

NEAR PROSPECTS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF NEW JOBS FOR YOUTH IN NON-AGRICULTURAL NETWORKS

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Abstract

In this article, based on the use of modern and highly adequate econometric models and their related application packages, the creation of new jobs for rural youth in the non-agricultural sectors of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the short-term prospects of employment in them are determined. Based on it, the important socio-economic importance of developing modern types and means of providing employment to rural youth in non-agricultural sectors in the near future, creating new jobs has been revealed.

Keywords: non-agricultural sectors, rural youth, employment, unemployment, employment, econometric model, forecast, labor resources, labor market, new jobs.

Enter

Relevance of the topic. The high rate of youth unemployment is becoming a factor of socio-economic instability in many countries. According to the International Labor Organization, starting from December 2019 and continuing until now Due to the pandemic, 20 percent of the world's youth have lost their jobs. **As a result of the coronavirus pandemic, one in five young people in the world became unemployed**, and the employment of those working decreased by 23 percent [1].

It is known that since the end of February 2020, unemployment among young people has suddenly increased. More girls are unemployed than boys. Due to the pandemic, young people are not only unemployed, but their educational process and professional training are derailed, especially for those starting a new job or switching from one job to another.

According to the International Labor Organization, the youth unemployment rate in 2019 was 13.6 percent. Around 267 million young people in the world are unemployed, have no education or vocational training. Those between the ages of 15-24 and employed are often poorly paid, informally or as migrants [2].

As a result of the globalization process, this situation did not escape Uzbekistan. According to the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations, "The pandemic has had a negative impact on all countries. Even before the pandemic, the number of unemployed in Uzbekistan was on average about 1 million 350 thousand, when the pandemic began, a number of enterprises were suspended, and the number of unemployed approached nearly 2 million.[3]. The situation is more complicated, especially in our rural areas. Labor migration of young people has almost stopped. Currently, about 550,000 citizens of Uzbekistan could not leave for work in other countries. Existing jobs are unable to reduce the unemployment rate among rural youth nationwide. In such a situation, it is more urgent to create new jobs for young people and ensure their employment in non-agricultural sectors of rural areas using existing reserves.

By this time, the situation in rural areas has changed from the point of view of socio-economic needs, in which processing industry, service industry and other sectors are becoming the main economic

sectors. Focusing on issues related to the establishment of agricultural clusters, development of the processing industry, expansion of the service sector and other industries in rural areas **in non-agricultural industries for young people** creating new jobs, creating an opportunity to reduce unemployment among young people[4].

2020 - within the framework of the State Program "Year of Science, Enlightenment and Digital Economy Development", the government plans to ensure the creation of 500,000 new jobs this year at the expense of guaranteed funds for projects in various directions.[5]. Most of these jobs are created in rural areas and a significant part of them are employed by young people.

The purpose of the study on the basis of the implementation of fundamental economic reforms creation of new jobs for rural youth in agricultural sectors and determination of short-term prospects of employment in them consists of developing scientifically based conclusions and recommendations.

Methodological foundations and methods of scientific research.

The research includes systematic analysis, comparative analysis, macroeconomic analysis, grouping, experimentation, decomposition, adaptive methods, innovative and integrative approaches, from modern and highly adequate econometric models and statistical analysis methods was used.

Analysis and results

As one of the main factors of positive economic development in rural areas for young people can be seen in the increase in the amount of creation of new jobs (Table 1).

