

# Topical Issues of Poverty and Unemployment Reduction, Comprehensive Protection of Labor Migrants and Creation of Decent Jobs

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**Abstract:** This paper presents an assessment of trends in poverty and inequality in the country. The paper examines various definitions and indicators of poverty, inequality, social exclusion, vulnerability and resilience, and concludes that data on income poverty provide important but incomplete information on the region's sustainable development challenges, which is typical of countries with a medium income level.

**Keywords:** Personnel, education, trends in poverty indicators, employment, income growth and poverty reduction, government programs to reduce poverty in the country.

## INTRODUCTION

In the structure of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is precisely on the basis of demographics that the young rising generation and the middle-aged population predominate, i.e. that part of the population that is able-bodied, active, able to develop comprehensively, think rationally and build ambitious and progressive plans and goals. According to the statistics of Uzbekistan, in 2020, the number of people aged 10 to 29 years old was 11.6 million people, and people aged 30 to 49 years old amounted to 9.5 million people<sup>1</sup>. In my opinion, it is this category of citizens that needs to be studied, stimulated, supported comprehensively, social and professional programs should be developed for their development, which institutions have already been created for the normal functioning of this category of citizens, and which ones still need to be created.

Everything starts with education. The life path of every person, starting from his childhood, originates in the family, later develops and develops within the walls of a school, college or lyceum, universities, and then a person already has certain skills and knowledge that can help him find his profession and realize himself in life. The transition to the 11th school education is considered the most convenient, correct, rational and effective way of education that many have been waiting for, and which can also lead to the improvement of curricula and disciplines not only in secondary schools, but also higher in the educational levels.

Our opinion about current education is that teachers in schools should teach in such a way that these skills and abilities are sufficient to enter higher educational institutions, bypassing colleges, lyceums and tutors, and also so that the level of education in public and private schools is not divided.

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Of course, there should be competition, but not in the direction of worsening education in state educational institutions. Fortunately, our government pays great attention to teachers and doctors as an increase in their earnings, so teachers should also keep up with the times, improve their knowledge and qualifications, and acquire new advanced knowledge in their respective areas of teaching. And universities, in turn, should expand the flow of students in their areas, or open up new areas of study that are relevant in our time. Universities should also look for ways to cooperate and cooperate with foreign universities on the exchange of students, create joint programs, or enter into agreements for passing internships for students in international organizations.

## **LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS**

Assessment of the standard of living of the population and research on it began in the 20s of the 20th century, in this regard V.I. Rutgeiser, V.F. Mayer, N.I. Buzlyakov and others conducted scientific research. In their scientific research, the standard of living of the population was scientifically researched, taking into account the lifestyle of the inhabitants of their countries, the location and development of productive forces. All this had a positive effect on the pace of research in the field of studying the standard of living of the population, and on the development of the system of indicators. Local scientists K. Abdurahmonov, Y. Abdullayev, H. Abulkosimov, A. Vahobov, G. Saidova, S. Gulomov, B. Goyibnazarov, E. Akramov, H. Mukhitdinov, A. Olmasov, R. Khasanov discussed the problems of assessing the standard of living of the population. , Sh.Shodmonov, M.Khakimova, D.Rahimova, N.Zokirova and others have widely described in their works.

As Y.Abdullayev noted, the income of the population represents the sum of money and in-kind funds received by family members in a certain period. The level and composition of needs always increase in demand, directly affecting the amount of his income.

K.Abdurahmanov defined the standard of living of the population as follows: "Standard of living means the level of provision of necessary material and immaterial benefits and services of the population, the level of their consumption".

As noted by I.I.Eliseyeva, the level of monetary income of the population of the regions of Uzbekistan is estimated by the presence of significant stratification in the socio-economic development of the regions. This is due to several reasons. One of them is natural raw materials of strategic importance

is the uneven location of mines: usually an appropriate processing plant is built near each such mine.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The level of education in the country is still weak, ineffective, many have to take retraining courses because of the discrepancy between the acquired knowledge and today's realities. The literacy rate for young people aged 15 to 24 in our country is 100% in 2020, and the literacy rate for adults aged 15 and over is 99.9%<sup>2</sup>. These are quite high indicators that we have achieved thanks to various programs in the field of education. It is worth noting that at present much attention is paid to the study of many foreign languages among young people so that they can freely explain and express their thoughts abroad, and this also has a positive impact on careers in foreign companies.

For comparison: the literacy rate of young people aged 15 to 24 in China is 100%, in India - 96.9%, in Morocco - 97.7%, in Belarus - 100%, in Brazil - 100%, in Spain - 100%, in Greece - 99.8%, in Indonesia - 99.9%, in Italy - 100%, in Malaysia - 100%, in Russia - 100%, in Singapore - 100%, Thailand - 100%<sup>3</sup>.

It is also worth noting the great contribution to the education of the El-Yurt Umidi Foundation, which promotes and supports the education of gifted youth abroad.

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In addition, I would like to propose an idea that is also in demand in developed countries - this is payment for tuition for students who are already working and have contributed to the development of the company, by the employer. Such cooperation between the company, future personnel and higher education institutions can motivate students to work efficiently and effectively, as a result of which their work productivity will increase. As I mentioned above, young people need to be supported and stimulated, and this direction will be social support for students. It is also necessary to attract students to engage in science and technical development, to show the importance of scientific work in all areas of the economy.

