The share of young people in the population of Uzbekistan and their entry into the labor market

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Abstract. The article analyzes the scientific approaches of scientists studying the labor market and the youth labor market, the population of Uzbekistan, the working age population and the share of young people in it. There is a growing number of young people entering the labor market, problems in the labor market, problems in finding a job in their specialty. The main reasons for the lack of professional knowledge of young people, their lack of opportunities and skills compared to the older generation, and their solutions are explained.

1 Introduction

Among the current social and economic problems of Uzbekistan, youth unemployment is not a serious concern, but the involvement of young people in the sphere of life is central today. Our President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev said, “The future and prosperity of our planet depends on how our children grow up to be human beings. Our main task is to create the necessary conditions for young people to show their potential.”

Today, the number of young people aged 15 to 24 in the world exceeds one billion. They make up more than 20.0% of the world’s population. 85.5% of young people live in
In the modern world, 130 million teenagers are recognized as illiterate. Global youth unemployment is 13.1 percent. This is three times the figure among adults [3, 4].

The level of economic activity, employment and unemployment are very important indicators of the position of young people in the labor market. Improving the level of education and professional skills of young people plays an important role in ensuring their labor activity. This means that an in-depth analysis of the formation of the youth labor market and the processes of its regulation by the state, the study of employment remains relevant today.

2 Methods

Comparative analysis, grouping, systematic approach, generalization, statistical analysis, abstract-analytical methods and others were used in the research process.

- Explaining the relevance of the topic, based on the importance of employment of today's youth, their number, employment, the development of the youth labor market in general;
- Comparative analysis of youth unemployment in different countries of the world;
- A comparative analysis from the initial to the final stage of the study, the grouping of young people, the method of a systematic approach was used, as a result of which scientific conclusions were drawn;
- Statistical methods were used in the analysis and synthesis of data, indicators. For example, the population of Uzbekistan was analyzed by studying the data of the State Statistics Committee on the basis of grouping the number of age groups of young people in the working age population. As a result, it was found that in recent years the country has seen significant differences in demographic changes in the age group of young people, the average age of the population of Uzbekistan is slowly reaching the upper limit of the age group;
- Using the methods of analysis and synthesis of the labor market, scientific-theoretical views, scientific approaches, definitions of the studied scientists, the most important aspects of the youth labor market were explained.

3 Results and discussion

The fact that young people involved in production activities and preparing for work make up a large part of the population, their high level of education, aspiration to work means that the labor potential of this group of people is quite high. Given the fact that young people are distinguished among the able-bodied population by their high potential, in the context of the transition to a digital economy, a broader study of the problems of improving the youth labor market is required. Young people are also a fast-learners, high-strength group of the population. Therefore, ensuring youth employment, regulation of the youth labor market is one of the urgent problems of state policy.
The development of the labor market and reduction of unemployment in Uzbekistan Q.H. Abdurahmanov (employment of non-competitive youth in the labor market) [3], Sh.R.Kholmominov and K.Z.Khomitov (formation and development of the rural labor market) [5], Z.Ya.Khudoyberdiev (entrepreneurship and employment technology) [6], MM Kholmukhamedov (regulation of youth employment in the labor market) [7], D.A. Nasimov (employment of graduates of higher education institutions) [4].

So, the sources cited show how important youth employment is.

In 1998, the average age of the population of Uzbekistan was 24, and today this figure is 29 years [4]. It is obvious that the average age of the population of the republic in those years was explained in the middle group of youth, but now this figure represents the upper limit of youth. According to official data, today young people in the country (aged 16 to 29) make up 26.4% of the total population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>16-29 years old</th>
<th>Including</th>
<th>16-19 years old</th>
<th>20-24 years old</th>
<th>25-29 years old</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>26,021,3</td>
<td>7,214.0</td>
<td>2,498.5</td>
<td>2,565.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>2020</td>
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As of January 1, 2020, the total population of Uzbekistan is 33.9 million. 23.9% of them are between 16 and 29 years old. However, this figure decreased by 2.5% compared to the corresponding period of 2017. Currently, 50.5% of the population lives in cities and 49.4% in rural areas. 23.5% of the urban population and 24.4% of the rural population are between 16 and 29 years old. By 2019, we can include Samarkand (100,656 people born in 2019), Fergana (87,751 people born in 2019), Kashkadarya (86,728 people born in 2019) regions with high birth rates. It can be seen that in the regions where the birth rate was high at the beginning of the new century, the decline is still high in the regions where the birth rate is low. In turn, the course of the birth process in the country also affects the increase or decrease in the share of young people in the population.

