



Thesis On The Impact Of Covid-19 On The Income And Employment Of The Population In Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

Covid-19 has revolutionized the economy around the world, including in Uzbekistan. The panic that followed the virus has led to even greater economic losses. In the following thesis, you will learn about employment, unemployment and income changes in Uzbekistan

KEYWORDS

Covid-19, employment, income, organisations, quarantine restrictions, unemployment, economy of Uzbekistan

INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 pandemic, which has spread around the world, has put people at risk of death, preventing people from leaving their homes, closing state borders, slowing trade, and shutting down schools and businesses. The economy has slowed down and even come to a standstill. Not only Uzbekistan, but also the developed countries of the world were not

ready for such an experience. The downturn in the economy has been a real test for businesses and organizations. They had to go through a lot of staff changes as they passed the test.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, the government began to encourage people to stay at home, from March to April, all educational institutions, factories and companies were closed, and the country entered a strong lockdown. At that time, the daily incidence rate in Uzbekistan did not exceed two-digit numbers [1]. Since mid-April, the number of daily cases has risen to more than 100. Companies gave workers annual and additional annual leave, and the private sector tried to keep workers as possible, even if there was no work to be done.

Those most affected by the quarantine restrictions were more self-employed. Due to the weakness of social protection mechanisms, these people used to be preoccupied with caring for their lives and did not care about their social protection.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Weddings in Uzbekistan are attended by 300 to 400 people, so wedding service was a good business, and a significant part of the population was engaged in this area. Until strict quarantine restrictions were lifted in May and June and no more than 30 people were allowed to attend weddings and banquets, industry owners were forced to make ends meet with their own funds. In July and August, isolation was reintroduced in the country as the number of daily patients rose sharply and hospitals could not withstand the pressure. The second quarantine restrictions were more difficult for legal entities and individuals in general, who already used their funds. As part

of the second quarantine, companies began laying off more employees. Quarantine measures to prevent the spread of coronavirus infection during the COVID-19 pandemic have had a significant impact on the labor market.

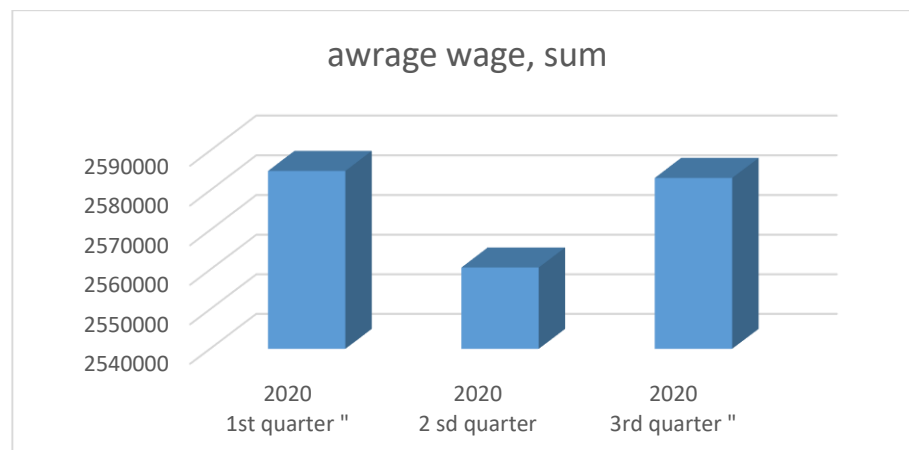
According to the survey, the unemployment rate in the country is 13.2% of the economically active population. For the same period in 2019, this figure was 9.1 percent. The total number of people in need of work is 1,944.0 thousand people (the unemployment rate among 16-30 year olds is 20.1%, the unemployment rate among women is 17.4%).

The labor force was 19,084.6 thousand people, an increase of 0.6% compared to the same period in 2019. As a result of the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the activities of business entities, the number of people employed in the Growth Economy decreased by 5 percent or 671 thousand people and amounted to 12 736.7 thousand people.

