

Раздел 4. «Социально-гуманитарные науки Экономика»

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Ways to reduce unemployment in an innovative economy

The development of innovative production relies on man as the key factor. The system of new economic relations in the innovative economy is formed by human capital, which is a system-forming factor.

Human capital possesses all the significant characteristics of capital in its political and economic representation. Human abilities have the properties of limited and accumulated resources; the result of the interaction of needs and abilities has the property of liquidity, reflects the property of value-added production, and ensures the reproduction of human capital.

Key words: human capital, global economic crisis, unemployment, single-industry towns.

The problem of employment is relevant in today's world, especially in the context of the global economic crisis. The modern economy is greatly influenced by the role of the labor market. The distribution mechanism is a complex one that connects workers to their workplaces.

The economy's productivity, growth rates, and other parameters are all impacted by this. The level of economic development of the country is determined by the unemployment rate, which is an important indicator. The unemployment rate is an economic indicator, which is one of the most crucial indicators in the labor market.

Unemployment, which manifests itself in the impossibility of a person who is ready to work to find a job, entails a decrease in the level of income of the population as well as an increase in social tension in society. Single-industry towns where residents work for the same enterprise or enterprises in the same industry are particularly affected by these issues.

The decrease in production entails a loss of labor potential for enterprises. In some cases, employers do not have the opportunity to save jobs that could ensure the development of the enterprise during a period of economic recovery.

The economic cost of unemployment is no less significant than its social consequences. First and foremost, it reduces the volume of gross domestic product production. A decrease in GDP leads to tax cuts and a narrowing of the tax base.

In addition, unemployment increases the state's spending on unemployment benefits and retraining the unemployed population. This means that the share of all other participants in the distribution of GDP is decreasing.

The role of unemployment as a factor of economic destabilization is not limited to the framework of today. The socio-economic costs of high unemployment can have long-term consequences, primarily due to the deterioration of the quality of human capital. For this reason, there will be a slowdown in economic growth, as well as the possibility of investing capital and creating new jobs.

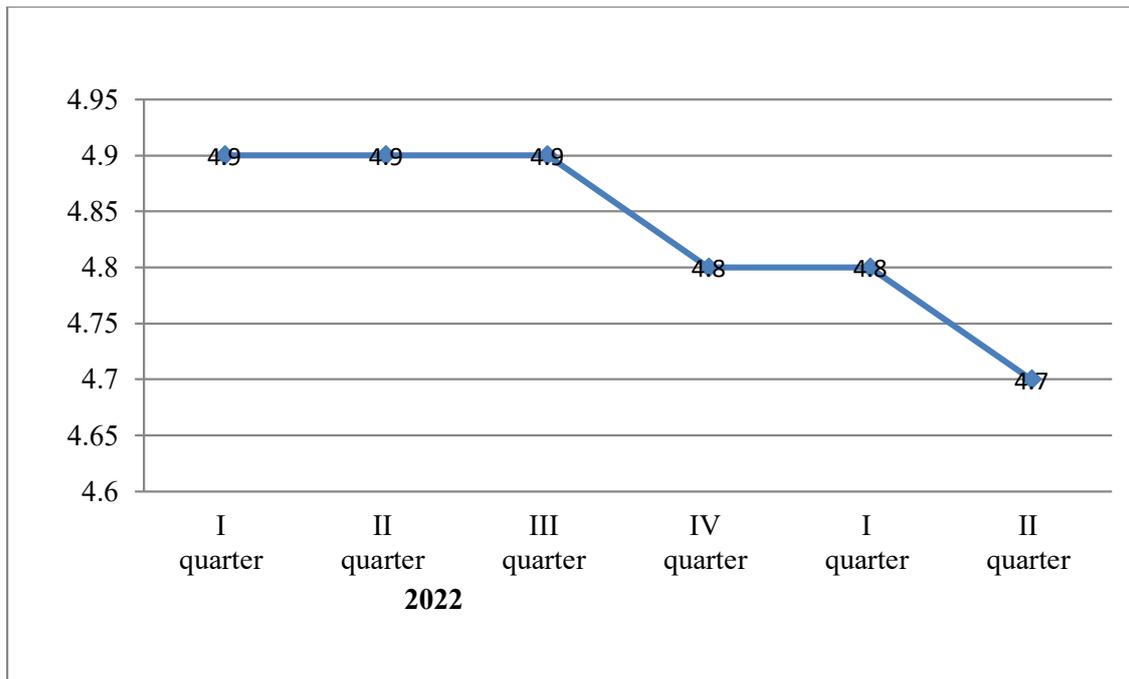
In our country, there are various types of unemployment, such as natural and cyclical unemployment. Due to these factors and the inconsistency of demand in the labor market by specialty or qualification, the applicant does not have the opportunity to find a job. Also in the construction and agricultural sectors, seasonal demand is noticeable. Seasonal unemployment is explained by the fact that it is due to seasonal fluctuations in the volume of production in certain industries.

