

STATE POLICY OF UZBEKISTAN ON SOCIAL PROTECTION AND YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the issues of the state policy of Uzbekistan on the issues of social protection and youth employment, which is one of the most important current socio-economic problems. In this regard, Uzbekistan has created all conditions for youth employment and employment, education in the spirit of respect for legal, national and universal values.

KEYWORDS:- Economics, Politics, Labor, Unemployment, Social Protection, Labor Market, Jobs, Education, Youth.

INTRODUCTION

One of the main principles of building a market economy in Uzbekistan is the pursuit of a strong social policy, the creation of solid guarantees in the field of social protection of the population. The problem of social protection of youth is acquiring special relevance, which is currently the key in solving a number of issues related not only to the upbringing of young men and women, but also to the socio-economic life of the Republic of

Uzbekistan.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted in his speech at the 72nd session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on September 19, 2017, "The youth of today's world is the largest generation in the history of mankind, numbering 2 billion people. Tomorrow, the well-being of the planet depends on what kind of people our children grow up to be. Our key task is to provide conditions for self-realization of youth, to

create a barrier against the spread of the "virus" of the ideology of violence. We believe that for this it is necessary to develop multilateral cooperation in the field of social support for the young generation, protection of their rights and interests. In this regard, Uzbekistan proposes to develop the UN International Convention on the Rights of Youth - a unified international legal act aimed at the formation and implementation of youth policy in the context of globalization and the rapid development of information and communication technologies. In our opinion, the signatory states must take firm commitments to raise this area to the level of one of the main, vital priorities of their social policy" [1; p. 1].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In Uzbekistan, special attention is being paid to the upbringing of a healthy, harmoniously, comprehensively developed generation, the state youth policy is among the priorities. Healthy and educated youth is the foundation of the future great state. A solid legislative and regulatory foundation has been created on

which the upbringing and development of youth is built. One of the first legal acts adopted after gaining independence was the Law "On the Foundations of State Youth Policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan" on November 20, 1991. The interests of youth are comprehensively protected in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 22 laws, decrees and resolutions, as well as in international documents aimed at protecting the rights and interests of the younger generation. Over the years of independence, a large-scale work has been carried out to ensure that children grow up healthy, receive a quality education and be comprehensively developed personalities. In particular, reforms were carried out to protect mothers and children, improve the education system, and develop children's sports and potential. Palaces of youth, modern medical centers, educational institutions, sports facilities have been created for the comprehensive development of the younger generation. Legal, organizational and socio-economic measures are being taken to establish and develop the intellectual, creative and other potential of youth [3].

In accordance with the State Program "Year of a Healthy Mother and Child" adopted on September 15, 2016, the Law "On State Youth Policy", which provides for the further improvement of mechanisms for the formation and implementation of youth policy. According to this act, the state youth policy should be understood as a system of socio-economic, organizational and legal measures implemented by the state and providing for the creation of conditions for social formation, development of the intellectual, creative and other potential of youth [4: p. 1]. This legal act clarifies such concepts as "youth (young citizens)", "young family", "young specialist" and "youth entrepreneurship". In particular, youth is understood as persons between the ages of fourteen and thirty, inclusive. The law defines the basic principles, directions and state, territorial and other programs of state youth policy.

The priority directions of this policy are - ensuring the legal, social, economic, political rights and interests of children and young people, affordable and high-quality education, promoting the physical, intellectual and moral

development of youth. Creation of conditions for employment and employment, education in the spirit of respect for legal, national and universal values, the formation of a healthy lifestyle, the development of sports and more. Support and stimulation of youth initiatives, the priority of spiritual, moral and cultural values, and the prevention of discrimination against youth are enshrined as the main principles of state policy. Its main directions are ensuring the rights, freedoms and interests of young people, protecting their life and health, educating the younger generation with a strong ideology, beliefs and outlook on life. In the upbringing of young people, not only the state should participate, but also society as a whole. The Law defines the tasks and powers of bodies and institutions implementing state youth policy in the center and in localities, their responsibility for the effectiveness of the policy.

