

# DEFINITION ISSUES FORMS OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND THEIR SPECIFICS IN THE HISTORICAL AND LEGAL AND MODERN ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

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***Abstract---** The article focuses on the analysis of the state and dynamics of employment, explores the problems of unemployment, as well as youth. The characteristics of the social and socio-psychological state of students and unemployed youth as well as the population, historical and international experience in the fight against unemployment are analyzed. The authors give definitions of unemployment as a socio-economic phenomenon that involves the absence of work among people who are economically active (economically active people are those who have or can have their own income. The economically active population does not include children, pensioners, women on maternity leave child and disabled.). More specifically, unemployment is a complex phenomenon that is characteristic of a market economy. The authors note an important problem of modern society - as unemployment, which is relevant today.*

***Keywords---**unemployment, market, law, right to work, profession, competition*

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## I. Introduction

Political scientists, sociologists, and even economists all over the world, at least most of them, recognize that unemployment is a great evil, both economic and social. If you look at statistica around the world, we will see that the highest unemployment rate in the world is in Zimbabwe (95 % of the population), second place-Liberia (85 % of the population), third-the Democratic Republic of the Congo (78 % of the population). In 2017, according to the International labour organization, there were 192 million unemployed people in the world (5.6 % of the world's population).

Unemployment in the world is now at its lowest level in 10 years, said the UN under-Secretary-General for economic and social Affairs Liu Zhenmin. At the same time, the official noted that there are still many poor and hungry people in the world, as well as rapidly growing economic, gender and other forms of inequality.

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Unemployment as a characteristic of the economy has many nuances. Paradoxically, a low level of unemployment can mask poverty in a country, while a significant level of unemployment can be observed in countries with a high level of economic development. In countries without unemployment or social benefits, the phenomenon of vulnerable employment is common — people accept unprotected and unstable work. In countries with well-developed social protection systems, people can afford to wait for suitable or desired work. Nevertheless, high and sustained unemployment is evidence of inefficient resource allocation.

Thus, dear reader, maybe you are an expert, or a journalist, or an editor, what do you think, what should we do in the modern world: How to solve problems, after all, everyone has the right to work. Effective management of employment depends largely on the correct formulation of the problem. The analysis of managerial and life practice of solving life problems allowed specialists to formulate several general, logical requirements that should be taken into account when developing and solving problems ..

It has a negative impact on all aspects of society - the economy, politics, social relations, especially on the unemployed. Unemployment entails waste on a large scale the main productive force of society - the labour force, a substantial decrease in gross domestic product and national income, significant state costs, a sharp deterioration of the financial position of the unemployed family, the growth of disease and crime, worsening social tension in society. Therefore, the fight against unemployment is an urgent task of each state in the present and future.

The novelty and significance of the article consists, first, in the complex consideration of the problem of unemployment in the conditions of globalization in the modern world of transition to market relations., comparatively studied the causes of it occurrences .

**The basic elements** of scientific contribution can be summarized as follows: based on the comparative analysis of selected and specified characteristics of unemployment , identified the causes and factors influencing the growth of unemployment and the proposal for its reduction, identified the main ways of social protection of unemployed and underemployed workers, on the basis of the analysis of the activities of the employment service have developed proposals to improve its operations and the formation of the employment Fund, fleshed out the essence of the state employment policy and outlined some directions for its improvement.

**The conclusions** are that the obtained theoretical and practical results can be used for: development and implementation of programs to promote employment, reduce unemployment and social protection of the unemployed at the state and regional levels, preparation of methods and manuals on the problem of unemployment, assistance to the unemployed in employment, vocational training, social support in accordance with the socio-economic development of the country.

**Methodological basis** of the study - there are dialectical, General philosophical principles, a systematic analysis of the problem of unemployment and a specific historical approach.

## II. Literature review

The Institute of Employment is a complex social environment, not only affected by the economy, but also actively affecting her.

A study of the problems of employment has necessitated analysis of the issues of “informal employment” as a category that did not receive still widespread in the scientific literature. Until now, we meet people working only for embroidery, despite their professionalism, which there is no clear definition of the informal sector . informal employment should be considered additionally unregistered workers in the formal sector.