The number of people employed in the formal sector of the economy amounted to 5 581.2 people, which is 0.2% or 12.4 thousand people less than in the same period last year [2]. Unemployment caused by the COVID-19 pandemic has already had a negative impact on wage growth. In January-September 2020, the total income of the population will reach 284.7 trillion soums. soums and reached real growth rates of 99.7% compared to the corresponding period of 2019. The total income per capita was 8336.8 thousand soums, the real growth rate was 97.7%. [3]



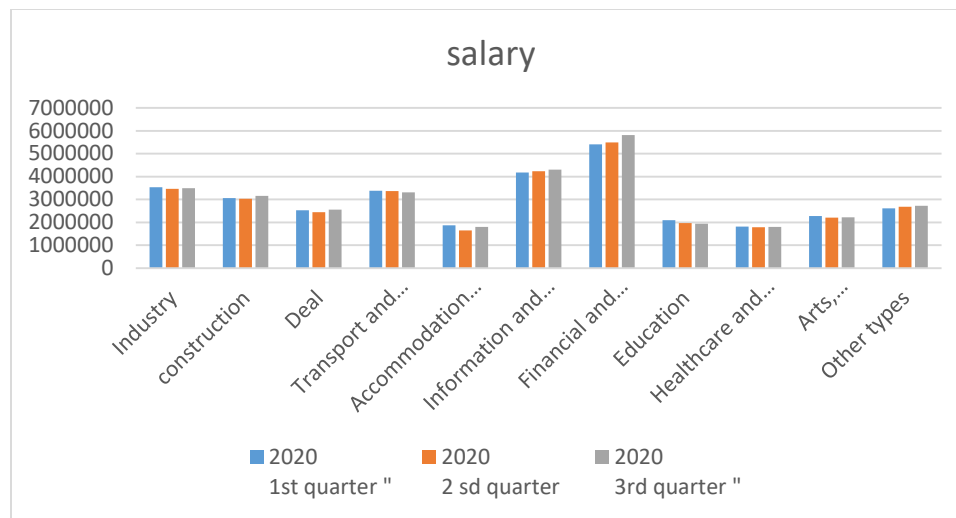
picture 1 Growth of wages in Uzbekistan compared to the same period last year



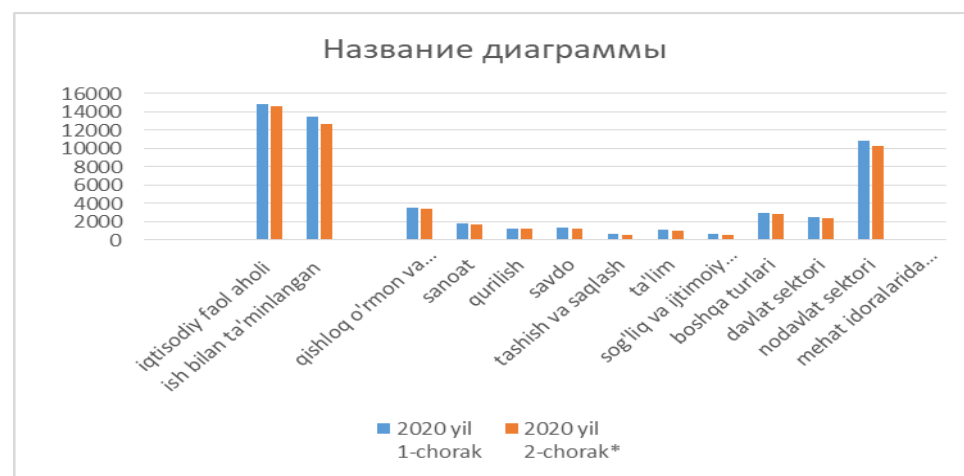
picture 2 awrage wage, sum

The growth of wages in different sectors occurred in different ways, which had a strong

impact on education, industry, housing and food, transport and warehouse services.



If we analyze the results of the first and second quarters of 2020 in Uzbekistan, we can see a decrease in the number of officially employed.