In general, the Law "On State Youth Policy" provides guarantees for the rights, freedoms, social protection and interests of young people. Support is provided for gifted and talented youth, youth entrepreneurship, and

the provision of social services for youth.

The reforms being implemented in Uzbekistan are primarily aimed at ensuring a decent level and quality of life for every citizen of the country. The growth of incomes of the population largely depends on their employment. Their role in human life is determined by the fact that the level and structure of consumption of the population directly depend on the amount of income. The structure of the balance of cash incomes of the population, a tendency is clearly traced in Uzbekistan: if earlier the main source of income of the population was wages, now incomes from entrepreneurship are becoming more and more significant. If compared to 2000, real per capita income increased 8.6 times, then over the past 16 years the share of income from entrepreneurial activity and property, including income from agriculture, in the total income of households has increased more than four times [5, 6]. Therefore, it is natural that the internationally recognized Legatum Institute (Great Britain) in its Index of Wellbeing and Prosperity put Uzbekistan 44th among the countries of the world in 2015. In

terms of the level of social well-being, including life expectancy, family well-being, low unemployment, access to social infrastructure, Uzbekistan steadily occupies one of the highest places in the world community.

A legal basis has been created to guarantee the provision of youth with work in Uzbekistan. Thus, a minimum social security has been established, which guarantees, in particular, the right to initial employment or material compensation in accordance with current legislation. In order to promote the employment of young people who have graduated from educational institutions, a minimum number of jobs is reserved at enterprises, institutions and organizations. Almost 33% of the population of Uzbekistan are children under 18, 24% are young people aged 18 to 30.

Job fairs are regularly held in every regional center, large cities and districts. The systematic holding of job fairs, providing benefits to employers, helping young people to start their own businesses and providing

microcredit also contribute to better employment. Moreover, the regular holding of job fairs in all regions of our country, organized by the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of our country and its local departments, as well as public organizations, is recognized in the world labor market as an innovation. By participating in such fairs, students of vocational colleges have the opportunity to better be acquainted with vacant jobs at industrial and manufacturing enterprises, business entities on their territory, study the conditions created there, and obtain information about the amount of wages. The most important thing is that an employment contract is concluded right at the fair with representatives of young people who, in accordance with their specialty, their own interests and desires, have chosen a job.

Within the framework of the implementation of the Five Initiatives, sewing workshops were organized in the regions of the Republic, ten thousand women were employed, 1250 women were paid initial contributions for the purchase of housing in the amount of 22 billion soums [2].

The National Strategy provides for the development of the concept "Youth of Uzbekistan - 2025" with the definition of practical measures to attract young people to social and political life, upbringing of a harmonious spiritually and physically developed generation [6].

The solution of tasks for the effective implementation of youth policy, the systematic study of the social problems of youth, and the coordination of this work are entrusted to a number of relevant organizations in Uzbekistan. They have developed and are implementing road maps aimed at addressing youth employment issues.

Within the framework of the "Youth: 1 + 1" program, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, together with the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations, organize training for unemployed and unorganized youth in demanded professions and entrepreneurship in training centers at the territorial divisions of the Chamber. Small industrial zones for young people are being created in all cities and regions. All

infrastructure facilities necessary for the implementation and support of youth projects will be located here. In order to finance them, a separate fund was formed, to which \$ 100 million was directed. The fund will finance youth projects on favorable terms and at low interest rates.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the younger generation entering the labor market, starting an active labor activity, is today in rather difficult conditions. At the same time, practically the entire further working life of a person depends on the successful adaptation of young people to the labor market. The state program provides for the further development of the system of vocational education, training and retraining of young people in need of employment. Young people are the future of the country, and its subsequent development depends on the starting conditions of their activity. Therefore, effective measures are being taken in Uzbekistan to ensure effective employment for young people.

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