It is precisely the problems of neglect that sometimes lead to crimes like trafficking in persons. People who seek work for themselves, at least trusting everyone, and recklessly give themselves away and their personal documents promising them a job. So today it's important to solve the problem..as a lawyer, sometimes I don't want to attach such an emotional feeling to this topic, but I'll have to regret it because during the period of globalization when there is recruitment and from a religious point of view, when some want to get a job through recruitment, then our laws can protect their right to employment.

Therefore, let all these scientific studies serve the people, humanity and not for reporting.

The unemployment rate in Uzbekistan in January-December 2018 was 9.3 percent, the press service of the Ministry of employment and labor relations reported. Such results were given by a sociological study conducted in 66 cities and regions of the country.

The unemployment rate among young people aged 16 to 25 years exceeded 17%, among young people under 30 years it was 15.1%, among women-12.9%.

"It should be noted that the growth of unemployment compared to the same period in 2017 (3.5 percent) is associated not with the sharp rise in unemployment, and improving the methodology of accounting of the unemployed population, allowing to fully take into account persons in need of employment", — noted in press service.

The highest unemployment rate was recorded in Kashkadarya, Samarkand and Fergana regions (9.7%), the lowest — in Tashkent (7.9%).

Earlier, the Ministry of labor promised to provide citizens with 413 thousand permanent jobs this year. This figure is 63 thousand more than last year, while half of the jobs will go to women.

The high level of employment in the informal sector continues to lead to a number of negative consequences in the social and economic spheres. And high flows of external labor migration seriously affect the state of the labor market in Uzbekistan.

At the regional level the development and implementation of territorial integrated programs for the development of productive forces - development of regional programs of support and development of small business, creation of economic conditions and infrastructure for the development of small enterprises, promotion of family economy and traditional crafts, activation of development of various types of private business, development and improvement of efficiency of public works organization, adoption of a system of grants and subsidies in support of employment, organization of wide information about the regional labor market, improving the system of vocational training, retraining and vocational guidance for the unemployed and the entire population, especially young people. improving the work of the employment service.

In employment policy, it is necessary to pay attention to the problem of social partnership and support for its development.

The main direction of solving the problem of employment and overcoming unemployment is to increase production and increase investment.

Extreme poverty continues to decline, but we are not yet on a trajectory that will lead us to eradicate poverty by 2030. In 2015, the share of the poor globally was 10%, and in 2018 it was still 8.6%. If we do not step up our efforts, by 2030, the world's poor will make up about 6% of the population, " the UN Deputy Secretary General warned.

### III. Discussion

According to the report, in 2018, 3.3 billion people in the world had jobs. However, most of them received a meager salary and worked in difficult conditions. "Employment is not a guarantee of a decent standard of living," says ILO representative Damian Grimshaw. "700 million people in the world live in poverty, or even in poverty, even though they have jobs."

The ILO<sup>4</sup>- international labour organization calls this situation a "decent work deficit" and warns that many countries are likely to fail to achieve sustainable development goal 8 by 2030. Goal 8 is not only about universal employment, but also about the quality of employment, " said Deborah Greenfield, Deputy Director-General of the ILO, quoted by the UN news center. "Equality and decent work are the two main factors for sustainable development."

Of great concern is the decline in the value of labor in the life orientation system of youth. For many young people, labor is losing its social significance and is seen mainly as a means of satisfying personal needs. What to do? What to do in this case?

The ILO notes that almost no progress has been made on gender equality in the labour market. Only 48% of women work. Among men, this figure is 75%. At the same time, 20% of the world's youth do not work or study. The peculiarity of the principle of freedom of labor is that it is an expression of certain relations between a citizen and the state that arise about labor, in which the provision of work acts as an object of right and duty. However, the state's obligations to ensure employment complement the principle of freedom of work with the necessary guarantees. The social significance of the principle of freedom of work means the orientation of the labor right to free people from excessive exploitation of their labor. True social justice can take place only where all able-bodied citizens have equal access to socially useful work. Also, although acceding UN member States that are well aware of international instruments on the law of labour as stated in Article 6 of The international Covenant on economic, social and cultural rights States that participating States recognize the right to work, which includes the right of everyone to be able to earn a living by work that he freely chooses or agrees to, and will take appropriate measures to ensure this right. It is clear to all that the Covenant focuses on the duty of States to promote the right to work, and it is for States to create opportunities for its realization. Also, if you look at how it follows from article 4 of the European Charter on basic social rights of workers, everyone is free to choose and work in their profession in accordance with the rules governing work in each profession. It should be noted that at present, freedom of work and the right to work must be considered as objectively necessary categories that complement each other and determine the fundamental legal basis for the life and activities of able-bodied citizens.

