwerbs person enpotenzial) is the sum of human mental and physical abilities [1,2,3,4] and is the main productive force of society. The labor force is specific to people who have the ability to work. But labor force is not a person himself or his work, but his ability. At the expense of the national product of the society, not only the material factors of production, but also the personal factor, i.e. labor force, are reproduced.

The amount of labor force is expressed by the part of the country's population capable of working, and it is also called labor resources. The main criterion for the inclusion of a person in the labor force resources is his age and ability to work.[5,6,7,8,9]

Generally, labor force resources include men aged 16 to 60 and women aged 16 to 55. But pensioners who are employed in social production and other fields can also work. The active and potential part of labor resources are different. Persons employed in social production are considered an active part of the labor force resources, while those who are separated from production and studying and employed in temporary households are considered a potential part. Regeneration of the labor force means continuous restoration and maintenance of human physical strength and mental abilities, continuous updating and improvement of their labor skills, ensuring the growth of general knowledge and professional level. Duplication of the labor force involves attracting employees to production, distribution and redistribution of labor resources among industries, enterprises, regions, and the creation of a socio-economic mechanism that ensures that the existing labor force is fully employed and effectively employed. includes Reproduction of the labor force is a relatively independent economic and social problem, and some aspects of this problem are manifested in the form of natural actions of the population[10,11,12,13,14]. Therefore, the basis of reproduction of the labor force is the natural increase of the population.

### **Labor market**

In accordance with the current legislation, employment means that citizens are engaged in activities that are not prohibited by law and that bring them income. As noted in most economic literature:

"Employment is when people who have the ability to work and are eager to work get a job and engage in useful work." The employed population includes employees and self-employed persons. Labor is the sum of a person's mental and physical abilities to work and is the main productive force of society. Reproduction is not only a material factor of production, but also a personal factor, that is, reproduced in the process of labor power.

In order to be employed, it is necessary to have the ability to work, that is, the ability to work, and those who have it to organize labor resources. Labor resources in Uzbekistan include the following groups of the population:

Working Age:

<b>85</b>	ISSN 2277-3630 (online), Published by International Journal of Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Research., under Volume: 11 Issue: 09 in September-2022 <a href="https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR">https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR</a>
	Copyright (c) 2022 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit <a href="https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/">https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/</a>

- Women aged 16-54;
- Men aged 16 to 60 years.

Workers older than working age (on labor pension).

Minors (under 16 years of age) who work.

Labor resources will consist of economically active and economically viable population strata.

On average, 74-75% of labor resources in Uzbekistan are economic activities, 25-26% are economic respiration. About 95% of the economically active population is employed in the economy. More than 57.0% of the economically inactive unemployed population, and about 43.0% are students of working age and those who are studying separately from production, and the economically active population is the total labor force. is enough. A quantitative measure of the total labor force is the total number of working people (labor resources)[14,15,16,17,18,19,20].

The measure of the quality of the total labor force is embodied in the average indicators of their knowledge, skills, abilities, and work experience.

Labor resources, like other resources, must be treated repeatedly, which can be considered in a narrow and broad sense.

Retraining of labor force in the narrow sense is a process that includes the restoration of human physical and mental abilities in a constantly expanded manner, updating and developing their work skills, general knowledge, level of professional training, and training of the working generation.

Broadly speaking, workforce regeneration means:

• creation of general conditions for the natural movement and natural growth of the population;

- recruitment and release of employees;
- distribution and redistribution of labor resources between industries, sectors and regions;
- meeting the social, spiritual and cultural needs of the population;
- ensuring full and effective employment of the workforce.

One of the main goals of every national economy is to ensure full employment. It also defines "full employment" and "effective or reasonable employment"[21,22,23,24,25].

Full employment means that everyone who is able and willing to work is employed. Also, full employment, on the one hand, does not deny the existence of a natural level of unemployment in the economy, on the other hand, it does not mean that all able-bodied people should be involved in production.

Employment refers to how many people are employed by volume and how long. Quality assurance means how many goods and services are created during the working time, at what price they are sold and how much money is earned as a result. Full-time employment means being constantly employed during a given working day, week or working month. If there is a job, there will be 7 hours on the same day, 5 working weeks, 22 working days in a month, a total of 154 hours (7x22=154) and receiving the corresponding salary. If you work 5 hours a day, 4 days a week, 80 hours a month, you want to work part-time[26,27,28,29,30].

### Labor demand indicators

It is advisable to organize the study of demand statistics on the basis of information collected directly from enterprises and organizations by providing information on the following indicators:

- the number of vacancies during the reporting period (required employees);
- vacancies that have been filled since the beginning of the year;
- the number of vacancies (required employees) at the end of the reporting year;
- the number of additional jobs (expected vacancies) in the near term of the year.

