

Unemployment In Uzbekistan And Causes, Features And Ways Of Its Prevention

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Abstract: *Achieving a high level of employment is one of the main objectives of the macroeconomic policy of the state. The economic system, which creates additional jobs, sets the task of increasing the amount of social product and thus satisfying the material needs of the population. When the existing workforce resources are not fully utilized, the system operates without reaching the limit of production capabilities. Unemployment greatly harms the vital interests of people, does not allow them to enter into a kind of activity in which they can most express their abilities or deprive them of such an opportunity, because people experience serious psychological stress. As already mentioned above, the unemployment rate is one of the main indicators for determining the general state of the economy, assessing its effectiveness. The requirements of employers for the level of qualification of workers and new recruiters are increased. Opportunities for employment of young people, women, pensioners, disabled people, persons released from places of deprivation of Liberty, graduates of educational institutions are being reduced. As a result of the decline in production, which is formed as a result of the interruption of economic relations, the economic conjuncture worsens, the accumulation of unemployment potential occurs.*

Keywords— Unemployed, employed, Labor, population, job, work, people

1. INTRODUCTION

Unemployed - this is a part of the population of the country, consisting of persons who have reached the age of manpower, are not employed and are looking for a job within the period established by law. At the same time, the unemployed are calculated on the basis of the data provided by the relevant authorities and institutions (for example, in many countries, Labor bar statistics are used), and the labor force is defined as the general indicator of the population of the country and the difference between certain groups.

2. METHODOLOGY

The population without adequate labor includes people who are not able to work because of their age and health: - persons who have not reached the age of adequate labor- persons who are in special institutions (places of detention, psychiatric clinics) - persons who have retired from the labor force (pensioners, invalids, etc.) It is important that the indicator obtained from the unemployment rate is only Arithmetic. It is necessary to assess the socio-economic consequences of unemployment, take into account the different types of factors that have different impact on the economy of the country and its social environment. There are several types of unemployment: frictional unemployment, which is due to the fact that people who left the previous place of work move to a new enterprise. The main sign of such unemployment is its short term. Institutional unemployment is associated with legal norms, the structure of

the labor market, factors that affect its demand and supply. Thus, excessive social payments will lead to a decrease in the job offer, contribute to an increase in the unemployment rate. Voluntary unemployment is due to the fact that among the hard-working population there are people who for some reason do not want to work. Technological unemployment is especially noticeable in countries where scientific and technological progress is combined with a high income level. Such a combination makes work reduction cost-effective. Structural unemployment occurs when large-scale structural changes in the economy occur under the influence of scientific and technological progress. In some areas, investment demand, product production and employment are increasing, in others, production is reduced and jobs are reduced. Regional unemployment occurs as a result of the imbalance between labor demand and supply in this region. It is formed under the influence of uneven economic development of the territories, is influenced by demographic, historical, cultural and other specific factors. Agriculture, construction, fishing, labor demand for the year there are drastic changes: seasonal unemployment, due to changes in the volume of production of certain industries. Partial unemployment occurs as a result of a decrease in demand for products of the enterprise. Workers are forced to work part of their working time due to lack of full-time work. Hidden unemployment is due to the fact that the employee has an official place of work, but at the same time there is no real work, he is not charged for his work and is not required in the activities of the organization. The main causes of unemployment are: - excess of the population (in general, the

