



CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE AND WAYS TO ELIMINATE UNEMPLOYMENT

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Abstract

This article presents the causes of unemployment among young people, the economic and social consequences of unemployment among young people, and ways to eliminate the resulting unemployment.

Keywords: Unemployment, employment, demographics, labor resources, costs

Enter

Unemployment is all people in the country who are actively looking for work, but cannot find it. There are several causes of unemployment and ways to overcome them. The main cause of unemployment is the rapid increase in population. Naturally, as the population increases, the share of young people in the population increases due to the birth rate. This, in turn, requires the creation of suitable job opportunities for young people.

Currently, despite the fact that many reforms are being implemented in our republic to provide jobs to the unemployed people who need work, the need for jobs remains high.

As another factor causing unemployment, we can take as an example the automation of types of work in the production and service sector as a result of the introduction of new technologies. In order to save labor costs, the employer automates the tasks that the workforce can perform, reduces the number of employees engaged in these activities, and as a result, unemployment occurs.

At first, the manufactured products were packed by hand with the help of several people, when a single dentist treated a patient, and extracted a tooth, 4-5 people did it with his assistants, but now, as a result of the development of modern technology, the help of assistants is no longer needed. Today we do almost everything with the help of technology. This led to a decrease in the demand for labor.

As another cause of unemployment, we can take as an example the closure of enterprises, organizations, or exiting with a deficit. In turn, an organization with a deficit will have to reduce the number of employees as a result of not being able to pay salaries for its employees on time.





Low monthly salary and low qualification of the workforce can cause unemployment.

Analysis and Results

If we consider labor as a product, unemployment is an economic cost. We can say that the costs of a single person until he enters the ranks of labor resources are costs of labor power. Unutilized labor is compared to output produced but not sold. Economically, unemployment imposes several costs on the country.

- non-payment of taxes to the state budget;
- GDP decrease;
- allocation of allowances for economic support of the population due to unemployment;

Social costs resulting from unemployment include:

- improvement of qualifications, knowledge, skills and self-confidence;
- mental and psychological depression, increasing cases of suicide;
- disruption of the family environment, increase in the number of divorces
- increased crime and political unrest

We include the total population from 14 to 30 years old. As we know, the population of this age group is part of the labor force. 2022 year As of January 1, the number of labor resources in Uzbekistan amounted to 19 million 345 thousand people. 1 million 441.8 thousand people need work in the country, unemployment rate has reached 9.6%. The unemployment rate among young people was 17 percent, and among women was 13.3 percent.

Based on these data, we can say that unemployment rate is high among young people. With a high unemployment rate of 10%, youth unemployment currently stands at 17%, which could lead to serious problems..

According to the results of 2021, the unemployment rate in our republic has reached 9.6%, we can see below the unemployment rate by age and gender

Table 1

By age		By gender	
16-30 years old	Over 30 years old	Men	Women
15.1%	6.7%	6.9%	13.3%

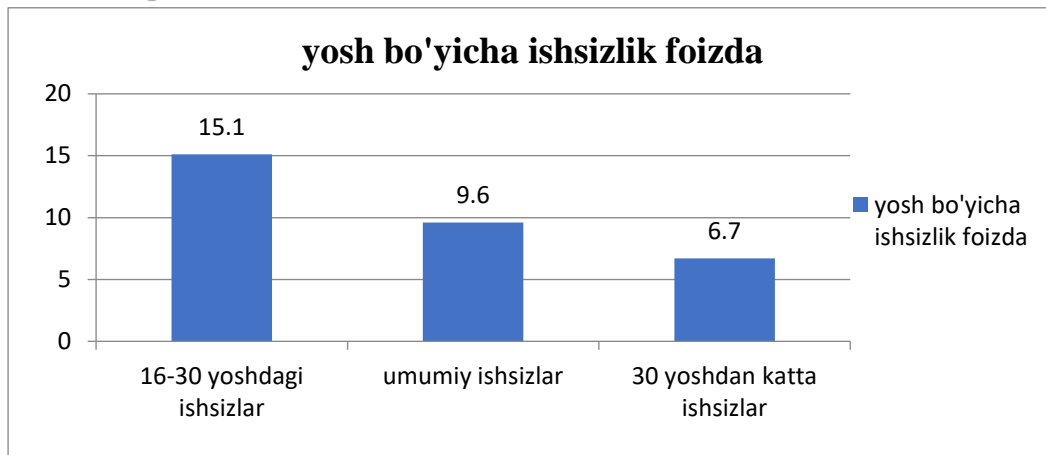


Figure 1. Unemployment by age (in percent)

