

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTENT, CAUSES AND TYPES OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Pardayeva Ozoda

Scientific Supervisor, SBTSUE

Rabimov Shohruh

Master Student of SBTSUE

ANNOTATION

This article focuses on the socioeconomic substance, causes, and varieties of unemployment. The high degree of unemployment generates significant challenges in our country's economy. The article investigates the primary causes of unemployment, its many expressions, and methods for eliminating them. State policies, national and international experiences, corporate development, and other essential measures have been widely applied in the fight against unemployment. One of the most essential strategies to alleviate the socioeconomic problems of unemployment is discussed in this article.

Without studying unemployment issues, it is hard to completely comprehend the labor market and social-labor interactions. Unemployment is an unavoidable component of a free market economy.

Keywords: unemployment, population, labor.

The primary purpose of analyzing the unemployment problem is to propose strategies connected to raising the country's output and further enhancing the population's standard of life by increasing employment. To lower the degree of unemployment in society, extra job creation and implementation should not lag behind natural population increase. It is well known that Uzbekistan stands out among the world's countries due to its fast rising population. Our republic's population grows by 550-600 thousand individuals every year, while the number of working-age people grows by 250-300 thousand. This, in turn, necessitates ongoing study towards boosting population employment and decreasing unemployment. This necessitates the development of methods to increase productivity and create new employment. Otherwise, an increase in the number of jobless people will lower the population's quality of life. In this regard, we need first thoroughly examine the idea of unemployment and its significance.

Typically, governments establish the idea of unemployment in accordance with the UN, International Labor Organization (ILO), Economic Cooperation and Development Society. According to the International Labor Organization's 13th Convention, "unemployed persons" are citizens who do not have employment, are willing to work, and are seeking for work. Following these fundamental qualifications, additional prerequisites are necessary in many nations to designate a citizen as jobless.

In the United States, for example, if you have not been employed in the past week and have applied for a job (directly to an employer or through the state employment office) in the last four weeks, you are considered jobless.

In Japan, an unemployed person is defined as someone who has not worked for an hour in the previous week, but in the United Kingdom, an unemployed person is someone who has not worked in the previous week, has been seeking for employment during this time, or has been

unable to look for work due to sickness. Some nations' laws identify jobless persons as those who have been fired from their employment yet have a long service history.

Persons who do not have (work income), are registered as jobseekers in the local labor body, are ready to work, undertake vocational training and retraining, and enhance their credentials are recognized under the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Employment of the Population."

The following four requirements must be completed in order to be regarded as jobless. The first need is that the citizen be able to work and not be entitled to a pension under present legislation. Article 77 of the "Labor Code" states that the minimum legal working age is 16 years old.

The second requirement is that a citizen not have a job or wages.

The third need is that the citizen be willing to labor. A citizen's readiness to work is demonstrated by his formal application to the local labor body seeking employment, re-registration at the labor body within the prescribed time frame, and acceptance of an approved job given by the labor body. The fourth need is that a citizen register as a job seeker with the local labor agency and submit all required documentation.

To clarify the idea of unemployment, it should be remembered that the jobless are individuals who actively offer their services in the labor market and are seeking for work, and this should be considered by the state when regulating economic relations of employment. It is not always acceptable to interpret the term "unemployed" broadly as the population who are not employed in the national economy, because it includes both those who are actively looking for work and those who are not looking for work, as well as those who are not in paid work. People who claim to take his position but do not assist him in being acceptable in terms of his career, health, and internal structure were also mentioned. The jobless are people who have achieved a specific age, were unemployed during the reporting period, are ready to start work immediately, and are actively seeking for employment, according to International Labor Organization guidelines. As a result, in nations moving to a market economy, a person seeking jobless status must fulfill the following criteria:

- the unemployed must be registered as jobseekers at employment service offices;
- to be considered unemployed, a person must be actively looking for work (usually one to four weeks before applying to the employment service);
- the status of unemployed and the right to receive unemployment benefits are only granted to people who have previously worked;
- unemployment should not begin voluntarily;

The unemployment rate is the major statistic that shows the present situation of the labor market and how it has changed over time.

The unemployment rate (N) is defined as the ratio of persons with unemployed status (I) to economically active population (F) on the relevant date based on the circumstances at the start (or end) of the period:

$$IQ/F*100\%$$

In most nations, the degree of unemployment is seen as one of the most important social elements influencing economic progress.

Unemployment causes and kinds

Different economists hold opposing views on the true causes of widespread unemployment. According to popular belief, J.M. Keynes "...strongly rejected the idea of lowering wages as a cure for unemployment, and rejected investment, government spending, and consumer spending other than net exports - and the latter - the main part of total demand."

The history of the origin and expansion of unemployment in Uzbekistan, in our opinion, demonstrates the truth of Keynes' beliefs. The unemployment rate has been continuously growing to some level since the formal recording of the jobless, and the greater the employment rate, the lower the unemployment rate. Western economists often link economic expansion with more employment, and recession with increased unemployment. In truth, economic growth in a fully functioning market economy of the industrial kind always entails the development and extension of industries, which means more jobs. However, in undeveloped nations, such a link is not clear. Rapid industrial growth, for example, has not resulted in a matching increase in employment in many emerging nations. Economists ascribe this phenomena to the rate of urbanization being significantly faster than the rate of industrial expansion, as well as the low level of skills of the population moving from the rural to the city.

The lack of proof of a direct relationship between population employment dynamics, GDP, and unemployment appears to be a logically paradoxical phenomena. Two facts are surprising: first, the decrease of unemployment, which leads to GDP growth; and second, the reduction of unemployment and employment.

These events, in our judgment, cannot be explained just by statistical mistakes and the complexities of the rules for receiving unemployment benefits. The apparent excellent economic growth indices can explain the drop in employment for two reasons. First and foremost, the large degree of hidden unemployment has been maintained, and it is releasing its potential to the open market even under stable conditions. Second, there has been an increase in covert employment.

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According to the most prevalent reasons of unemployment in our nation, the following are the most common:

- latent, which is mostly found in agricultural production sectors and necessitates a lower real work force. In practice, the hidden form of unemployment is political as well as economic.
- seasonal, giving work for a certain season depending on agricultural product production, processing, and preparation. It is permissible to incorporate it in the sentence of regular unemployment. The volume of seasonal unemployment is manifested as the combined effect of

seasonal factors of labor demand and supply; • technological change, which occurs as a result of scientific and technological achievements, or as a result of manual labor being replaced by machines; • structural change, which occurs with the emergence of new branches of the economy or the termination of old ones, and changes in ownership forms.

The theoretical underpinning of the socioeconomic substance, causes, and varieties of unemployment necessitates the disclosure of the unemployment situation's criteria and indicators. Because the primary criteria and indications of unemployment are crucial in controlling the establishment of suitable employment for the working population.

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