

Issues of Employment of Youth and Continuation of Study in Universities of the Country

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Abstract: The article discusses issues of ensuring youth employment. It is noted that youth employment in the Republic of Uzbekistan can solve not only the issue of providing useful work, the problem of employment, but also ensure growth in family budget income. To solve the employment problem, the training of highly qualified specialists through the joint efforts of interested countries is also important. As noted in the article, today industrialized countries need additional labour, so the migration of specialists to these countries under a labour agreement is important.

Keywords: jobs, labour agreements, migration, social security, family budget, cost efficiency, investment in education, business, entrepreneurship.

INTRODUCTION

National traditions are constantly being improved. But at the same time, we do not pay attention to the state of households and the distribution of their budgets, in particular taking into account their income for education, including the acquisition of professional skills. Because education, professional skills and investments made in human capital help, especially young people, take their place in society, influence their employment and income.

Investments in education, as well as investments in human capital, are one of the main, most important components that increase the standard of living of the population.

Investments from budgetary funds in human capital are aimed at increasing the productivity of workers and, accordingly, increasing their pay.

First, spending on education creates a workforce that is more skilled and more productive.

Secondly, there are health care costs, which are also of great importance. Good health - the result of effective spending on disease prevention, medical care, dietary nutrition and improved housing conditions - extends life expectancy, increases the working capacity and productivity of workers.

Thus, investments in human capital pay off over time, providing a return in the form of higher wages or the ability to perform satisfying work, and to society in the form of additional products of higher quality, and this makes it possible to increase tax revenues from wages to income budget [1].

In Uzbekistan, 10% of GDP and 23-39% of state budget expenditures are spent annually on the education system.

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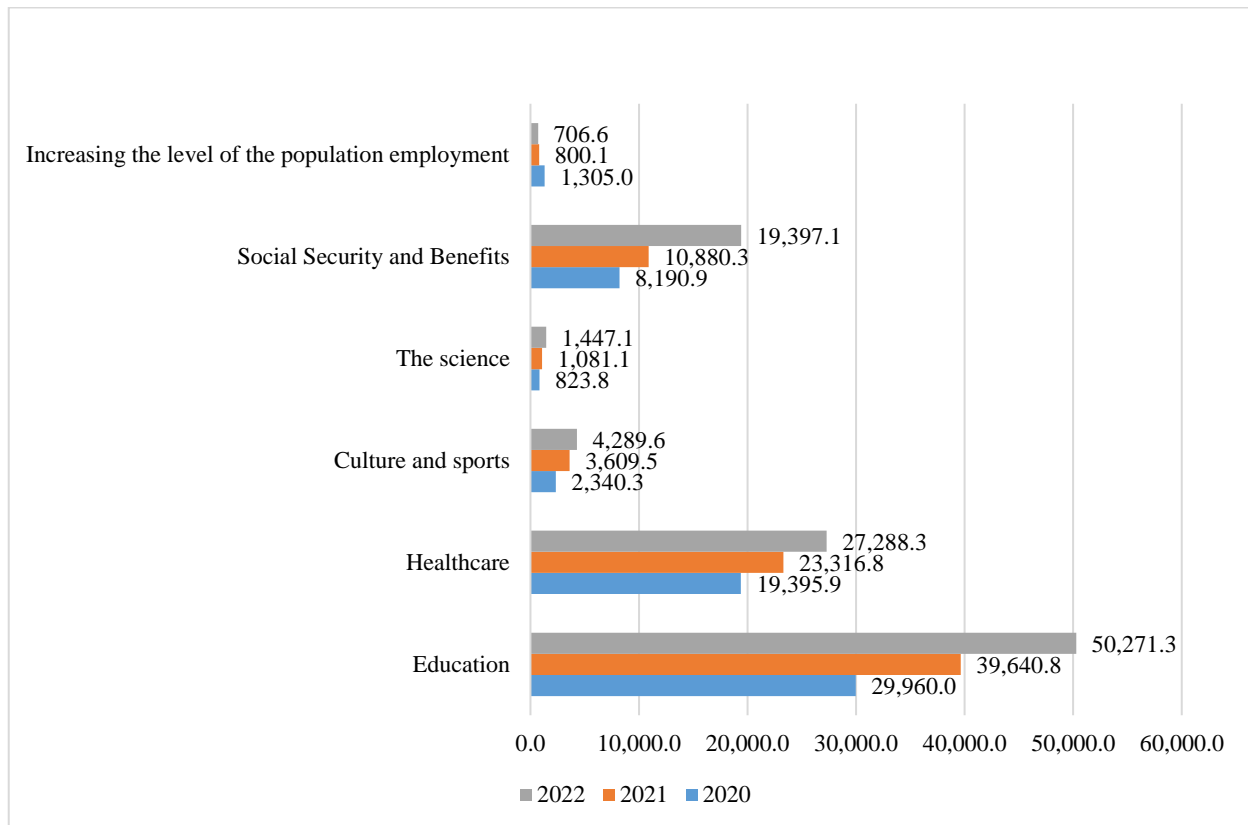


