

THE MAIN FEATURES OF INCREASING LABOR PRODUCTIVITY IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

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Annotation. This article explores the features of increasing labor productivity in the national economy and the main way to solve the problems of the national economy and economic development, to achieve continuous improvement.

Key words: product size, expenditure, factors, labor market, population income, subsistence minimum, vocational education, entrepreneurship training, labor productivity.

Аннотация. В данной статье исследуются особенности повышения производительности труда в национальной экономике и основные пути решения проблем национальной экономики и экономического развития, позволяющие добиться постоянного совершенствования.

Ключевые слова: размер продукта, расходы, факторы, рынок труда, доходы населения, прожиточный минимум, профессиональное образование, обучение предпринимательству, производительность труда.

Introduction. Without improving labor market policies and remuneration policies in Uzbekistan, today the problem of poverty cannot be effectively solved. Recognizing the need to develop targeted social assistance programs for the population, it should be noted that in the current conditions, these programs are aimed in many ways at reducing the high level of poverty in the majority of the working population. The need to better meet national needs entails the effective use of economic resources, the achievement of socially necessary maximum volumes of goods and services. In particular, the production of socially necessary products (goods), its preservation of nature and

improved production of Ecology in the necessary quantities and qualities is the main law of any national economy. An important condition for ensuring the purposeful ratio of the national economy between the production and non-production sectors, for the possible socially necessary high volumes of manufactured products and services provided is to accelerate the development of Science and Technology, apply modern and effective technologies, improve the quality of training, achieve the employment of all working people who want to work. First of all, the intensive development of the sphere of material production, the rapid growth of the volume of products, especially the volume of pure products, in relation to the growth of costs and the population, is the main way to solve the problems of the national economy and economic development, to increase it continuously. In addition, it is important that the national economy has stable, growing structural changes and purposeful proportions, proportions within industries, agriculture, construction, transport, communication and other sectors and between these sectors. The ratio of civil and military production should also be correct, in moderation. It is advisable that the main part of the goods produced and the services provided is directed, first of all, to meet the demand and needs of the domestic market, and first of all to saturate the domestic market with quality and affordable national goods (replenishment). At the same time, the comprehensive expansion of foreign economic relations, the growing integration into the world economy, the effective use of its capabilities are an objective necessity, such as easing the tax burden on economic entities, the population, optimizing the state budget and expenses incurred from it, curbing inflation, will seriously and positively affect the development of the national economy. Focusing on the factors of increasing labor productivity in the national economy, labor productivity measures the volume of hourly production of the country's economy. In particular, it tabulates the amount of real gross domestic product (GDP) produced by one hour of Labor. The growth of labor productivity depends on three main factors: savings and investments in physical capital, new technologies and human capital. In a market economy, it is much more important to calculate productivity by the

volume of products sold, since the increase in unfinished production and the accumulation of unsold product residues are not of positive economic importance. The level of labor productivity and its dynamics are influenced by many factors. Factors are said to be the destructive forces and causes that affect the change in labor productivity. While some of them contribute to an increase in labor productivity, others can cause a decrease in productivity: the first group of factors includes an increase in the power of labor productivity, an improvement in the organization of labor and production, an improvement in the social conditions of the working people, an unfavorable influence of natural conditions on the second group, As a conclusion, it can be said that the growth of labor productivity is directly related to the change in physical capital, new technologies and human capital. If labor productivity is growing, it can usually be traced back to the growth of one of these three areas.

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