Table 1

**For young people in rural areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan
changes in the organization of new jobs[6], (piece)**

No	The name of the areas	2017 year	2019 year	In 2019 compared to 2017, in %
1.	Republic of Karakalpakstan	4738	5609	118.4
2.	Andijan region	8458	9744	115.2
3.	Bukhara region	6343	6999	110.3
4.	Jizzakh region	5304	5799	109.3
5.	Kashkadarya region	6106	7092	116.1
6.	Navoi region	4825	5378	111.5
7.	Namangan region	7080	8083	114.1
8.	Samarkand region	10953	12995	118.6
9.	Surkhandarya region	4081	4950	121.3
10.	Syrdarya region	3052	3560	116.6
11.	Tashkent region	18701	21857	116.9
12.	Fergana region	10474	12401	118.4
13.	Khorezm region	6684	7393	110.6
	by republic	96799	111860	115.5

As can be seen from Table 1, during the years 2017-2019, our republic by rural areas for young people the number of created jobs increased by 15.5 percent. This trend of job growth is characteristic of all rural areas of the republic. Especially in the rural districts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan,

where youth unemployment is high for young people it should be noted that the number of created jobs increased by 18.4 percent.

In 2019, in accordance with the approved parameters of the program for creating new jobs in rural areas and ensuring population employment, it is planned to create 102,726 jobs for young people, and in reality 111,860 jobs were created or program implementation increased by 8.9 percent.

Our republic is a village by places. Almost half of the new jobs for young people are the creation of small enterprises, micro-enterprises, the further development of individual entrepreneurship, the service sector and crafts, contract construction, including the repair and reconstruction of houses. is being created at the expense of expansion.

In the non-agricultural sectors of the regions of our country for young people special attention is paid to the creation of new jobs, the number of which is increasing every year. In particular, in 2019, a total of 74,197 in this field new jobs for young people were created, which means 11.2% more than in 2017 (65,887).

Our research revealed that in 2019, it was established in the rural areas of our country new for young people 43.3 percent of jobs are mainly created at the expense of small projects (local projects, without taking loans at the expense of own funds). New jobs for young people created in rural areas are jobs created at the expense of loans and funds from various funds (25.5%), large projects (13.4%), craft development (7.8%), social and other objects commissioned on the basis of state budget funds and public-private partnership conditions (5.5%), on the basis of non-functioning, inefficiently used buildings and unfinished objects (4.6%) new jobs are created.

Also in rural areas of our republic in 2019 36.7% of the total number of new jobs created for young people from sources of loans and creation of jobs at the expense of funds from various funds - from the funds of commercial banks, 36.6% - "Youth - from the funds of our future fund, 14.2% - from the funds of the support fund for farmers, peasant farms and landowners, 6.7% - the state fund for employment assistance 5.8% - from the funds of regional funds for the promotion of the creation of new jobs.

In general, investments, loans and savings of various state and local programs in our country, in particular, The processing industry, construction and service provision at the expense of the funds of the "Yoshlar-Kelajagimiz" Republican Fund for youth in non-agricultural sectors new jobs are created. At the expense of these resources, the village in these sectors for the youth the share of newly created jobs is equal to 55.5%.

In non-agricultural sectors for young people the creation of new jobs is directly influenced by the main economic, socio-demographic and organizational-legal factors (Fig. 1).

