



SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF EXPANDING YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT PROTECTION OPPORTUNITIES

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Abstract

In this article, the socio-economic importance of youth employment, the impact of youth employment on GDP

Keywords.Youth, employment, employment, unemployment, GDP, depression, welfare.

Enter

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other normative legal documents stipulate that every person has the right to work, freely choose a profession, work in fair working conditions, and be protected from unemployment in accordance with the law.

In order to effectively solve the problems of youth, on June 30, 2021, the Presidential Decree "On the measures to fundamentally reform and bring the youth policy to a new level in the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted. In accordance with this decree, the Youth Affairs Agency was established, which has the necessary authority and financial resources to submit issues to state agencies in conducting youth policy.

Analysis and Results

Today, it is very important to keep young people busy. According to the statistics committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the number of people aged 0-29 in our country has reached 19.6 million, which means that its share in the total population is equal to 53%. The number of people aged 14-30 has reached 10 million, which is 28% of the total population. If the number of working-age population has reached 20.3 million, we can know that the share of 14-30-year-old population, that is, working-age youth, in the number of working-age population is 49.4%.

According to the data, about half of the working-age population is made up of young people. Their employment has a significant impact on the economy of our country.

We can consider the economic importance of population employment based on Oaken's law. According to this law, if the unemployment rate increases by 1%, the





country's GDP will decrease by 2.5%. The type of product or service produced by each working population is reflected in the country's GDP.

Table 2 Growth rates of GDP and unemployment in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2015-2021

Years	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
GDP growth rate	107.2	105.9	104.4	105.4	105.7	101.9	107.4
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.2	5.8	9.3	9.0	10.5	9.6

In 2021, the GDP grew by 7.4% and the unemployment rate was 9.6%. For comparison, 1 year ago, i.e. in 2020, the unemployment rate due to the covid-19 pandemic was high and amounted to 10.5%, and accordingly, we can see that the GDP increased by 1.9%.

From this chart, we have seen the economic importance of employment in the GDP growth rate.

The economic importance of youth employment is reflected in the increase in the country's standard of living and well-being.

The socio-economic importance of expanding youth employment and unemployment protection opportunities is as follows:

- reduction of depression among young people;
- as a result of the lack of free time of employed young people, they stay away from negative and foreign ideas;
- prevention of illegal activity and reduction of crime and fraud;
- prevention of divorces and family disputes in families;
- absence of illegal migration;

In the countries of the world, primary attention is paid to the creation of new jobs and employment of the population. Fulfillment of the requirements in this regard will ensure the employment of the able-bodied population and increase their income and standard of living. According to the information of the International Labor Organization (ILO): "In 2017, 13.1% of the world's working-age youth, i.e. 70.9 million were unemployed, this figure was 71.1 million in 2018. There are also serious problems of young people who are currently employed. Currently, 39% of young workers in the world - 160.8 million. people earn only \$3.1 a day. At the same time, according to the calculations of IOM experts



Table 1 Data on Youth Employment Status (Q3 2022)

	Area names	Number of applicants	Employed	Professionals	Those involved in public works	Those receiving unemployment benefits	Subsidies for young people	Employed people compared to applicants (in %)
1	Karakalpakstan Res.	35 356	7,980	4 054	3 888	985	557	22.5
2	Aandijon	23 196	6 354	3 258	5 055	805	168	27.4
3	Bukhara	23 495	9 010	3 240	1 769	1 573	1 346	38.3
4	Jizzah	28 541	5,980	4 835	2 414	392	546	29.9
5	Kashkadarya	48 847	7 867	5 186	3 045	1 210	756	16.1
6	Navoi	13 217	5 424	1 931	1 630	1 135	203	41
7	Namangan	29 557	11 539	4 684	2 998	617	610	39
8	Samarkand	48 222	11 907	4 297	2 890	1 898	633	24.7
9	Surkhandarya	45 260	5 880	4 866	2 729	566	264	13
10	Syr Darya	14 541	4 529	2 329	2 987	1 715	122	31.1
11	Tashkent v.	19,994	12 511	4 157	2 658	1 823	257	62.5
12	Ferghana	25,998	13 272	4 948	4 118	1 022	345	51
13	Khorasm	22,847	7 556	3 904	2 432	1 301	250	33
14	Tashkent sh.	8 415	6 093	4 251	912	133	162	72.4
-	Total	387 486	115,902	55,940	39,525	15 175	6 220	29.1

The information in the table shows that the percentage of those who applied for a job who got a job was the highest in Tashkent, and 72.4% of applicants were employed. After that, Tashkent region is 62.5%, Bukhara region is 38.3%. Surkhandarya region has the lowest indicator of the percentage of job seekers who applied for a job, making 13%.

Table 3 The ratio of the number of employed population to the number of working-age population

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Republic of Uzbekistan	68.2	68.7	69.2	67.4	68.1	66.0	67.0
Karakalpakstan Res.	58.1	58.1	58.3	62.9	62.9	62.0	61.1
Aandijon	71.5	72.3	73.0	69.6	70.1	66.5	68.2
Bukhara	73.4	72.9	72.5	70.7	69.3	68.3	67.2
Jizzah	58.1	59.1	60.0	61.6	67.1	66.2	67.5
Kashkadarya	63.3	64.3	65.4	64.8	63.9	60.9	62.2
Navoi	73.2	72.8	72.4	69.2	69.5	66.8	68.3
Namangan	60.5	61.9	63.4	63.8	66.4	65.0	65.5
Samarkand	67.6	68.7	69.7	66.3	65.3	63.2	63.7
Surkhandarya	64.3	65.4	66.6	65.2	67.0	63.9	64.5
Syr Darya	72.2	71.7	71.1	70.5	68.9	64.8	64.5
Tashkent v.	75.3	75.4	75.2	71.4	71.4	68.2	72.4
Ferghana	69.1	69.6	69.9	66.0	67.5	65.1	66.2
Khorasm	65.6	66.3	66.9	64.6	66.1	63.7	64.0
Tashkent sh.	81.1	81.0	80.8	77.5	80.1	81.7	81.3



The highest ratio of the number of the employed population to the number of the population of working age is 81.3% in the city of Tashkent. The next places are in Tashkent region with 72.4% and Navoi region with 68.3%. A decrease of 67% was observed from 68.2% in the period of 2015-2021. If the decline is not reversed and employment growth is not achieved, it may have negative consequences. These are:

- a decrease in the standard of living of the population; - increase in the level of poverty; - increasing dissatisfaction and mistrust of the population; - an increase in crimes, - an increase in illegal activity; - an increase in the number of divorces, which is a demographic problem.

In order to prevent these negative consequences, in accordance with the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to improve and increase the efficiency of work to ensure the employment of the population" implementation of annually approved programs for ensuring the employment of the population in the republic, improvement of employment mechanisms for vacant and quota jobs, effective measures for the development of effective forms of self-employment is happening.

Used Literature

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