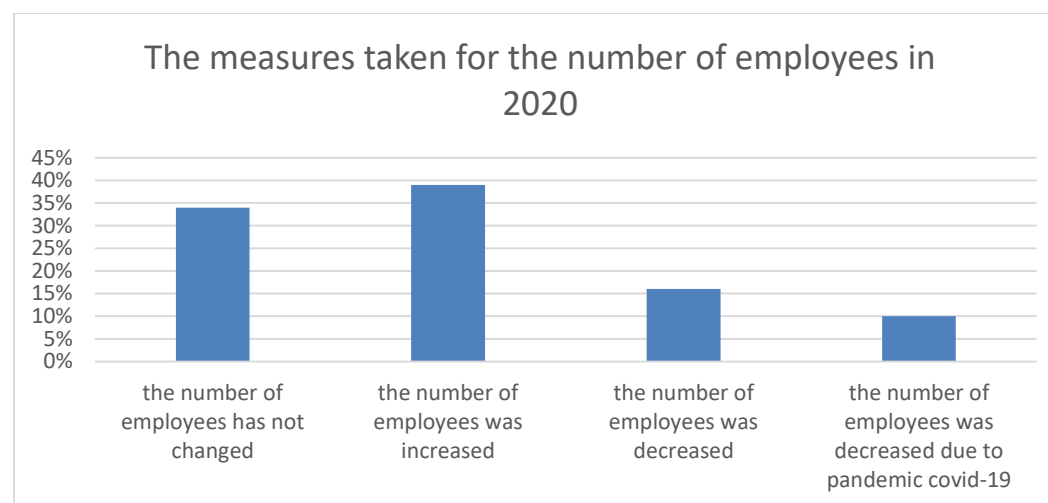
Picture 3 number of officially employed for 1st and 2nd quarter of 2020

economically active population
unemployed

agriculture, forestry and water management
industry
construction
sale
transportation and storage
education
health and social protection
other types
government sector

The pandemic has initiated a series of tests for both the public and private sectors. The most striking example of this is staff turnover against the will of employees and employers, that is, the dismissal of the most responsible personnel at a time when the market, government, and business are experiencing difficult conditions. These conditions can lead

not only to a decrease in living standards but also to irreversible consequences for a business. However, employee retention remains one phenomenon that is not fully appreciated and fully understood by business owners.



[4]

As you can see from the chart above, 10% of the companies surveyed have laid off workers due to the covid 19 pandemic. This number could be even higher, since the survey coverage is low. In addition, the employee turnover caused by the Covid-19 pandemic will radically change our perception of turnover that we have had so far. Because this turnover is not caused by the will of the employer or employee.

From September to November, the situation calmed down and a number of activities were allowed, first of all, construction companies, factories and plants were allowed to work with responsibility for the health of workers, public transport and educational institutions began to operate in a strict regime of masks. Weddings and other events are allowed in restaurants from December. The concert business and cinema began to be admitted to the last places

(January 28, 2021). The daily incidence rate also began to be expressed in double digits. The economy began to flourish. Despite the easing of quarantine measures inside the country, Uzbekistan has been more cautious in opening borders and in international relations.

CONCLUSION

Restrictions on flights to 8 countries with British strain of coronavirus detected in January 2021 set until March The Covid-19 pandemic has given us a clearer picture of the problems that need to be addressed so far. The remote system of education, trade, and services has so far been viewed with skepticism by officials, and deviations in the social protection system have told us that work in this area needs to be reconsidered. At the same time, the pandemic has encouraged firms to

optimize the number and quality of staff, forcing leading professionals to work for foreign firms have been forced to look for work in Uzbekistan due to closed borders and/or unwillingness to go abroad. was a good excuse to apply foreign experience. People have mastered activities such as remote service, freelancing, and their confidence in online shopping has increased.

The drastic measures taken by Uzbekistan in the wake of the pandemic, the discipline of the people have repeatedly changed the forecasts of the World Bank and other international organizations on the economy of Uzbekistan, which has led to faster economic recovery.

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