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<sup>4</sup> international labour organization

The ILO report also States that informal employment remains at a very high level. 2 billion people (about 61% of workers) work in the informal sector. Country unemployment rate

Unemployment by country 2013-2023: level and forecasts

Unemployment rate (Percent)	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Albania	16	17,5	17,1	15,2	13,9	13,7	13,4	13,2	12,9	12,7	12,4
Algeria	9,8	10,6	11,2	10,5	11,7	11,2	11,8	12,9	14,3	15,9	17,6
Argentina	7,1	7,3	no data	8,5	8,4	8	7,5	7	6,5	6,1	6
Armenia	16,2	17,6	18,5	18,8	18,9	18,9	18,6	18,2	18,3	18,2	18,1
Australia	5,7	6,1	6,1	5,7	5,6	5,3	5,2	5	5	5	5
Austria	5,3	5,6	5,7	6	5,5	5,2	5,1	5	5	5,1	5,1
Azerbaijan	5	4,9	5	5	5	5	5	4,9	4,9	4,9	4,9
Bahamas, The	15,8	14,6	13,4	12,2	10,1	9,2	8,4	8,2	7,9	7,9	7,8
Bahrain	4,4	3,8	3,4	3,7	3,7	3,7	3,8	3,9	3,9	3,9	3,9
Barbados	11,6	12,3	11,3	9,9	9,8	9,7	9,7	9,6	9,6	9,6	9,5
Belarus	0,5	0,5	0,9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Belgium	8,5	8,6	8,5	7,9	7,2	7	6,8	6,7	6,7	6,6	6,6
Belize	11,7	11,1	10,1	8	9	9,8	11,6	12,4	13,2	14	14,7
Bhutan	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,2
Bolivia	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	27,5	27,5	27,7	25,4	20,5	25,1	25	24,5	24	23,5	24,5
Brazil	7,2	6,8	8,3	11,3	12,8	11,6	10,5	10,1	9,8	9,5	9,5
Brunei Darussalam	7,7	6,9	6,9	6,9	6,9	6,9	6,9	6,9	6,9	6,9	6,9
Bulgaria	13	11,5	9,2	7,7	6,2	6	5,8	5,6	5,5	5,5	5,5
Cabo Verde	16,4	12	10	9	9	8,5	8,5	8,5	8,5	8,5	8,5
Canada	7,1	6,9	6,9	7	6,3	6,2	6,2	6,2	6,3	6,4	6,5
Chile	5,9	6,4	6,2	6,5	6,7	6,2	5,8	5,9	5,9	6	6
China, People's Republic of	4,1	4,1	4,1	4	3,9	4	4	4	4	4	4
Colombia	9,7	9,1	8,9	9,2	9,3	9,2	9,1	9	9	9	9
Costa Rica	8,3	9,6	9,7	9,3	8,1	7,9	7,6	7,6	7,6	7,6	7,6
Croatia	19,8	19,3	17,1	14,8	12,2	12	11,2	11	10,9	10,5	10
Cyprus	15,9	16,1	14,9	13	11,3	10	9,1	8,3	7,6	7	6,5

In Europe, the unemployment rate has fallen to the lowest level in the last decade and will continue to decline until 2020. Thus, the trend will continue - the unemployment rate will decline. In Central Asian countries, the main problem remains employment in the informal sector of the economy: this figure is about 43%.  
<https://www.vestifinance.ru/articles/114775>

However, the principle of comparative advantage can be criticized in several ways:

This can overestimate the benefits of specialization, ignoring a number of costs. These costs include transportation costs and any external costs associated with trade, such as air and sea pollution.

