

## UNEMPLOYMENT AS A SOCIAL INDICATOR OF ECONOMIC SECURITY

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### ANNOTATION

This article provides information on unemployment, the unemployment index, and the global unemployment rate

### INTRODUCTION

One of the main causes of socio-economic problems in society is unemployment, which is one of the most important indicators of economic security. Unemployment means the inefficient and insufficient use of the country's natural, labor, material, economic and financial resources. The Unemployment Index is a key indicator of the state of the labor market in countries and regions of the world, which is defined as the percentage of unemployed in the economically active population (expressed as a percentage). The unemployment rate is the most popular indicator of the state of the labor market and one of the most frequently cited indicators in the media and research, because it fully and meaningfully reflects the current situation in the local labor market and the scale and general state of socio-economic development of the country.

Unemployment is when some economically active people are unable to find decent work and become a labor force. In Uzbekistan, the concept of unemployment officially came into force with the adoption of the 1992 Law on Employment (a new version of this law was adopted on May 1, 1998).

World Unemployment Rate Data (2006)

Unemployment is one of the major socio-economic problems that directly affects human interests. For many people, the loss of a job leads to a decline in family living standards, unrest in their personal lives, and a serious psychological impact.

In the current economic life, unemployment is expressed as the supply of labor exceeds the demand for it. The reasons for unemployment are different: with the development of technology, labor productivity increases, and the labor force becomes less labor-intensive. In the economy, the balance of aggregate supply and demand is disturbed, and the reduction in market demand for goods also reduces the demand for labor, resulting in a surplus of labor; with the development of the economy, the demand for skilled labor will increase and the unskilled will no longer be needed; When the population grows faster than the workers, some of it becomes redundant and unemployed.

Just as the causes of unemployment vary, so do the forms. The main forms of unemployment are: frictional Unemployment - periodic unemployment for various reasons (moving to a new place of residence, changing professions, raising children, choosing a new job). This is voluntary unemployment. Structural Unemployment occurs when people who have worked in the old industries in a changed production structure have not yet mastered the skills needed for the new industries. Cyclical Unemployment - Unemployment caused by declining production due

to economic difficulties. This is forced unemployment. Seasonal Unemployment is the loss of seasonal employment after the end of the season. Hidden Unemployment is only the partial employment of those who are officially employed. This includes those who have a reduced working day or working week, or those who are on unpaid leave due to absence from work.

Along with the unemployed, the country makes up the labor force. The main purpose of studying the problem of unemployment in the economy is to expand the country's (enterprise) labor force by improving employment and to develop measures to further improve the living standards of the population.

It should be noted that the unemployed usually include not only those who have been laid off, but also those who have resigned voluntarily and are trying to find a new job. Unemployment structure includes 4 main categories of labor force depending on its causes: those who lost their jobs as a result of dismissal; those who resigned voluntarily; job seekers after breaks; first time job seekers. The relationship between these categories depends on the stages of economic development.

Unemployment at the level of 3-5% in the country is normal for the economy (natural limit of unemployment). To reduce unemployment, government employment programs will be developed, enterprises will be built, new jobs will be created, employees will be trained in new professions, and an employment assistance fund will be established.

Under labor law, the unemployed are paid unemployment benefits through labor exchanges.

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