The analysis shows that the share of young people in the population of the republic has been declining significantly since 2017. In 2003, they accounted for 26.8 percent of the total population, while in 2014 they were 29.0 percent. Today, the figure is 23.9 percent.

Analyzes show that to date, the share of young people in the population has decreased. The table below shows the share of young people in the population:

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Table 2. Proportion of youth in the working age population in Uzbekistan (%)

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<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>48.5</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>48.4</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td></td>
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<td>2011</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>47.4</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>43.6</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>40.7</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>14.5</td>
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</table>

The number of young people in the 16-19 age group increased by 81.2% between 2005 and 2020 (Table 2). However, the able-bodied population was 13.7% in 2014, 11.1% in 2017, and 10.2% in 2020. The number of young people in this age group is declining by 2014 compared to other age groups. This indicates a decrease in the birth rate in Uzbekistan in 2000-2004.

Those aged 20-24 have increased by 112.7 percent over the years. Over the years, we can observe that the number of young people in this age group is also declining. Because the decrease in the number of people joining this age group is now reflected. It can be seen that the representatives of this generation also affect the age group of the 3rd group of young people.

The population in the 25-29 age group in 2005 was 2,149.8 thousand, while by 2020 their number was 3,212.5 thousand. More specifically, it has increased by 149.3 percent over the years. The declining trend in this group of young people is also observed over the years.

41% of the economically active population in the country is between 16 and 30 years old. When we analyze them according to the level of education, 13.9% of them have higher education, 60.2% have secondary special education, and 25.9% have secondary education. It is obvious that the level of education of the staff is unsatisfactory. It can be seen that the competition in the labor market among young people with higher secondary education is higher than the demand for jobs. If the enrollment rate of graduates in higher education reaches 50% by 2030, then competition for jobs will increase. In this case, the employer selects the applicant based on his capabilities. Of course, an applicant with a high level of knowledge will get acquainted with the working conditions created and then apply. In a competition for a job that is wisely organized in all respects, the professionals in their field prevail. But today, it is unfortunate that 69 percent of the economically inactive population is between the ages of 16 and 30.

Today, youth unemployment is considered an international problem. The policy pursued by the state in Uzbekistan, the measures taken, the programs being developed prevent the aggravation of this problem, albeit slightly. The unemployment rate among young people aged 16 to 30 is 15.1%, and 16.8% for those aged 16 to 25.

4 Conclusion

...
by employment centers. However, their efforts to earn income show that the main focus in employment should be on wages. Second, it is sometimes caused by the fact that the workplace is far from the residence of the unemployed. As a result, young people prefer to work independently without registration with employment centers. However, some young people looking for work, including new graduates, face some difficulties in finding employment in their field. In such cases, retraining remains the only way for most young people to find employment. Third, the main reasons for the difficulties in employing young people are their lack of professional knowledge, lack of necessary qualifications and work skills. Therefore, in the recruitment of qualified personnel, benefits are established by enterprises, firms and companies. Therefore, the employer is reluctant to take on the organizational and financial difficulties associated with the vocational training of young personnel that are not necessary for the organization. As a result, the employer refuses to use youth services. In addition, in the early stages of life of young people entering into labor relations, professional training, labor ethics will not be fully formed yet. Fourth, the oppressive economy is ruthless, preventing and squeezing young people who are unable to compete to work freely in the field of their choice. In our view, competition in the labor market depends on everyone’s aspirations and behaviors. That is, it should be remembered that competition in the labor market is based on knowledge. Particularly difficult are the cases of young people entering the labor market for the first time due to lack of practical experience. As a result, unemployment has a negative impact on the socio-psychological development of young people. This is why the issue of shaping the spiritual well-being of graduates arises before young people enter the labor market. Basically this is the way to help them move freely in the labor market.

Efforts of mahalla citizens' assemblies, educational institutions, district and regional khokimiyats play an important role in attracting graduates to work and ensuring their employment. Because today the composition of labor collectives in various sectors of the economy, young people joining the ranks of entrepreneurs is a determining factor in the development of the future of any state.

References:

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M. M. Kholmuhammedov, Regulation and improvement of youth employment in the labor market (on the example of Samarkand region). Dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Economic Sciences. Samarkand (2011)


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