

UNEMPLOYMENT AND THE MAIN WAYS TO REDUCE IT

Zokirjonova Feruza Yuldoshevna

Tashkent State University Of Oriental Studies

94.654.06.54 feruzahon.d@mail.ru

Annotatsiya

Ishsizlik butun dunyo bo'ylab shaxslar, oilalar va jamiyatlarga ta'sir ko'rsatadigan muhim iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy muammodir. Agar odamlar daromadli ish topa olmasalar, bu nafaqat ularning moliyaviy barqarorligiga ta'sir qiladi, balki iqtisodiyot va ijtimoiy hamjihatlik uchun kengroq oqibatlarga olib keladi. Ushbu munozarada biz ishsizlikning turli qirralarini, jumladan, uning sabablari va oqibatlarini o'rganamiz. Shuningdek, biz ishsizlik darajasini pasaytirish va barqaror bandlik imkoniyatlarini yaratishga yordam beradigan samarali strategiya va siyosatlarni o'rganamiz. Ishsizlikning asosiy sabablarini bartaraf etish va maqsadli tadbirlarni amalga oshirish orqali biz hamma uchun foydali bo'lgan yanada mustahkam va inklyuziv mehnat bozorini yaratishga intilamiz.

Kalit so'zlar: mehnat bozori, mehnat resurslari, ishsizlik, bandlik, iqtisodiy o'sish, raqobat.

Аннотация:

Безработица является серьезной экономической и социальной проблемой, которая затрагивает отдельных людей, семьи и общества во всем мире. Если люди не могут найти оплачиваемую работу, это не только влияет на их финансовую стабильность, но также имеет более широкие последствия для экономики и социальной сплоченности. В этой дискуссии мы рассмотрим различные аспекты безработицы, включая ее причины и последствия. Мы также изучаем эффективные стратегии и политику, которые помогут снизить безработицу и создать устойчивые возможности трудоустройства. Устраняя коренные причины безработицы и осуществляя целенаправленные меры, мы стремимся создать более надежный и инклюзивный рынок труда, который принесет пользу всем.



Ключевые слова: рынок труда, трудовые ресурсы, безработица, занятость, экономический рост, конкуренция.

Abstract:

Unemployment is a significant economic and social problem that affects individuals, families, and societies worldwide. If people are unable to find gainful employment, this not only affects their financial stability, but also has wider consequences for the economy and social cohesion. In this discussion, we will explore various aspects of unemployment, including its causes and consequences. We also explore effective strategies and policies to help reduce unemployment and create sustainable employment opportunities. By addressing the root causes of unemployment and implementing targeted interventions, we strive to create a more robust and inclusive labor market that benefits everyone.

Key words: labor market, labor resources, unemployment, employment, economic growth, competition.

INTRODUCTION

Unemployment is the process of reducing the number of labor resources capable of working. The unemployment rate is defined as the ratio of the total number of officially registered unemployed to the number of economically active population (employed and unemployed). In 1991, the unemployment rate was 0.05%, in 1995 - 2.9%, in 2000 - 2.1%, in 2005 - 3.1%, in 2015 - 3.6%. The causes of unemployment are actually different. A number of them are related to the rationalization of production, the introduction of new labor-saving technologies, the transition to market relations, and new competitive criteria for evaluating the professional skills of workers. Among the causes of unemployment is the movement of workers for personal, subjective reasons. (seeking good working conditions, striving for self-realization, etc.). The purpose of this work is a detailed study of unemployment, its types and causes during the transition to a market economy. Unemployment and problems related to it constitute the main content of socio-economic labor relations in the labor market. The main goal of studying the problem of unemployment is to develop measures related to the expansion of the country's production and the further



improvement of the living standards of the population by improving the employment of the population. In order to reduce the level of unemployment in society, the creation of additional jobs, their employment should not lag behind the natural growth of the population.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Unemployment is a significant economic and social problem that affects individuals, families and communities around the world. In times of economic uncertainty, high levels of unemployment can lead to financial stress, inequality, and social unrest. Addressing the problem of unemployment requires a multifaceted approach that combines economic policy, education and training initiatives, and strategies to encourage the creation of new jobs. This type of unemployment results from fluctuations in the business cycle. During an economic downturn, companies may reduce their workforce due to reduced demand for goods and services, leading to layoffs and job losses.[3]

Structural unemployment occurs when there is a mismatch between the skills of the workforce and the requirements of available jobs. Technological progress, changing consumer preferences, and globalization can contribute to structural unemployment. Frictional unemployment is temporary and occurs as a result of transitions between jobs or people entering the labor market. This can occur due to factors such as job search, relocation, or a mismatch between job seekers and employers. Seasonal unemployment occurs in industries that experience regular fluctuations in demand based on the season. For example, there may be seasonal variations in employment levels in the tourism, agriculture and retail sectors. [2]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Economic growth is important for creating new jobs and reducing unemployment. Governments can implement policies to stimulate economic growth, such as investment in infrastructure, tax breaks for businesses, and financial support for entrepreneurship. Improving the skills and employability of the workforce can help reduce structural unemployment. Education and training programs that match the needs of industry and emerging technologies can increase employment opportunities for people. In many countries, they contribute significantly to job creation. Financial assistance, credit and support for the development of small and medium-sized businesses can stimulate employment and entrepreneurship can facilitate creation



and reduce barriers to recruitment. Implementing active labor market policies such as job placement services, vocational training programs, and wage subsidies to hire disadvantaged groups can help the unemployed re-enter the workforce. Stimulating innovation and entrepreneurship can create jobs in emerging industries and sectors will help.[1]

Government incentives to fund research and development, startup incubators, and entrepreneurs can stimulate economic growth and employment. Regional disparities in job opportunities can contribute to high unemployment rates in certain areas. Targeted initiatives to revitalize recovering regions, invest in infrastructure, and attract new industries will help solve regional unemployment problems.[5]

CONCLUSION

Unemployment is a complex issue that requires an integrated approach involving governments, businesses, educational institutions and communities. By addressing the root causes of unemployment and implementing targeted strategies to create jobs, improve workforce skills, and stimulate economic growth, societies can mitigate the effects of unemployment and create inclusive, sustainable labor markets. Through joint efforts and cooperation, we can work to reduce unemployment, increase economic stability, and improve the well-being of individuals and society as a whole.[4]

REFERENCES

1. Employment, unemployment, employment service. - M.: NIVA Rossii, 1996. - P. 185.[1]
2. Maslova I.S. Russian labor market. / I.S. Maslova - M.: Institute of Economics of the Russian Academy of Sciences, 1993. - P. 4-5.[2]
3. Gimpelson V. Private sector in Russia: employment and remuneration // World Economy and International Relations. - 1998. - No. 2. - P. 28;[3]
4. Kapelyushnikov R. Movement of labor and working places in Russian industry // Questions of Economics. - 1998. - No. 2. - P.23;[4]
5. Kostakov V. Problems of formation of the labor market // Economics and mathematical methods. - 1995. - No. 5. - P.39;[5].

