

## INNOVATIVE MEASURES OF PROVIDING YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

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### **Annotation :**

In this article, it is stated that the state's innovative policy of ensuring youth employment in Uzbekistan has shown its positive results in social life over the years.

**Keywords:** youth, law, state, employment, entrepreneurship.

### **Introduction**

In connection with the transition to the market economy, the development of various forms of ownership was constitutionally justified. For example, Chapter XII of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan is entitled "Economic Foundations of Society".

In it, property in various forms forms the basis of the economy of Uzbekistan aimed at increasing the welfare of citizens. The state creates conditions for the development of market relations and fair competition, guarantees the freedom of economic activity, entrepreneurship and labor, taking into account the priority of consumer rights [1], - it is said. This article protects young people's right to legal use of all forms of property. It opens opportunities for economic activity to young people, guarantees the right to conduct all forms of entrepreneurship, free labor, use of private property, and all forms of property are protected by law. Also, in the article, the state guarantees the protection of all consumer rights and implements an innovative policy to meet their needs.

Uzbekistan is a country with a young population. According to estimates, 64.0 percent of the total population of the republic corresponds to the share of the population under the age of 30, and young people aged 16-29 make up 34.8 percent of the labor resources [2].

### **Main Part**

To take all measures to ensure the employment of the population, especially young people, first of all, to ensure the principle of rule of law in the market economy in every field, to create and improve its legal framework, to support entrepreneurship, to establish new, modern production zones, to create vacancies, implemented through social protection of young people.

Indeed, Uzbekistan is a country with a rapidly growing population. As a result, the number of working-age population also increased. For example, by the end of 2017, the number of people of working age was 18,672.5 thousand (a 101% increase compared to 2016). On January 1, 2017, the number of employed people was 13,520,300, and the growth rate was 101.7 percent compared to 2016. The number of jobs created in 2017 amounted to 336,100 jobs, of which 246,100 were permanent jobs, including 101,600 in industrial sectors and 66,200 in the service sector as part of the implementation of targeted development programs. , in agriculture - 51.6 thousand, restoration of non-working enterprises, leasing or privatization of vacant state facilities - 26.8 thousand, in the field of individual entrepreneurship - 90.0 thousand [3].

According to the forecast parameters of the balance of demand and supply in the labor market, the demand for jobs in 2018 was 1,362,500 people [3]. The number of young people, graduates of higher

education institutions, academic lyceums and vocational colleges, who entered the labor market for the first time, was 484,500 people [3] . The number of unemployed people in need of employment is 851,900, of which 220,400 are laid off as a result of structural changes in the economy. At the same time, the number of persons in need of work belonging to the categories of the population in need of social protection amounted to about 26,1 thousand people [3] . Quotas of jobs for vulnerable population groups 48,600, vocational retraining of the unemployed 25,800, and employment of citizens abroad 208,400, including organized sending 52,000, as well as personal assistants and self-employment on farms reached 155,800 people [3] .

In order to ensure the well-being of the population in all regions of the republic, the program "Every family is an entrepreneur" was developed, because our people have long-standing practical experience in cultivating the land, growing products, national handicrafts, and doing business. The reforms were aimed at effective use of these opportunities.

Preferential loans were granted for the purpose of family entrepreneurship, development of national crafts, realization of entrepreneurial initiatives of women and young people.

Preferential loans were allocated to the population and business entities who expressed a desire to engage in certain work activities aimed at earning income and to expand the type of activity, at an annual rate of 8 percent, with a grace period of 3-6 months for a period of no more than 3 years [4] .

Loans are available for the establishment of horticulture, viticulture and lemon farming for a period of up to 3 years with a grace period of up to 7 years, for livestock (cattle, sheep, goats) for a grace period of up to 1 year with a grace period of up to 3 years in accordance with the recommendations of the assistant mayor attached to each neighborhood, district (city) to support family business - began to be given based on the conclusion of the support center with a justified and effective calculation [4] .

[5] of the Prime Minister for the consideration of Entrepreneurs' appeals were established for the purpose of comprehensive application of entrepreneurs .

About 16.4 million of the country's population (49.4 percent of the total population) live in rural areas (2018). The country has a high birth rate (23.3 per thousand) and, accordingly, there is a surplus of labor in rural areas. People under the age of 25 make up 45.5 percent of the population, and people under the age of 30 make up more than 55 percent [6] .

Young people included in the "Youth Register" were allocated a subsidy [7] at the expense of the "Youth Register" funds in the amount of no more than 40 times the amount of the base calculation for starting entrepreneurship and purchasing equipment and labor tools necessary for self- employment ;

In order to increase the responsibility of local executive authorities and vocational training institutions in order to train the population, especially young people, 16 "Ishga Merhamat" monocenters, 30 vocational training centers and 136 neighborhood residents were established in the system of the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations. training facilities were established [8] .

As a result of the innovative policy of the state policy, in 2020 [8], 136 vocational training centers of the population were operating throughout the republic. For example, 17 in Surkhandarya, 16 in Samarkand, 14 in Namangan, Kashkadarya region, 13 in Andijan region, 11 in Tashkent and Fergana regions, 10 in Khorezm region, 8 in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and Bukhara region, 6 in Navoi region, 5 in Jizzakh region. in Syrdarya region, 3 settlements operated.

In order to provide social protection of the population, especially young people, to ensure their employment, to support the "neighborhood" work system, to develop entrepreneurship even in remote

areas, and to reduce poverty, starting from January 1, 2022, every town, village, farm, as well as cities, towns, villages and the post of district (city) hokim's assistant was established [9] for the development of entrepreneurship, employment and reduction of poverty in each neighborhood of the villages .

### **Conclusion**

1. The right to improve the well-being of citizens and work for young people is constitutionally guaranteed.
2. Taking into account that 64% of the total population is young people under the age of 30, all measures have been taken to ensure the employment of young people, which is primarily to ensure the principle of rule of law in the market economy in every field, to create and improve its legal foundations, to support entrepreneurship, it was done by creating new, modern production zones, creating vacancies.

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