world economy is labor - intensive, the rapid growth of the population contributes to this)-the determination of wage rates above the equilibrium level under the pressure of the movement of trade unions and socio - economic activity of the population-the substitution of capital labor during the period of the scientific and All these reasons, however, lead to unemployment or contribute to its further development. Uncontrolled development-this phenomenon can lead to serious macroeconomic consequences. As a result of high unemployment, the income of the population falls, that is, the decisive demand decreases. The decline in population incomes due to unemployment leads to a decrease in Real savings. Since the fund is an investment source, the state receives less tax revenue to the budget. The burden of unemployment at different levels affects different social groups. In addition, it should be remembered that unemployment is not only an economic, but also a socio - economic phenomenon. The social costs of unemployment include: - the growth of social pessimism - the growth of psychological tension - social activity (strikes, rallies, mass speeches) - the growth of crime. In the conditions of unemployment, the state is faced with the need to solve a complex problem, which is aimed at solving a number of socio-economic problems. In Uzbekistan, the calculation of the unemployed is carried out in two ways: on the basis of applying to the Employment Service and according to the results of the survey on employment problems in the amount of 0.06% of the population. "Quarantine measures aimed at preventing the spread of coronavirus infection during the COVID-19 period had a significant impact on the labor market," the report said. The number of persons in need of employment amounted to 1,94 million people. The unemployment rate among young people from 16 to 30 years of age reached 20,1%, among women 17,4%. According to preliminary data, the number of labor resources increased by 0,6% compared to the same period of the year 2019 and amounted to 19 million people. Due to the negative impact of COVID-19 on the activity of economic entities, the number of employed people decreased from 5% to 12,7 million people. The number of individuals engaged in individual entrepreneurship decreased by 167,5 thousand (46,4%) compared to the same period last year. This is the result of restrictive measures aimed at preventing the spread of coronavirus infection, the Ministry of Labor said. At the same time, by attracting 131,2 thousand people to paid public works, a sharp reduction in the number of employed in the official sector was not allowed, the ministry added. The number of citizens who came to work abroad amounted to 2 million people, which in the first half of last year amounted to 553,2 thousand people, compared to the first quarter of 2020-232 thousand people. The number of employed people in the informal sector of the economy (without taking into account the number of labor migrants working abroad) decreased by 2.1% or 105,3 thousand people compared to the end of 2019 and amounted to 5,1 million people. This happened on account of the reduction in the number of entrepreneurs who are engaged in temporary one-time and seasonal work (108,4

thousand), family enterprises and entrepreneurs (87,4 thousand) without the formalization of Labor Relations, as well as unregistered (110,6 thousand), the Ministry of Labor reported.

The number of people employed in peasant and private plots increased by 201,1 thousand on account of the increase in the number of citizens remaining in the quarantine period and a significant increase in the volume of subsidies allocation programs for the development of personal auxiliary farms from the Employment Assistance Fund. "Granting the right to entrepreneurship and self-employment incentive benefits and taking into account the labor experience allows to reduce the share of employment in the informal sector. In the first half of this year, the number of economically inactive population increased by 4,5%. This indicator expressed its resumption after the cancellation of restrictions, due to which during the survey, representatives of the sphere of entrepreneurship and services suspended work at the time of quarantine, preferring not to engage in other activities later. Between January and June, in order to reduce the negative impact of the pandemic COVID-19 in particular on the labor market, the labor authorities helped to provide employment to 588,2 thousand unemployed and unemployed citizens(of which 159,9 thousand people - 30 years old, 229,4 thousand women).In particular, 501.1 thousand people were provided with work on the account of employment and involvement in paid public works in permanent places of work, 15 thousand unemployed workers were sent to prepare for the profession, unemployment benefits were paid to 27 thousand unemployed in the amount of 10.1 billion sums. The unemployment rate in Uzbekistan in January-September 2020 was 11,1% and decreased by 2.1% compared to the first half of the year. In September, the Republican Scientific Center for employment and labor protection of the Ministry of employment and Labor Relations conducted a regular Social Survey in 108 cities and districts of the country. The study covered 490 self-government bodies, 4,9 thousand houses, 26 thousand citizens. In January-September 2020, the number of labor resources amounted to 19 121,3 thousand people. A person who exceeds the figure by 100,7% or 135,5 thousand people in comparison with the same period of the year 2019. The number of employed in economic sectors amounted to 13 205.2 thousand people, which increased by 3.7%(468.5 thousand people) compared to the first half of this year. The number of employed population in the official sector amounted to 5 673.8 thousand people in January-September of the year 2020 and amounted to 1.7% or 92.6 thousand people in comparison with the period of January-June of this year. The number of people employed in the informal sector amounted to 5 618.8 thousand people and in January-June of this year amounted to 9.9% or 504.2 thousand people compared to the same figure. This happened on account of the return of labor migrants who carried out their labor activity abroad to the domestic labor market and the increase in the number of employed in seasonal agricultural work. The number of expatriates amounted to 1 912.6 thousand people

and decreased by 128.3 thousand people or 6.3% compared to the period of January-June of this year. According to the results of the study, the number of people in need of employment was 1 642,5 thousand people. Among the economically active population, the unemployment rate was 11,1%. This figure was 17.1% among young people aged 16-30 years, 14.7% among women. In January-September of this year, the number of economically inactive population in our country decreased by 4 273.6 thousand people by 3% or 130,3 thousand people compared to the first half of this year. In January-September 2020, 910 201 services were provided to citizens who applied to the district (city) centers for Employment Promotion. 243 946 of the citizens who applied were provided with jobs, 500 499 were involved in public works, 25 384 were trained in the profession, 45 036 citizens were assigned unemployment benefits, 38 002 gave advice on issues related to Labor Relations.