The theory also suggests that markets are completely competitive - in particular, there is perfect mobility of factors without any diminishing returns. and without transportation costs. The reality is likely to be very different: the output of factors will decrease, and transportation costs will decrease. If so, full specialization may not generate the level of benefits that will be received. I don't think this debate can be answered by moving close to the polar extremes and declaring it's mainly a structural or cyclical problem. For me, it seems obvious that part of the problem is structural. The real question is how large the structural component is and what can be done about it. But no matter how large it is -- take a very liberal estimate of the size -- I don't think there's any way to deny that there is a substantial cyclical component on top of it that demands government action.

I And of course this table can be cited a lot, but the fact of the problem of unemployment remains unsolvable, although the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that the principle of freedom of labor is reflected, first of all, in Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which proclaims the right of everyone on work, on free choice of work, on fair and favorable working conditions and on protection against unemployment.

Freedom of labor as a fundamental principle of labor law should point out two important points. Firstly, it is noted that both law and freedom have legal recognition. Secondly, as a person's powers, According to the definition of the International labour organization, any person who is not currently employed but is in search of work is considered unemployed. There are the following types of unemployment: frictional; seasonal; structural; cyclical. The first type of unemployment is related to changing jobs on a voluntary basis and temporary employment. Until the moment of entering a new place of work, a person is considered unemployed. Frictional unemployment is considered an inevitable phenomenon, since there are enough people in the country who change jobs for various reasons. On the other hand, this type of unemployment provides a high degree of human satisfaction with their work. Seasonal unemployment is often compared to frictional unemployment. It occurs as a result of seasonal changes in the labor market. The disadvantage in this case is the lack of market flexibility. According to the ILO, the situation with unemployment in the world may worsen. Currently, unemployment is becoming more acute. It is growing and applies to all countries, whether developed, developing or with economies in transition, as well as previously prosperous countries such as Sweden, Finland, Japan and other countries of the East. why today the country and I are carrying out reforms, as well as innovative ways to solve it, to which we can say the Migration of labor is open .

The role of unemployment as an economic phenomenon is manifested in the performance of the main socio-economic functions revealed in the work: justice, injustice, stimulation, destimulation, manipulation. In addition to these, the author proposes to distinguish the status and economic functions of unemployment, determined by its relationship with other economic phenomena: inflation, migration processes, the development of the informal sector of the economy. The status function is realized both through self-assessment of their position in society, and through the attitude of society to the person who lost his job. Instability of employment - a phenomenon peculiar to liberal politics and market economy, so it is necessary to define specifically what its manifestations are problematic and require state regulation. We have identified two conditional social type: "volunteers" - those who really adapted to market economy, but for various reasons that do not always depend on them themselves, have found a job that does not comply with labor laws; and "victims" - those who experience objective difficulties in the sphere of relations employment and realization of their labor potential. Depending on the group various state support measures should

be taken. For the first, the group is less characterized by the deformation of social status and all kinds of frustrations. We refer to it as foreign migrants, unregistered small business representatives, freelancers, employees for short-term and leasing contracts. Think about how the streets will look like if there are no janitors, but not everyone wants to work in this area, or do migrants want to be guest workers, because not every profession, specialty go to work at least on kakub work, and who is responsible for their not kachestvennub work, construction In this case it is necessary to search legislative methods that encourage their return to the legal market labour's.

The problem of reducing the professional and labor potential of labor resources, which will be in demand in the future. The highly profitable, rapidly gaining prestige category of the labor force in the Russian labor market is employed in trade and services in jobs that do not require education and training. Therefore, some young people make a choice not in favor of education and the acquisition of qualified professions, and focuses on primitive types of employment that bring more income. Such changes in our economy are in sharp contrast to the trends observed in Western countries. As the experience of developed industrial countries shows, the new way of production is increasingly based on information, knowledge and culture. The share of unskilled labor in developed economic countries tends to decrease. Therefore, it will be more difficult for unskilled and low-skilled workers to acquire the necessary specialty and get out of unemployment on the social ladder.

A study of the causes of unemployment allowed us to conclude that many of the causes of unemployment depend on each other, but, arising at the same time, can increase their impact on unemployment. At the same time, there are also such reasons that are small components of a single large one or arise due to other reasons, or complement each other. Moreover, these connections and interconnections are observed not only within one theoretical approach, but also between them. Therefore, in the study of unemployment should be based on the "integrated approach".

Despite the variety of causes of unemployment, the root cause, in our opinion, is the nature of man - a potential employee, consumer, employer.