Fig. 1. Dynamics of state budget expenditures on the social sphere in the Republic of Uzbekistan, billion soums [2]

The invested budget funds in the future, as a result of investments, will affect the standard of living of the population and the growth of budget revenues. There are higher educational institutions in Uzbekistan, where up to 40 million students study. These educational institutions train young people in different professions for different sectors of the economy.

The high educational status of the head of the family, with his acquisition of professional skills in the process of learning, facilitates the entry of young people into the labor market, including through private entrepreneurial activity.

Employment, like other factors, affects the standard of living of the population. The higher the level of employment in the family, the higher the standard of living of the population. The higher the level of employment in the family, the higher the standard of living of family members, since employment primarily affects family income.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, trends are aimed at:

- providing women with equal access to vocational training, the use of new technologies, and the acquisition of new skills, in order to eliminate professional segregation;
- removing restrictions on employment opportunities for women.
- support for women in management and entrepreneurship.
- ensuring gender balance in leadership positions and at the decision-making level.

These issues remain a challenge for all emerging economies. In this regard, in Uzbekistan it is necessary to pay attention to the problems of youth employment by organizing temporary employment of persons aged 18-20 years from among graduates of secondary and secondary specialized vocational education institutions looking for work for the first time.

At the same time, attention is required to the problems of employment of adolescents aged 14-18 years. In the republic, work in this direction is being carried out more effectively. Active employment policy measures include the development and implementation of social programs for employment,



training and retraining of young unemployed women, as those in particular need of social protection. Here it is important to provide assistance to self-employed youth and support entrepreneurship, especially among women [3].

In the adopted state documents dedicated to the “Year of Support for Youth and Business”, youth problems and attaches great importance to the issues of employment and continuation of studies in higher educational institutions [4] for graduates of academic lyceums and vocational colleges. Proposals and recommendations were developed for further improvement of legislation in the field of labour and youth employment. Over the years of independence, up to 30 laws, 25 decrees and 24 resolutions of the President of Uzbekistan, 41 resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers, 32 departmental regulations were adopted on the issues of protecting the rights and interests of youth.

Within the framework of the State program “Year of Support for Youth and Business”, measures are provided aimed at solving issues of ensuring youth employment, eliminating unemployment among them, and creating opportunities for the realization of their potential and abilities. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, more than 500,000 new jobs are created annually, with an investment focus mainly for young people. A set of measures has been developed to radically improve work in the field of vocational guidance of youth, and the development of partnerships between educational institutions and enterprises. In total, tens of billions of US dollars were allocated for the implementation of all planned activities.

Now Uzbekistan is faced with the task of developing and implementing a comprehensive strategy for further transformations, focused on paying special attention to everyone today, paid to young people who want to migrate to foreign countries. According to the international labour agreement, it is planned to send more than 100,000 people to foreign European countries by 2024.

This year, an agreement between the Republic of Uzbekistan and Korea will come into force, which provides for the provision of more than 40 thousand workers for enterprises in Korea. Carrying out such measures, on the one hand, creates conditions for youth employment, and on the other hand, ensures the growth of the family budget. It is important.

In our opinion, the time has come for universities and professional colleges to also resolve employment issues for their graduates independently. To solve this problem, they need to begin joint training of specialists as a whole. This can help resolve issues of youth employment up to 30% under labour agreements in foreign countries. The Russian Federation also needs a large number of young labour resources, where more than 100 thousand specialists are now required to work in all spheres of the economy, including those who are ready to study at leading universities of the Russian Federation. Solving these issues, in our opinion, will replenish the family budget and reduce the number of unemployed people who also have a secondary specialized education and thereby turn the republic into a center for training specialists for most countries of the world.

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