The problem of unemployment is a difficult financial situation that requires job search for housewives, retirees, students. The increase in the number of unemployed people contributes to the following factors: - suppression of unemployment; - partial forced unemployment (reduced working day, reduced working week, Uzay ta'of vacation); - conditional unemployment (non-permanent work); - temporary unemployment (maternity leave ,care for the child, childhood disability, seriously ill and elderly people, exemption from care); - potential unemployment (in connection with disability); - structural unemployment (re-orientation, closure ,bankrolling); - the unemployment rate of young people (schools, vocational colleges and lyceums, graduates of higher education institutions); - the unemployment rate of young people who were expelled from educational institutions or ceased to study at their own discretion; - unemployment due to lack of professional skills; - unemployment as a result of forced migration (refugees) - unemployment returning from places of deprivation of Liberty; - those who; - unemployment as a result of natural disasters and extreme situations (destruction of enterprises and institutions as a result of explosions, earthquakes, floods, explosions or military actions). Here, not all real methods of replenishing the army of potential unemployed people are available. Sources that are not taken into account mean several population groups. As in every state, there is a certain part of the population that does not want to work in Uzbekistan-lumpen-element. This group is a permanent dependent of the state, does not go to the labor exchange and is not registered as unemployed. However, without putting pressure on the labor market, this mass of people, which, according to some estimates, has reached several million people, will constantly put pressure on the budget, especially when the law on pensions of poverty comes into force. The second group-junior-is directly or indirectly connected with the world. While the state is fighting crime, people entering the criminal groups fill the ranks of the unemployed. The third group is rich people, but officially nowhere to work, officially without work. The removal of administrative, legal

and economic restrictions that prevent the free sale of labor, that is, the abolition of the registration institution, the development of the housing market, the elimination of the monopoly on state property, the development of the state regulation of employment of the population are important for the elimination of unemployment in Uzbekistan. Measures to reduce unemployment are as follows: 1. Employment directly at the enterprise through the creation of new jobs(expansion or creation of divisions, re-training in other specialties); 2. Organization of Public Works (improvement of territories, forest massifs and city streets, work on vegetable bases, cleaning of agricultural products); 3. Encourage private entrepreneurship and encourage the self-employment of the population, develop small business (cooperation, cooperatives, farmer farms); 4. Training and retraining of unique specialties and professions 5. The use of flexible forms of employment (work-from-home, part-time, a week); 6. Employment opportunities for the population, job fairs, open doors day, etc. the G. extensive information about. Both during study and after graduation, young people often want to find a job, but not all are successful. Many are convinced that a high level of knowledge gained in an educational institution guarantees them employment, but in fact, education is not the only factor that employers take into account when recruiting. Work experience for the employer is not less. Among those surveyed, many began their work in the period from 18 to 21-th year. This is usually at the University, while studying in college.

3. CONCLUSION

The problem of unemployment and employment is leading in the development of every state. It depends on the standard of living of the population and the availability of people living outside the poverty line. Unemployment has been struggling for decades around the world and various measures have been developed to reduce it, which will help to solve one of the main problems of society. In a market economy, it is almost impossible to completely eliminate unemployment as a phenomenon, but it is necessary to take active measures to reduce it to an acceptable level, which ensures the normal functioning of the state economy and the well-being of each person. In this regard, the establishment of regional employment programs occupies a special place, on the basis of which it is possible to forecast the situation and develop a system of measures that mitigate its negative consequences. Basic printing and policy of employment and structured programmer's strategic expediency of the proposed measures: to create conditions for full, effective and free employment. The state should pay special attention to employment problems. The direction of the state policy in the sphere of regulating the labor market, monitoring the processes in the labor market, the forecast of their development, first of all, should be aimed at preventing crisis situations, mitigating tension in the labor market.

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