For our republic, this indicator is small and insufficient. My conclusion is that either our youth cannot find work, or there are not enough jobs created. In the future, it is necessary to improve this indicator and bring it to the level of developed countries, because in my opinion, our youth should work for the good of their country, make it better, and not migrate to more developed countries, so our government it is necessary to improve the quality and standard of living of the entire population, provide ways for the economic security of citizens, and take all measures to improve the well-being of the people.

According to the data presented in the table for foreign countries, one can observe a positive situation in the quality of employment of people of retirement age, which, unfortunately, is not observed in our country, since we have a certain age limit for hiring and employment. In my opinion, this is a rather wrong view of the current situation, a person with many years of experience and a lot of knowledge behind his back is the most highly qualified specialist.

Fortunately, the minimum amount of pensions is increasing, but still it is far from the sufficient amount required for living:

**Table 1. Minimum retirement pension**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Minimum size old-age pensions, thousand soums	254.7	292.9	336.9	396.5	436.1

**Table 2. As for the level of wages in our country**

Identifier	2016	4th quarter 2017	4th quarter 2018	4th quarter 2019	4th quarter 2020
Average monthly nominal accrued wages, sums*	1 293 764.27	1 457 777.99	1 822 687.38	2 324 614.66	2 673 284.53

According to the table, it can be seen that the size of wages increases in a small amount, and in addition, real wages differ sharply from the statistical ones. What can I say if on the Internet there are still advertisements for a salary equal to the minimum wage (747,300 soums) or a little more; if graduates with university diplomas find it difficult to find a job; if they treat each other disrespectfully, "look down" at trainees whom they do not want to train; if employers abuse the probationary period, which I would cancel or reduce to one month. You can learn the skills and abilities of a new employee in a week, and at the same time he must live and provide for his family, in our opinion this is dishonest and unfair, when some of our organizations have to train more than 6 months on an unpaid basis.

We want the concept of "cheap labor" to be completely eradicated from the thoughts of our people and the international community; to treat our staff as highly qualified specialists. With such an attitude towards their people, their honor and dignity, pride in the country are lost. It is wrong to pursue such a policy of low wages among foreign investors or entrepreneurs. Yes, it may be beneficial for businessmen, but it is

disastrous for the people, the people should not survive or exist, they should live fully, prosper in well-being, believing that tomorrow will be even better, and not that prices will increase or devaluation of their income.

**Table 3. Information on the income of the population:**

No. p / p	Name indicators	2016	2017	2018	2019	January-December 2020
1.	Real total per capita income, thousand soums	5503.46	6227.81	7300.20	9008.44	10385.90

These figures still do not show the real situation on the labor market. Such indicators were obtained due to the high salaries of certain individuals. But what about those who live on less than 3-4 million soums per month? Statistical indicators are growing, but the real picture of the market does not change. It is necessary to review the entire labor market, what kind of specialists our country has, who are trained in universities, and whether there are new professions for which training is being conducted. It is necessary to provide such information in a different way, in my opinion, for example, persons receiving from 800,000 to 2 million soums per month amount to so many thousand or million people, then persons receiving from 2.5 to 4 million soums per month, amount to so many thousand or million people, and so on in increasing wages, until it reaches its maximum value.

**Table 4. Unemployment rate:**

Countries	2019	2020
Republic of Uzbekistan	9.0	10.5
Great Britain	3.9	4.5
Germany	3.04	4.2
Italy	9.9	9.1
Canada	6.1	9.6
China	4.3	3.8
Russia	4.6	5.8
USA	3.7	8.1
Turkey	13.5	13.1
France	8.4	8.2
South Korea	3.7	3.9
Japan	2.3	2.8
Australia	5.3	6.5
Switzerland	4.6	3.1
Norway	3.4	4.6

Of course, all these indicators depend on economic development, the availability of a sufficient number and accessibility of jobs, an increase in the income of the population, the possibility of obtaining education, the availability of medical services, communal infrastructure, high-quality drinking water supply, and the environment. At the same time, as the experience of countries successfully overcoming poverty shows, it is impossible to eliminate poverty without a comprehensive synchronous development of social, economic, cultural areas of human life.

The head of our government made many presentations on the adoption of measures and programs to reduce poverty in the country and improve the socio-economic situation in the country; every year, funds are allocated from the budget to combat poverty; this issue is also considered in the Action Strategy for

five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021; Poverty reduction programs such as “Every family is an entrepreneur”, “Youth is our future”, “Obod qishloq” and “Obod mahalla” were undertaken, the implementation of which contributed to employment and improved living conditions of citizens.

## CONCLUSION

According to the implementation of practical actions for 2020-2021 to restore economic growth and continue structural changes, Uzbekistan is developing a Poverty Reduction Strategy until 2030. This work includes the development of a methodology and the introduction of the best world practices in the field of assessing and classifying poverty, identifying those in need and improving mechanisms for targeted support measures. The Center for Economic Research and Reforms, together with the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction, has already developed a draft Concept for Poverty Reduction in Uzbekistan.

The solution to the problem of poverty reduction due to the pandemic has become much more complicated, while becoming more and more urgent. And in this situation, it is very important to use the most advanced developments in this area in order for the emerging Poverty Reduction Strategy in Uzbekistan to be the most effective and efficient.

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