Thus, in each region of our country, there is a unique labor market under the influence of various factors, such as the sectoral structure of the economy, population density, migration processes, the level of professional training, the activity of enterprises, the activities of the public sector, etc.

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The practice of world economic management shows that, one way or another, especially in crisis periods, without state intervention in social and labor relations, it is not possible to achieve stabilization in the labor market. However, the degree of state intervention is different, and depends on the peculiarities of the country's socio-economic development, which determines the relevance of the study of the state's role in reducing tensions in regional labor markets in modern innovative conditions.

At the end of the second quarter of 2023, according to the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 41.8 thousand people had applied to the employment authorities as jobseekers. In total, 31 thousand units were provided for employment; 8.2 thousand people were sent for vocational training or retraining; 8.2 thousand people took part in public works; and 4.4 thousand people took part in public works.



1 picture - unemployment rate 2022-2023

The unemployment rate decreased to 4.7% compared to the second quarter of 2022.

Officially, at the end of March of this year, 283.2 thousand people were registered as unemployed in the employment bodies of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The share of registered unemployed compared to the second quarter of the previous year increased by 0.8 percentage points and amounted to 3% of the labor force.

Innovative methods of reducing unemployment are the implementation of large infrastructure projects, the creation of target economic zones, and the formation of clusters in the field of traditional activities, which are simultaneously methods of diversifying the economy, forming a multi-layered economy, and promoting the general economic development of the region.

The implementation of large investment projects will cause the development of social, production, and transport infrastructure in the region, the placement of industries based on the use of local natural raw materials, and the involvement of various recreational resources in the economic turnover.

To address this problem, the most effective approach is to establish conditions that foster the growth of demand for goods.

Since labor market demand is derivative and depends on the situation in the markets for goods and services, employment will increase and unemployment will fall if commodity markets present more demand and additional workers need to be hired to satisfy it. The fewer people who apply for jobs, the easier it is to find work, even with the same number of jobs available.

Measures to reduce unemployment can be continued for a long time, but it is important to understand that all these programs cannot completely eliminate unemployment.

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The new active policy in the labor market should be carried out comprehensively, in several areas at once, and focus on the long term. It is important to adjust the general orientation of the state employment policy depending on the characteristics and prospects of regional labor markets. It is necessary to consider the experience of preventing and protecting against unemployment that exists in Kazakhstan, even though it has not been very successful in this process.

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Инновациялық экономикадағы жұмыссыздықты төмендету жолдары

Инновациялық өндірісті дамыту негізгі фактор ретінде адамға сүйенеді. Инновациялық экономикадағы жаңа экономикалық қатынастар жүйесі жүйе құраушы фактор болып табылатын адами капиталмен қалыптасады. Адами капитал өзінің саяси және экономикалық көрінісінде капиталдың барлық маңызды сипаттамаларына ие. Адамның қабілеттері шектеулі және жинақталған ресурстардың қасиеттеріне ие; қажеттіліктер мен қабілеттердің өзара әрекеттесуінің нәтижесі өтімділік қасиетіне ие, қосылған құн өндірісінің қасиетін көрсетеді және адами капиталдың көбеюін қамтамасыз етеді.

Түйін сөздер: адами капитал, жаһандық экономикалық дағдарыс, жұмыссыздық, моноқалалар.

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Пути снижения безработицы в инновационной экономике

Развитие инновационного производства опирается на человека как на ключевой фактор. Система новых экономических отношений в инновационной экономике формируется человеческим капиталом, который является системообразующим фактором.

Человеческий капитал обладает всеми значимыми характеристиками капитала в его политическом и экономическом представлении. Человеческие способности обладают свойствами ограниченных и накопленных ресурсов; результат взаимодействия потребностей и способностей обладает свойством ликвидности, отражает свойство производства с добавленной стоимостью и обеспечивает воспроизводство человеческого капитала.

Ключевые слова: человеческий капитал, глобальный экономический кризис, безработица, моногорода.

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