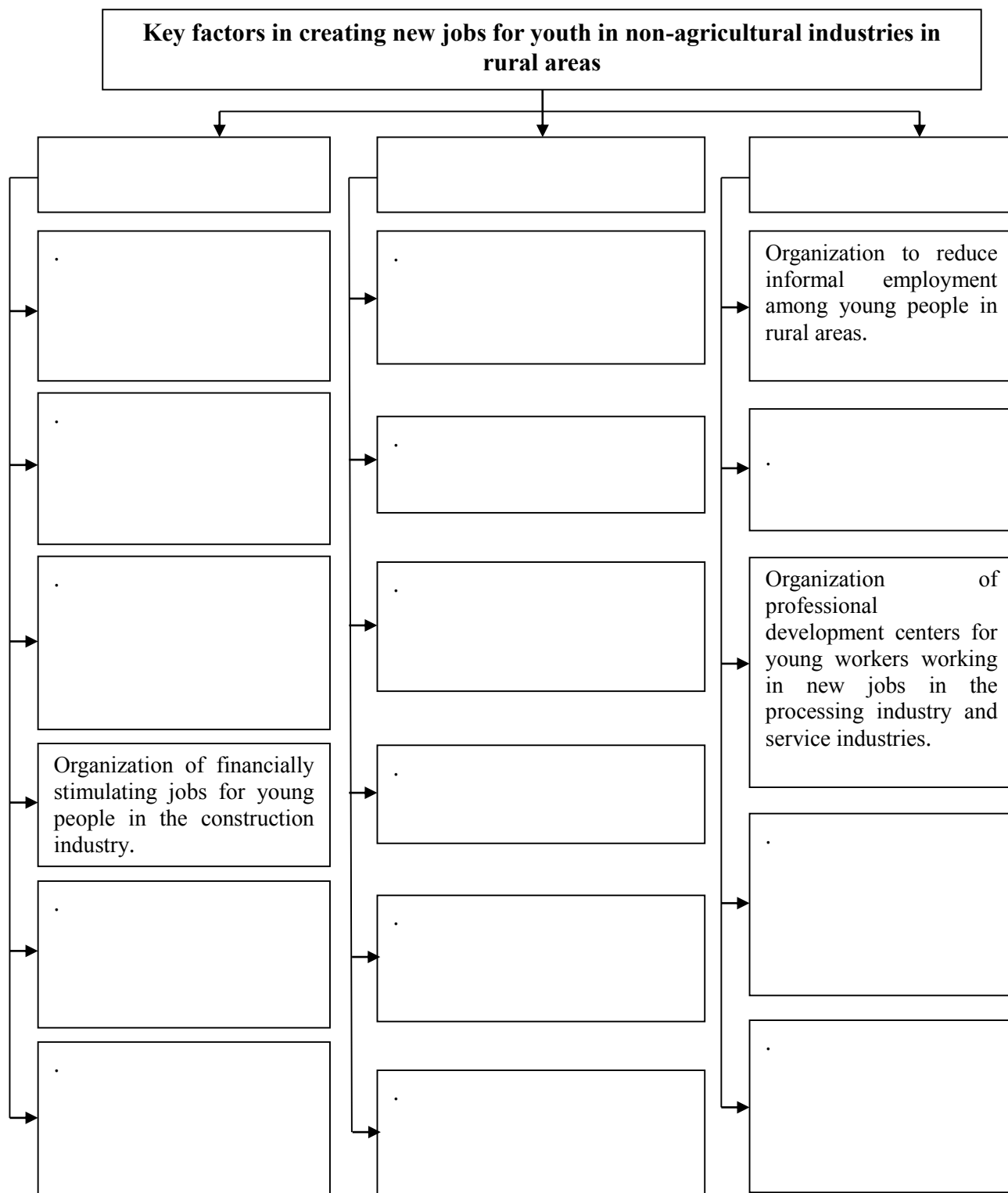


Figure 1. Key factors in creating new jobs for young people in non-agricultural industries in rural areas.*

Source: developed by the author.

The main economic factors play a leading role in the creation of new jobs for young people in non-agricultural sectors in rural areas. Among them are guaranteed and specialized investments in the creation of new jobs for young people in the enterprises of the processing industry and service economic tools such as attracting investments guaranteed to create new

jobs in the industries play an important role. also providing loans and tax incentives to economic entities that create new jobs for young people in non-agricultural enterprises and use of flexible payment mechanisms in non-agricultural enterprises factors such as have a reasonable influence. At the macroeconomic level: economic support for the creation of small business and private entrepreneurship jobs for young people and organization of financially stimulating jobs for young people in the construction industry such factors are very important.

Socio-ecological factors affecting the creation of new jobs in non-agricultural sectors for rural youth, and occupational safety takes their relationship to a higher level. In their composition training and retraining of unemployed youth for non-agricultural work, helping young people to find new jobs and creating the necessary conditions for them to work in new jobs, able-bodied youth increase adaptability to new jobs and reduce their vulnerability, ensuring environmental and labor safety in workplaces organized for young people, providing preferential housing to those who have new jobs in the non-agricultural sectors such factors have an effective influence.

