

Summary of Research

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Topic: as "**Employment Generation Strategies in Post Independence Tajikistan: A Study**"

The present study entitled as "Employment Generation Strategies in Post Independence Tajikistan: A Study" has been carried out to understand the economic transformation, incidence of unemployment, strategies for employment generation and employment potential areas in Post-Independence Tajikistan. After disintegration of the former Soviet Union in 1991 Tajikistan became an independent country but there was civil war in the country between 1992 to 1997 and lack of financial support the country to face severe socio-economic hardships and high level of unemployment. According to ILO's Research Department report an estimated 375 million workers lived on less than US\$1.25 a day in Tajikistan in 2015. The present study is an endeavour to evaluate the impact of employment generation strategies in Tajikistan with special emphasis on the physical and financial achievement of such strategies. The main objectives of study the magnitude and regional distribution of unemployment and study various governmental and non-governmental employment generation programmes of Tajikistan. To the study the regional variation in the physical and financial achievements of various employment generation programmes in Tajikistan. To study of economic sectors having a high employment generation potential in the country, and main problems of enhancing employment opportunities in Tajikistan. The present study is spread is over six chapters, the first chapter is introductory and second chapter has dealt with post-independence economic transformation in Tajikistan. The third chapter attempts to discuss the incidence of unemployment in Tajikistan and fourth chapter attempts to study

employment generation programmes in Tajikistan. The chapter fifth attempts to study Employment Potential of Tajikistan. The present study has revealed that the average growth rate of Tajikistan has been 7.2 percent from 1997 to 2018 and Tajikistan has not generated enough employment. The working age inhabitants increased by 3.0 percent but employment rose by only 0.7% percent per annum in the country from 1991 to 2016. The economy of Tajikistan is not generating enough employment for its rapidly growing workforce so country's most valuable asset the human capital is largely underutilized. From 1997 to 2015 Tajikistan's GDP grew by an average of 7.2 % annually while the employment expanded at 2.1 percent annually. The government of Tajikistan and non-government have implemented various employment generation strategies to reduction of unemployment rate and implemented from 2001 to 2017 made it possible to prevent the further decreasing the level of the labour force involved in the national economy. As stated in official reports about 451 thousand new employments were created for this period. Tajikistan has made very serious efforts to achieve the broad goals of its national development in particular employment generation. There has been a significant improvement in the sphere of poverty alleviation and improvement of education and vocational training and the literacy level in the country. Despite all these positive development a lot remains to be done in the field employment generation in Tajikistan