After all, as we know that, for poor quality work was punished. For example, "the Laws of Hammurabi" is one of the most important sources on the political, socio-economic and cultural history of the old Babylonian period and the entire history of the ancient East.

This text, unique in its scope, and also, importantly, the degree of preservation, provides information about the ideology of the state and of Royal power, the social, the economic and business structure of the social and economic relations in society, about the nature of ownership, about family relationships, about the notions of justice about the judicial process and the penal system and, finally, about the specific decision; legal incidents. In an implicit form, it also contains ideas about how to systematize and present regulations. The main principle of punishment, carried out in the Laws very consistently, was Talion. Contrary to the prevailing point of view, this was not a relic of the primitive communal system, but an innovation associated with the emergence of the idea of individual guilt and individual responsibility instead of the previous idea of collective guilt and collective responsibility. Punishment is gradually becoming more public in nature. This is also evident from the documents, where it is said about hiring an employee "from him." Labor, therefore, was regarded as a kind of movable property.

Torts related to these sections can be divided into three groups: a) improper performance of professional duties, resulting in property damage and (or) death of people or causing them bodily harm; b) abuse of property entrusted to

the hired person; C) causing damage to persons or their property due to improper use of their own or rented movable property. The rates contained in the laws of Hammurabi, apparently, referred to "pure" cases of employment and were exemplary.

It is not clear from these documents that there were a significant number of people willing to be hired. However, few employment contracts are known. It follows that either the demand for hired labor was significantly less than the supply, or rather, such transactions were not always made in writing, especially in cases of working off debt. Almost 4,000 years ago, king Hammurabi of Babylon, Mesopotamia, laid out one of the first laws.

The Hammurabi Codex is one of the oldest translated documents. It consists of 282 laws, most of which concern punishments. Each law takes into account the status of the criminal. The code also includes the earliest known building laws, designed to reconcile the wishes of the Builder and the occupant, and designed to ensure the safety of homes:

"229. If a Builder, while building a house for someone, does his work precariously, so that the house he built will collapse and cause death to the householder, then the Builder must be put to death.

230. If he causes death to the son of the householder, he must put the Builder's son to death.

231. If he causes death to the slave of the householder, he must give the householder a slave for a slave.

232. If he destroys the property, he is obliged to make up for all that he destroyed, and for having built the house precariously, so that it collapsed, he must restore the collapsed house at his own expense.

233. If a Builder, while building a house for someone, does his work weakly, so that the wall falls, then he is obliged to build the wall at his own expense." Yes this law is very ancient, but to have legal effect before someone had something you wanted to do. It was to know that for this otvechaet head. At first glance, it may seem that we have little to learn from Hammurabi. I mean, why think about the ancient Babylonians?

But we're not really as different as we seem. Our modern beliefs are not separate from those of Hammurabi's time; they are a continuation of them. The early legal codes are the forerunners of those on which we rely today.

Note that the duty to work is enshrined in the constitutions of some countries today. For example, the Constitution of the Italian Republic recognizes the right to work for all citizens and encourages conditions that make this right real. Every citizen, in accordance with his capabilities and choice, is obliged to engage in activities or perform functions that contribute to the material or spiritual progress of society (article 4). According to article 27 of the Constitution of Japan, everyone has the right to work and is obliged to work. Article 42 of the Constitution of the people's Republic of China provides that citizens have the right to work and are obliged to work. Article 53 of the Spanish Constitution States : " all Spaniards are obliged to work and have the right to work, to free choice of profession or occupation, to promotion, and to the wages necessary to maintain a socially sound standard of living for the family."

Whether a country is a dictatorship or a democracy, one of the keys to any effective legal system is the ability of everyone to understand its laws. We understand the imperfection of our law, and at the same time we can appreciate the simplicity of the Hammurabi Code in the field of practical justice without high principles. Even the name "code of laws" is misleading. The ancient Babylonians were not the equivalent of the term. Today, how many

international regulations do we have, and how many national laws? If these regulations work as they should, then who is violating the laws and human rights in everything.