Statistics use this information to represent the ratio between the additional supply and demand for labor. As a rule, the dynamics of the number of vacancies registered in labor exchanges is opposite to the dynamics of the number of unemployed. In all countries, the number of unemployed will

increase and the number of vacancies and positions will decrease In addition to studying the number, structure and dynamics of the employed and unemployed, as well as the availability and structure of vacancies, statistics also reflect the quantitative side of activities aimed at expanding employment and reducing unemployment. These activities include[31,32,33,34]:

- in addition to studying the number, structure and dynamics of the employed and unemployed, as well as the availability and structure of vacancies, statistics also reflect the quantitative aspects of activities aimed at expanding employment and reducing unemployment. These activities include:

- reduction of social payments for entrepreneurs in cases of hiring additional labor force;
- providing state assistance to unemployed or bankrupt entrepreneurs in setting up small family enterprises (in such cases, they are given financial assistance and free advice);
- training and retraining of employees, which is carried out by the state for free or in the form of credit by young entrepreneurs, for which the state gives them benefits in the form of tax reduction;
- Organization of specially developed public works to provide the unemployed with funds every day;
- assistance in internal and external immigration;
- developing programs for the development of backward regions and the development of the agricultural sector;
- promotion of dismissal of persons of retirement age;
- to encourage employment of young people who do not have appropriate education and professional training.

#### Conclusions and suggestions

Need, as a scientific category expressing people's need for means of life, is common and constant for all stages of development. Its historical appearance in the market economy is the concept of demand. Demand differs from need and is valid as an independent economic category (scientific concept).

Only the part of the need that is covered by money becomes a demand. So demand is a need backed by money. If a need is not satisfied with the necessary amount of money, it remains a "want", a "desire". There will be a range of demand alternatives because as the price changes, so does the quantity purchased. Based on this relationship, demand can be defined as follows: the need for consumers to be able to purchase certain types of goods and services at the current price level in a certain period of time.

The quantity of certain types of goods and services released to the market by producers or sellers at a certain level of prices in a certain period of time is called an offer. Due to the change in the price and the quantity of the product for sale, there will be a number of alternative options for both supply and demand. The supply shows how many products are offered for sale at different price levels. As

the price increases, the supply of goods for sale increases accordingly, and as the price decreases, the supply decreases[35,36,37,38,39,40].

The concept of demand and factors affecting its amount. The law of demand We talked about the concept of need in the first chapter. Need, as a scientific category expressing people's need for means of life, is common and constant for all stages of development. Its historical appearance in the market economy is the concept of demand. Demand differs from need and is valid as an independent economic category (scientific concept). Only the part of the need that is supplied by the ul becomes a demand. So, demand is a need that is supplied by supply. If the need is not provided with the necessary amount of ul, it is "desire", "desire" will remain. There will be a number of alternatives to the demand, because with the change in the price, the quantity purchased will also change. Based on this relationship, demand can be defined as follows: the need of consumers to be able to buy certain types of goods and services in a certain period of time, at the current level of prices, is called demand. In other words, demand is a need that is supplied with money.

### LITERATURE

1. Ураимов С. Р. Гипертермиядаги жисмоний тарбия дарсларини кузатиш //ИННОВАЦИИ В ПЕДАГОГИКЕ И ПСИХОЛОГИИ. – 2020. – №. SI-2№ 2.
2. Ханкельдиев Ш. Х., Ураимов С. Р. Пульсовая оценка беговых упражнений первокурсников военно-технического лица на занятиях по физическому воспитанию //Профессионализм педагога: сущность, содержание, перспективы развития. – 2017. – С. 426-432.
3. Ураимов С. Р. Динамика соматометрических показателей учащихся военно-технического лица //Fan-Sportga. – 2019. – №. 2. – С. 63-66.
4. УРАИМОВ С. МОЛОДЕЖИ НА ОСНОВЕ ВНЕДРЕНИЯ В УЧЕБНЫЙ ПРОЦЕСС БЛОЧНО-МОДУЛЬНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ. – 2020.
5. Ханкельдиев Ш. Х., Ураимов С. Р. Факторная структура моторики учащейся молодежи. – 2021.
6. Ураимов С. Р. Мониторинг готовности выпускников военно-технического лица к службе в Вооруженных Силах Республики Узбекистан //Наука сегодня: факты, тенденции, прогнозы. – 2019. – С. 76.
7. Sanjar U., Maftuna I. DEVELOPING STUDENTS'ENDURANCE QUALITY IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION CLASSES (ON THE EXAMPLE OF GRADES 5-6) //INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, IT, ENGINEERING AND SOCIAL SCIENCES ISSN: 2349-7793 Impact Factor: 6.876. – 2022. – Т. 16. – №. 06. – С. 24-28.
8. Sanjar U., Doston H. INNOVATIVE METHODS OF IMPROVING THE PROFESSIONAL SKILLS OF A TEACHER OF PHYSICAL CULTURE //INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, IT, ENGINEERING AND SOCIAL SCIENCES ISSN: 2349-7793 Impact Factor: 6.876. – 2022. – Т. 16. – №. 06. – С. 20-23.
9. Sanjar U. et al. THE ROLE OF PHYSICAL QUALITY AND ABILITIES IN THE FORMATION OF STUDENT TEAMS IN FUTZAL //INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, IT, ENGINEERING AND SOCIAL SCIENCES ISSN: 2349-7793 Impact Factor: 6.876. – 2022. – Т. 16. – №. 06. – С. 10-16.
10. Sanjar U., Nargiza A. DEVELOPING STUDENTS'PHYSICAL QUALITIES TO THE BENEFIT OF THEM //INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, IT, ENGINEERING AND SOCIAL SCIENCES ISSN: 2349-7793 Impact Factor: 6.876. – 2022. – Т. 16. – №. 06. – С. 4-9.