The main organizational and legal factors in the creation of new jobs in non-agricultural sectors for young people in rural areas have a direct impact on determining the optimal parameters for creating new jobs for young people based on the determination of the ratio of supply and demand for labor force. shows. They include: organization of reduction of informal employment among young people in rural areas, increase of efficiency of organization of quota jobs for youth, organization of centers for raising the professional level of young employees working in new jobs in the processing industry and service industries, improvement of labor contracts between employers of new non-agricultural jobs and youth, and effective organization of internal and external labor migration of youth labor surplus in non-agriculture such factors have an important influence.

Based on the application of high-adequacy econometric models and their related application packages, a short-term forecast of the creation of new jobs for young people in non-agricultural sectors in rural areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan and employment in them was determined (2- table).

The high rate of growth in the creation of new jobs for young people in the non-agricultural sectors of the rural areas of the republic is mainly in the processing industry (+10502 ta or 177.1%), construction and construction materials manufacturing industry (+7634 ta or 167.0%), sports and social welfare (+684 or 157.6%), housing and communal economy (+883 or 154.7%), transport and communication (+1814 or 152.0%) can be observed.

Table 2

Forecast of new jobs for young people in non-agricultural industries of rural areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan and their employees¹

No	Name of non-agricultural industries	Indicators and their measurement units	2019 (reporting year)	Forecast period						Quantitative change in 2025 compared to 2019, + ; -
				2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
1.	By non-agricultural sectors, total	new jobs, pcs	74197	78578	82084	94592	96729	99919	103949	+29752
		workers, people	90032	96299	102118	109118	118562	124809	128197	+38165
	<i>including:</i>									
1.1.	Processing industry	new jobs, pcs	13614	15335	17073	20034	21215	22603	24116	+10502
		workers, people	16476	18793	20496	23093	26023	28263	29710	+13234
1.2.	Construction and building materials manufacturing industry	new jobs, pcs	11389	12534	13322	16148	17006	17769	19023	+7634
		workers, people	13775	15290	16944	18622	20628	22189	23469	+9694
1.3.	Energy	new jobs, pcs	1366	1377	1382	1553	1528	1530	1559	+193
		workers, people	1621	1690	1715	1772	1893	1918	1924	+303
1.4.	Transport and communication	new jobs, pcs	3487	3690	3768	4667	4772	5002	5301	+1814
		workers, people	4231	4569	4962	5386	5988	6396	6540	+2309
1.5.	Trade and catering	new jobs, pcs	17955	18598	19098	21677	22029	22505	22869	+4914
		workers, people	21788	22591	23717	25002	26867	27880	28213	+6425
1.6.	Housing and communal economy	new jobs, pcs	1612	1754	1877	2180	2217	2351	2495	+883
		workers, people	1981	2202	2350	2529	2789	2961	3077	+1096
1.7.	Domestic service	new jobs, pcs	3149	3147	3134	3439	3327	3315	3326	+177
		workers, people	3781	3867	3894	3943	4077	4139	4103	+322
1.8.	Health care	new jobs, pcs	5372	5554	5631	6274	6216	6338	6445	+1073
		workers, people	6482	6768	7029	7216	7623	7887	7951	+1469
1.9.	Sports and social welfare	new jobs, pcs	1187	1312	1398	1624	1697	1755	1871	+684
		workers, people	1440	1574	1742	1874	2084	2236	2308	+868
1.10.	Education and culture	new jobs, pcs	7494	7607	7659	8450	8310	8338	8420	+926
		workers, people	9094	9352	9528	9741	10190	10359	10387	+1293
1.11.	Finance, lending and insurance	new jobs, pcs	2156	2170	2153	2359	2295	2277	2287	+131
		workers, people	2611	2659	2678	2716	2816	2856	2821	+210
1.12.	Other networks	new jobs, pcs	5416	5500	5590	6187	6117	6136	6237	+821
		workers, people	6752	6944	7062	7224	7584	7725	7694	+942

¹Source: table data based on authors' calculations.

