

The two most widely used methods of labor reorganization are expanding the scope of work and enriching its content.

The volume of work is the number of different operations performed by the worker and the frequency of their repetition. The scope is called narrow if the worker performs only a few operations and repeats them often. The scope of work is called broad if a person performs many different operations and repeats them rarely. The content of the work is the relative degree of the impact that the worker can make on the work itself and the working environment. This includes such factors as independence in planning and performing work, determining the rhythm of work and participation in decision-making.

The work can be reorganized by changing its scope or content. Consolidation of work refers to the improvement of the organization by increasing its volume. Enrichment of its content involves changes due to an increase in content. When being properly developed, the program for improving the organization and working conditions contributes to the development of a sense of employee satisfaction, an increase in the quality of work, a decrease in the number of absenteeism and staff turnover.

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INFLATION AND PRICE STABILITY

Inflation and price stability are crucial issues in the economy of every country. Inflation, defined as the increase in the price level of goods and services over a certain period, affects various aspects of economic life. Ensuring price stability is a task for central banks and governmental structures as it contributes to supporting economic activity and stimulating investments. It can have both positive and negative consequences for the economy. On one hand, moderate inflation can act as

a stimulus for consumption, as people tend to spend money more quickly in anticipation of further price increases. On the other hand, high inflation can lead to the devaluation of money, a decrease in purchasing power, and market uncertainties.

Price stability is a crucial factor in achieving economic growth and maintaining long-term stability. It promotes stability in the financial market, maintains trust in the national currency, and stimulates investments in the real sector of the economy. Ensuring price stability also helps avoid the negative impacts of inflation on fixed incomes and saved monetary savings. However, an excess of price stability can hinder economic growth, as it may encourage a lack of investment and consumption. Therefore, achieving a balance between maintaining inflation at an acceptable level and ensuring price stability is an important task for economic policies.

In the context of globalization and high competition, achieving and maintaining price stability requires not only domestic measures but also international cooperation. Global markets, currency exchange, and trade relations are integral parts of the strategies of countries in maintaining stability and effectively combating inflation. Thus, inflation and price stability are two necessary aspects for the balanced development of the economy. They interact and determine economic dynamics, requiring careful regulation and coordinated efforts at both the national and international levels.

It is important to note that managing inflation and achieving price stability is a complex task, as it affects different social groups and sectors of the economy differently. Effective monetary and fiscal policies, regulation of the money supply, and control over inflationary factors are key tools that help maintain a balance in these areas. Changes in price levels affect the purchasing power of citizens and their ability to save and invest money. Lack of control over inflation can lead to significant instability in markets and disrupt socio-economic order.

An essential element of the strategy for managing inflation is adaptation to economic and technological changes. The development of digital technologies, globalization, and changes in consumer trends pose new challenges for central banks and economic regulators in ensuring stability.

In the context of price stability, it is also important to consider the impact of external factors such as geopolitical events and changes in global markets. Insufficient price stability can lead to negative consequences for external trade and exchange rates.

All these aspects underscore the importance of continuous monitoring and adaptation of economic strategies. The modern globalized economy requires flexibility and innovation in addressing issues of inflation and price stability. Inflation and price stability are two interrelated factors that shape economic conditions. Balancing their levels is a crucial task for countries and international economic systems, contributing to sustainable development and the well-being of citizens.

In the context of the digital economy, inflation can be influenced by new challenges such as rapid changes in technological trends, e-commerce, and the use of cryptocurrencies. This raises questions for regulators regarding the adaptation of policies to the new realities of the digital world.

An integral part of management strategies is also social justice. High inflation can disproportionately affect vulnerable segments of society, increasing inequality levels. Therefore, it is important to consider social aspects when developing policies for price stability.

Overall, inflation and price stability are dynamic phenomena requiring continuous study and analysis. Changes in the global economy, technological progress, and shifts in consumer behavior present new challenges for economic policymakers. Adequate management of these processes is a crucial factor for achieving economic prosperity and social stability.

In light of changes in the global economy, where technological progress and globalization define new rules of the game, effective inflation management and support for price stability become crucial tasks. Flexibility, innovation, and adaptation are key elements of strategies aimed at addressing these economic challenges. Additionally, social responsibility in inflation management is an important aspect. Regulators should consider not only economic aspects, but also the impact of policies on the level of social justice and income distribution in society.

In the face of unpredictability and instability that may arise from the global political and economic situation, it is important to emphasize the significance of interaction and cooperation among countries. Common standards and coordination of political measures can help create a more stable and predictable economic environment.

Thus, inflation and price stability remain key components of economic management, requiring not only in-depth analysis but also flexibility and innovative

solutions. Successful management of these aspects is fundamental to achieving sustainable economic development and social harmony.

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JUSTIFICATION OF WAYS TO INCREASE THE COMPANY'S PERSONNEL PRODUCTIVITY

The issue of increasing the productivity of personnel becomes important in modern business conditions, where competition is growing, and requirements for the efficiency of the enterprise are becoming more stringent. The study of this issue is relevant from the point of view of improving the competitiveness and stability of the enterprise. And the definition and substantiation of specific areas that will contribute to increasing the productivity of the company's personnel is aimed at supporting effective functioning and achieving strategic goals.

In modern conditions of the market economy, one of the main problems associated with ensuring the normal and effective development of enterprises or organizations is the problem of personnel management [1]. In the near future, the best development will be achieved by those enterprises that place the main bet on human resources and their management.

At the current stage of the development of market relations, the basis of the stable and effective work of every enterprise is the presence of personnel who are able and ready to work, as well as possessing a high level of professionalism. The human factor is the main component of production, and the costs of improving the qualifications of personnel are considered necessary and effective investments of the enterprise. No matter what the latest technologies, innovative ideas are, they will never be effective, bring maximum benefit without highly efficient work, proper training and qualification of personnel. The growth of personnel potential is