

UNEMPLOYMENT IN UKRAINE

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Unemployment – is a socio-economic phenomenon in which part of the labor force (economically active population) is not occupied by the economy. That is, in real life, unemployment acts as an excess of the supply of labor on demand.

In Ukraine, for the first time in 1991, unemployment is legally determined with the adoption of the Law "On Employment".

Unemployed – people of working age, which have lost work for unknown reasons, they have no income, as well as those citizens registered in the employment service and are looking for work.

There are several reasons for unemployment:

- Structural changes in the country, such as the introduction of new technologies, closure of technical backward enterprises
- Economic competition associated with the labor market
- Economic recession or depression, which cause employers to reduce consumption in all resources, including labor
- Seasonal changes in production level in some sectors of the economy
- changes in the demographic structure of the population, namely an increase in the number of people in working age, which means competition and growth of unemployment. .

There is an unemployment rate – the unemployment rate.

The unemployment rate is a quantitative indicator, as defined as the ratio of the number of unemployed people to the general economically active population of working age in the country (region, social group) and is measured as a percentage.

The unemployment rate in Ukraine increased in the second quarter of 2020 by 1.3 percentage points. - up to 9.9% from 8.6% in the first quarter.

This is set out in this national statistical service.

In general, 1.7 million Ukrainians are unemployed. The number of 15-70 years old, occupied in the second quarter of 2020, is 15.6 million people.

The unemployment rate in Ukraine fell in January-March 2020 compared with the 4th quarter of 2019 by 0.1 percentage points. - up to 8.6% of 8.7%.

According to the forecast of the macroeconomic government over the next three years, the unemployment rate for the population aged 15 to 70 is projected at 9.2% in 2021, 8.5% in 2022 and 8% in 2023.

To combat unemployment, you need:

- maintain economic growth

- achieve higher levels of economic indicators
 - Improve global resource efficiency
 - Provide full and productive employment
 - Protect labor rights and promote safe working conditions for all employees
 - Strengthening the potential of domestic financial institutions
 - Develop and implement a global youth employment strategy
- Thanks to the analysis of forms and types of unemployment, we can distinguish ways to achieve this problem.

References:

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INFLATION IN UKRAINE AND WAYS OF ITS ELIMINATION

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The phenomenon of inflation is some extent inherent in any market economy and countries with economies in transition. Inflation penetrates into all spheres of economic life and begins to destroy them. The state, production, financial market and market economy suffer from this. Whereas earlier inflation took place under extreme circumstances, in the last two or three decades it has become chronic in many countries. Inflation is a very complex socio-economic phenomenon. Over the centuries, with the change in the forms of ownership, types of pricing, monetary systems, the causes, consequences and forms of manifestation of the inflationary process have changed. Only the essence of inflation remained unchanged - the depreciation of money. Currently, inflation is one of the most painful and dangerous processes that negatively affect finances, the monetary and economic system as a whole.

The first years of the formation of an independent sovereign Ukraine were accompanied by significant economic difficulties. Basically, they are associated with the transition from a fully planned system of organizing production to a market economy. It was the evolution of the socio-economic renewal of our country that caused a number of subjective contradictions that led to the emergence of global negative phenomena (imbalances in the economy, a decline