If we look at the diagram, the level of unemployment in Uzbekistan is 9.6%, while unemployment among youth aged 16-30 is 15.1%. Based on these data, we can say that the share of young people in the total number of unemployed is high.

Table 2 Youth Employment Status Data (Q2 2021)

No	The name of the territories	Number of applicants	Those who are employed	Professionals	Those involved in public work	People recognized as unemployed since the beginning of the year (the number of people granted unemployment benefits)	Subsidies allocated to young people	Employed people compared to applicants (in %)	Those who were recognized as unemployed compared to those who applied (in %)
1	Republic of Karakalpakstan	31922	6413	1450	5070	1401	313	20.8	4.3
2	Andijan	17085	9336	3405	3691	1577	466	54.6	9.2
3	Bukhara	10022	5061	1360	2733	1036	2353	50.1	10.3
4	Jizzakh	12321	3590	2557	4894	1669	293	29.1	13.5
5	Kashkadarya	22381	5428	4121	3604	4833	1698	24.2	21.6
6	Navoi	6144	1987	1464	1711	1382	304	32.3	22.5
7	Namangan	15875	7706	3049	3209	2277	1002	48.5	14.3
8	Samarkand	15234	7141	3307	2929	2981	722	46.9	19.5
9	Surkhandarya	14727	3805	5904	3009	3598	471	25.8	24.4
10	Syr Darya	10884	3226	2400	1975	3697	327	29.6	33.9
11	Tashkent v.	11818	5868	2409	2283	2507	426	49.6	21.2
12	Ferghana	21595	12367	4225	3701	2836	439	57.1	13.1
13	Khorezm	14376	3758	2351	2586	3042	518	26.1	21.1
14	Tashkent sh.	7595	2455	2104	835	1398	166	32.3	18.4
15	Total	211979	78141	40106	42230	34234	9498	36.8	16.1



The information in the table shows that the percentage of those who applied for a job and got a job was the highest in Fergana region, where 57.1% of applicants were employed. Andijan region is followed by 54.6%, Bukhara region is 50.1%. Republic of Karakalpakstan has the lowest indicator of the percentage of those who apply for a job, which is 20.8%.

We know that the population grows in a geometric progression. But increasing the number of jobs to the same extent is a more difficult task. Based on the causes of unemployment, we will consider the ways to eliminate unemployment below.

- improving labor reserves, increasing the speed of their placement
- development of a system of benefits for enterprises that keep their existing staff and provide newly created jobs to citizens who have been looking for them for a long time;
- giving tax benefits to entrepreneurs who use labor force;
- taking preventive measures to reduce mass layoffs and ongoing unemployment;
- to provide conditions that allow a citizen to live a decent life and develop himself;
- development of programs to stimulate employment growth and increase the number of jobs;
- organization of youth employment services, development of educational programs and scholarships for students, reduction of taxes from enterprises using youth labor;
- reduction of the retirement age and increase in the period of education
- to create equal opportunities for work of able-bodied citizens regardless of political world view, social origin, religion and fight against corruption;
- to increase the legal literacy of citizens;
- increasing the qualifications of personnel and distributing them correctly based on their qualifications and expertise;
- giving tax breaks to the self-employed population;
- providing preferential loans to young people;
- reform the work system of organizations implementing migration policy and create conditions for migrants to work;

To sum up, youth unemployment remains a problem that needs to be solved not only in Uzbekistan, but also in the whole world. If the ways to reduce it are considered and the above measures are taken, it is possible to reduce unemployment to the natural level.



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