The investment policy implemented in the regions of our country should create the expansion of non-agricultural jobs for young people in rural areas. As a result, the number of young people employed in these industries is also growing regularly.

Based on this, the number of employees in non-agricultural sectors is expected to grow by 42.4% or 38,165 people during the forecast period.

If we pay attention to the analytical data in Table 2, it becomes clear that as a result of the development of modern sectors of the processing industry, the number of young people employed in it is constantly increasing. In particular, this indicator in the prospective period 13234 per person is projected to increase. Also, as a result of structural reforms in non-agricultural sectors, the number of young people employed in rural areas is expected to increase at a high rate: construction and building materials manufacturing industry (9694 people), transport and communication (2309 people), trade and catering (6425 person), healthcare (1469 person), education and culture (1293 people) are expected to enter. At the same time, the number of employed youth is increasing in the financial, credit and insurance sectors of the economy (210 person), sports and social welfare (868 people), household service (322 person) is projected to have a lower growth rate compared to the reporting period.

of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the basis of applied econometric models with high adequacy and related application software packages non-agriculture in selected rural districts with high and low supply of labor resources the establishment of new jobs for young people in the networks and the short-term forecast of employment in them was determined.

According to the forecast parameters of youth employment in non-agricultural sectors in the selected rural districts of our republic, which are abundantly supplied with labor resources, in 2020-2025, in Pastdargom district of Samarkand region - by 5.7%, in Urgut district - by 7, 8%, in Kitab and Shahrisabz districts of Kashkadarya region - 10.6% and 13.9%, respectively..

At the same time, in the processing industry in the future, in Pastdargom district of Samarkand region - by 5.5%, in Urgut district - by 12.3%, in Kitab district of Kashkadarya region - by 10.8%, in Shahrisabz district - by 14.0%. said.

In the near future in the construction and construction materials industry of Samarkand region It is forecasted to increase by 5.3% in Pastdargom district, by 7.7% in Urgut district, by 18.5% and 9.1% in Kitab and Shahrisabz districts of Kashkadarya region, respectively. Also, in the service network, in Pastdargom district of Samarkand region - by 5.7%, in Urgut district - by 6.6%, in Kitab district of Kashkadarya region - by 9.2%, in Shahrisabz district - by 14.6% village youth employment is expected to grow.

In other non-agricultural sectors village youth employment is expected to increase by 5.9% in Pastdargom district of Samarkand region, by 7.7% in Urgut district, by 10.8% in Kitab district of Kashkadarya region, and by 15.3% in Shahrisabz district .

of our country **abundantly provided with labor resources** in non-agricultural sectors of selected rural districts creation of new jobs for young people parameters of the forecast in 2020-2025 in Pastdargom district of Samarkand region - by 5.6%, in Urgut district - by 7.8%, in Kitab and Shahrisabz districts of Kashkadarya region - by 10.6% and 14.0%, respectively increases.

These indicators in the processing industry, growth is expected in Pastdargom district of Samarkand region - by 5.5%, in Urgut district - by 12.2%, in Kitab district of Kashkadarya region - by 10.8%, and in Shahrisabz district - by 13.9% can be observed.

Village creation of new jobs for young people forecast on in the construction and construction materials industry of Samarkand region It is expected to increase by 5.3% in Pastdargom district, 7.8% in Urgut district, 18.4% and 9.2% respectively in Kitab and Shahrisabz districts of Kashkadarya region. In the service network, in Pastdargom district of Samarkand region - by 5.7%, in Urgut district - by 6.6%, in

Kitab district of Kashkadarya region - by 9.0%, in Shahrisabz district - by 14.6%. growth is forecasted.