11. Sanjar U., Hayotxon A. CONTENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT AGES AND WAYS OF ITS ORGANIZATION (FOR EXAMPLE OF CHILDREN AGED 4-6) //INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429. – 2022. – Т. 11. – №. 06. – С. 1-5.
12. Ruzmatovich U. S. et al. PROCESSES OF ORGANIZATION OF TECHNICAL, TACTICAL AND PHYSICAL PREPARATION IN NATIONAL WRESTLING TRAINING //INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, IT, ENGINEERING AND SOCIAL SCIENCES ISSN: 2349-7793 Impact Factor: 6.876. – 2022. – Т. 16. – №. 3. – С. 65-68.
13. Ураимов С. Р. ҲАРБИЙ-ТЕХНИКА ВА ГУМАНИТАР ЛИЦЕЙЛАР ЎҚУВЧИЛАРИНИНГ ЖИСМОНИЙ РИВОЖЛАНИШ ДАРАЖАСИНИ БАҲОЛАШ //Central Asian Academic Journal of Scientific Research. – 2022. – Т. 2. – №. 2. – С. 169-175.
14. Ураимов С. Р. СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ ПОДГОТОВЛЕННОСТИ ДОПРИЗЫВНОЙ МОЛОДЕЖИ НА ОСНОВЕ ВНЕДРЕНИЯ В УЧЕБНЫЙ ПРОЦЕСС БЛОЧНО-МОДУЛЬНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ //Fan-Sportga. – 2020. – №. 7. – С. 56-58.
15. Ruzmatovich U. S. et al. Organization And Content Of Professional And Practical Physical Training Of Students Of Pedagogical Higher Education Institutions //INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, IT, ENGINEERING AND SOCIAL SCIENCES ISSN: 2349-7793 Impact Factor: 6.876. – 2022. – Т. 16. – №. 06. – С. 29-35.
16. Khankeldiev S. et al. Pulse assessment of the running exercises of the first-year students of the Military Technical Lyceum at physical education classes //Theory and methodology of physical culture. – 2017. – №. 1. – С. 15.
17. Kh K. S., Uraimov S. R. Physical status of pre-conscription youth //Monograph. Fergana. – 2020. – Т. 2020.
18. Uraimov S. R. Influence of the hypodynamic factor on the physical condition of students of the military-technical lyceum //Science today: tasks and ways to solve them. – 2019. – Т. 117.
19. Ураимов С. Р., Мухриддинов Ф. Р. Жисмоний маданият мутахассисини касбий жисмоний қобилиятлари ва касбий маҳорати //инновации в педагогике и психологии. – 2021. – Т. 4. – №. 2.
20. Ханкельдиев Ш. Х., Ураимов С. Р. Физический статус допризывной молодежи //Монография. Фергана-2020. – 2020.
21. Mukhidinov A., Tillaev S. SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SPORTS GAMES //INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, IT, ENGINEERING AND SOCIAL SCIENCES ISSN: 2349-7793 Impact Factor: 6.876. – 2022. – Т. 16. – №. 3. – С. 69-72.
22. Mukhidinov A., Tillaev S. WAYS TO APPLY PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN THE FAMILY //INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, IT, ENGINEERING AND SOCIAL SCIENCES ISSN: 2349-7793 Impact Factor: 6.876. – 2022. – Т. 16. – №. 3. – С. 78-82.
23. Mukhidinov A., Tillaev S. CLASSIFICATION OF SPORTS GAMES //INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, IT, ENGINEERING AND SOCIAL SCIENCES ISSN: 2349-7793 Impact Factor: 6.876. – 2022. – Т. 16. – №. 3. – С. 51-54.
24. Omonboevich T. S. CLASSIFICATION OF PHYSICAL MOVEMENTS BY CONTENT, STRUCTURE, STATUS OF TIME AND SPACE //Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 1. – С. 733-738.
25. Fozilov I. ORGANIZATION OF RECONSTRUCTION MEASURES AND PROCESSES FOR ATHLETES //INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, IT, ENGINEERING AND SOCIAL SCIENCES ISSN: 2349-7793 Impact Factor: 6.876. – 2022. – Т. 16. – №. 3. – С. 55-59.
26. Fozilov I. STATUS OF DIRECTION AND COMPETITION IN SPORTS SPORTS SPECIALTY //INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, IT,