The second social type includes several groups: the unemployed (especially long-term unemployed); not regularly employed (temporary, seasonal earnings); University graduates experiencing difficulties with inclusion in the labour market; workers whose working conditions change due to the situation at the enterprise (non-payment of wages, care in unpaid leave, transition to a part-time work week, simple production, the risk of release and reduction of)

The head of the Moscow migration Department said that the number of migrants living in Moscow amounted to 1.6 million people. The largest number of migrants came from the nearest republics, at the moment their number has reached 1.4 million.

The leaders in the list of migrants are representatives of such countries as Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Belarus and Kyrgyzstan. These figures show that the number of migrants increased by 15% compared to the previous year.

**Conclusion:** It is very important to actively encourage foreign investment.

As for the employment service, it is still not formed and imperfect. It still has many shortcomings. On the basis of research of its activity in the dissertation some offers on its improvement are defined. These are: expanding the system to the entire territory of the country, creating employment service centers in all cities and districts, improving the financial situation of the employment service, developing to a certain extent paid employment service, but not turning these centers into commercial ones, improving the computer system of accounting and information about the movement of demand and supply of labor in the labor market, vocational training in accordance with the requirements of the labor market, , improvement of information about the labor market, acceleration of assistance in employment, support for the unemployed who open their own business, encouragement of enterprises that maintain and create new jobs, organization of public works, support for the income of the unemployed, continued implementation of programs "relocation to new economic areas",

Particularly vulnerable to unemployment were social groups such as women and youth. The majority of unemployed are women. In the state of youth unemployment, the following trends are observed: continuous growth, increase in duration, the presence of a significant number of "hidden" unemployment, forced vacations and the factual unemployment that accompanies them, the release of young people primarily, unemployment of students who are graduates of educational institutions, and artificial containment of youth entrepreneurship. In response to a new phenomenon, society is creating new bodies and regulatory mechanisms. Employment Act passed, assistance services created. youth employment, but it is becoming increasingly difficult to restrain the process of continuous growth of unemployment. Certain work is being carried out on the vocational guidance of school students, youth employment promotion services have been created, but there is no expected return on all this activity.

Forecasts of employment in the near future are unfavorable. We want to remind you that the Agency for External Labor Migration under the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan provides practical assistance to its fellow citizens for job placement who were in labor migration abroad. We think that today it is important to adapt youth to a changing social situation, adapt it to a situation of social uncertainty and a social space of choice, to possible unemployment and real competition, on the one hand, and on the other hand, adapt

society to youth, change the perspective on youth problems. because you always need to have a profession and specialty. Everyone needs good specialists. A mass without a worker has been avoided so far, but every year it is becoming increasingly difficult to do this. Forecasts of employment in the near future are associated with a decline in production, a reduction in employment in industry and other sectors.

Of particular interest is the state and dynamics of youth employment, since the future of Uzbekistan depends on how much it is integrated into society today. After all, according to sociological studies, in

In Uzbekistan, more than 60 percent of the population is young. On December 27, at the school named after Muhammad al-Khorezmi, a meeting was held between the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev and representatives of the younger generation.

“I believe that among the younger generation there are educated, courageous young men and women with burning eyes, ready to say:“ I will be your support! ” The most correct way of leadership, the ability to lead is a personal example! ”Says the President.

The head of the Ministry of Employment and Labor named statistics on unemployment in Uzbekistan.

It turned out that the unemployment rate in our country is 9%. 14.5 million citizens are economically active, 13.6 million of whom are provided with work. According to official statistics, 1.3 million people are unemployed.

Over this year, managed to create 300 thousand new jobs. Currently, work is underway to improve methods for collecting and analyzing information about the unemployed. Therefore, it is important to provide opportunities and conditions for improving education, training, and the right to work. The potential of the young is an opportunity that will make society rich and prosperous tomorrow. There are certain areas of youth policy related to career guidance, vocational training and retraining, the provision of jobs, the development of programs to prevent youth unemployment, etc. of Course, without an accurate formulation of the problem of youth employment, it is impossible to effectively solve it. As you might have noticed from this article, many types of unemployment occur as a result of immobility of labor.

Unemployment is divided into different types to help economists understand the economy and come up with strategies to lower the rate of unemployment. The goal of any economy is to achieve full employment. I believe that a person must constantly learn something. If someone was fired from work due to the fact that new devices have replaced several working hands, this means that you have to adapt to a scientific breakthrough and learn something new.

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