The labor resources of our republic are selected. If we look at the prospective indicators of rural youth employment in non-agricultural sectors in rural districts, this indicator will increase by 11.3% in Beruni district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan in 2020-2025, and 12.4% in Ellikkala district. , it is expected to increase by 17.4% and 12.0% respectively in Zarbdar and Pakhtakor districts of Jizzakh region.

Also, this indicator for the processing industry in 2020-2025 in Beruni district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan - by 11.5%, in Ellikkala district - by 13.3%, in Zarbdor and Pakhtakor districts of Jizzakh region - by 15%, respectively. It can increase by .5% and 13.6%.

At the same time, the employment of rural youth in the construction and construction materials industry. It is forecasted to increase by 11.4% in Beruni district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, 9.2% in Ellikkala district, 16.9% in Zarbdar district of Jizzakh region, and 10.7% in Pakhtakor district. Employment of rural youth in the service network in Beruni district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan - by 11.3%, in Ellikkala district - by 12.8%, in Zarbdar district of Jizzakh region - by 18.6%, in Pakhtakor district - It is expected to grow by 11.4%.

Republic our **lack of labor resources** in non-agricultural sectors of selected rural districts creation of new jobs for young people forecast parameters in 2020-2025 in Beruni district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan - by 11.3%, in Ellikkala district - by 12.4%, in Zarbdar and Pakhtakor districts of Jizzakh region - by 17.4% and 12.1% respectively % increase can be observed.

In the processing industry, this indicator increased by 11.5% in Beruni district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, 13.3% in Ellikkala district, Zarbdar of Jizzakh region. district - by 15.5%, Cotton grower in the district - an increase of 13.6% is forecasted.

Village creation of new jobs for young people during the forecast period in the construction and construction materials industry in the Beruni district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan - by 11.4%, in Ellikkala district - by 9.1%, Zarbdar, Jizzakh region and Pakhtakor districts, respectively, it is expected to increase by 16.8% and 10.7%. In the service sector, Beruni district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan increased by 11.3%, Ellikkala district by 12.8%, Zarbdar district of Jizzakh region by 18.6%, and Pakhtakor district by 11.5%. growth is expected in the future.

Conclusions and suggestions

In general, based on the relevance of the problem, it can be concluded that the non-agricultural sectors of our republic. The current level of creating new jobs for young people is not satisfactory.

In our opinion, in the near future to the parameters of the forecast for 2020-2025, based on the creation of new jobs for young people in the processing industry, construction and building materials preparation industry, service and other non-agricultural industries in rural areas of our republic. To achieve this, it is necessary to implement the following main activities:

- Q workplace on the basis of attracting guaranteed investments creation of new jobs for young people in spiritual non-agricultural sectors;
- in rural areas for young people subsidizing the creation of non-agricultural jobs at the expense of local budget funds;
- according to the characteristics of rural areas in processing industry, construction and building materials preparation industry, service and other sectors increase investment attractiveness;
- Q industry reconstruction of existing jobs for processing and storage of products;
- organizational and economic support of the agrotourism industry in rural areas;

- In rural areas, the service network does not require a lot of money, more so creating jobs for young people;
- non-agricultural industries organization of guaranteed activity of passenger transport, insured medical services and other social infrastructure objects for effective work of young people;



- creating organizational and legal conditions for the emergence of new institutions (leasing, agencies, outsourcing) aimed at increasing the creation of new jobs for young people in non-agricultural sectors.

On the basis of ensuring the high-quality implementation of the main effective measures mentioned above, in other non-agricultural sectors such as the processing industry, construction and building materials preparation industry, transport, energy, service provision it is possible to increase the employment of working-age rural youth on the basis of creating new jobs for young people and creating the necessary economic, technical, social, organizational and legal conditions for their activities.

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