- ENGINEERING AND SOCIAL SCIENCES ISSN: 2349-7793 Impact Factor: 6.876. – 2022. – Т. 16. – №. 3. – С. 60-64.
27. Uraimov S. R., Qambarov O. F. Qualifications of physical education teachers forms of growth //Конференции. – 2020.
28. Ikhtiyor A. THE SOCIAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL NATURE OF THE IDEA OF PEACE AND THE NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES OF ARMED CONFLICT //INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, IT, ENGINEERING AND SOCIAL SCIENCES ISSN: 2349-7793 Impact Factor: 6.876. – 2022. – Т. 16. – №. 5. – С. 36-39.
29. Khakimjonovich A. I. PEDAGOGICAL FORMATION OF THE IDEA OF PEACE IN THE STUDENTS OF MILITARY MILITARY EDUCATION FUNDAMENTALS //Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 1. – С. 739-743.
30. Uraimov S. R., Qambarov O. F. Qualifications of physical education teachers forms of growth //Конференции. – 2020.
31. Ruzmatovich U. S., Abdknabievna Q. D. HEALTH EXERCISES FOCUSED ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF STRONG PHYSICAL QUALITIES //World Bulletin of Social Sciences. – 2022. – Т. 8. – С. 46-48.
32. Makhsudov R. A. Comparative analysis of the physical performance of senior persons with regulatory requirements //Fan-Sports. – 2020. – №. 3. – С. 59.
33. Махсудов Р. А. УМУМТАЪЛИМ МАКТАБЛАРИ БИТИРУВЧИЛАРИНИ ЖИСМОНИЙ ТАРБИЯ ФАНИДАН НАЗАРИЙ БИЛИМЛАРИНИ МОНИТОРИНГ ҚИЛИШ //ИННОВАЦИИ В ПЕДАГОГИКЕ И ПСИХОЛОГИИ. – 2020. – №. SI-2№2.
34. Махсудов Р. А. СОПОСТАВИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ ПОДГОТОВЛЕННОСТИ СТАРШЕКЛАССНИКОВ С НОРМАТИВНЫМИ ТРЕБОВАНИЯМИ //Fan-Sportga. – 2020. – №. 3. – С. 59-60.
35. Бакиров Т. Ю. Об изучении темы «Комплексные числа» в общеобразовательной школе и в вузах Республики Узбекистан //Физико-математическое образование. – 2021. – №. 5 (31). – С. 17-22.
36. Тургунбаев Р. М., Бакиров Т. Об определении понятий выпуклости и вогнутости функции (на узб.) //Физика, математика и информатика. – 2009. – №. 5. – С. 24-31.
37. Yunusalievich B. T. et al. Use of practical training and independent work in teaching mathematics //Academicia Globe: Inderscience Research. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 7. – С. 1-4.
38. Абдумаликов А. АТРОФ-МУҲИТНИ АСРАШ БЎЙИЧА МИЛЛИЙ СТРАТЕГИК РЕЖА ВА УНИНГ АҲАМИЯТИ //Central Asian Academic Journal of Scientific Research. – 2022. – Т. 2. – №. 2. – С. 251-258.
39. Абдумаликов А. ЯНГИ ТАРАҚҚИЁТ БОСҚИЧИДА ЭКОЛОГИК МОДЕРНИЗАЦИЯЛАШ ДАСТУРИ //Scientific progress. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 2. – С. 1179-1186.
40. Karimov N. et al. ON THE ISSUE OF AUTOMATION OF POULTRY MEAT FARMING FOR SMALL AND FAMILY BUSINESSES IN UZBEKISTAN //EPRA International Journal of Agriculture and Rural Economic Research (ARER). – 2021. – Т. 9. – №. 11. – С. 1-1.