

## FACTORS AFFECTING THE TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF YOUNG PEOPLE

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### Abstract

The article shows the importance of highly qualified personnel in the development of economic sectors and their employment opportunities.

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Training of highly qualified personnel in the development of economic sectors is one of the urgent issues of today. At the same time, the problem of employment of specialists remains one of the urgent issues. The reason is that highly qualified professionals have a wide range of employment opportunities.

The demand in the labor market is focused on highly qualified personnel. Achieving highly qualified personnel requires, first of all, improving the quality of education. Providing education is the best investment in the future security of the nation. In the development of education, human capital is formed as a result of investments, which consists of a stock of knowledge, skills, competences and reasons.

The reform of the personnel training and education system takes a long period from the identification of the strategic directions of the reforms to its completion, and it occurs with the manifestation of a number of laws, the knowledge of which allows to manage this process, includes expenses. The central task of creating a social market economy is to build a market economy system in which the main goal and task of training qualified personnel is not only to increase production efficiency and increase profit, but also to direct it to the social needs of the population. In addition to achieving the main goal of ensuring production efficiency, the market economy also solves some social issues to a certain extent, because the solution of the main task of the market economy, which is to produce more products, leads to ensuring employment, paying wages for labor results, etc.

In the context of socio-economic changes, the formation of the labor market, and the reforms of the personnel training system, the improvement of personnel qualifications and the improvement of their retraining system are of great importance.

One of the important factors determining the territorial distribution of young people is their territorial mobility. Territorial mobility represents the degree of propensity of the population, including young

people, to move. Socio-economic factors reflect the nature of production relations, the level of production forces in the past years, the level of income of the population, the distribution of investments, the availability of transportation, and so on. Natural factors are climate, surface area, soil fertility, availability of water sources, availability of natural resources. They still have a great impact on the location and migration of young people. At present, such a law is clearly visible that the higher the level of development of productive forces, the less the influence of natural factors.

Natural factors are climate, surface area, soil fertility, availability of water sources, availability of natural resources. They still have a great impact on the location and migration of young people. At present, such a law is clearly visible that the higher the level of development of productive forces, the less the influence of natural factors. Their migration is mainly related to employment. 16-19-year-olds make up 16% of migrants, and their migration is mainly related to entering higher and secondary special educational institutions. 15% of all migrants are 25-29 years old.

Young people in this group are not mobile, because they are not inclined to move because they are educated, have a profession, and have a family. Among women, the most active migrants are 16-24-year-olds. The reasons for moving young people belonging to this age group are to continue their studies or change their place of residence as a result of marriage.

It is also important to study the directions of youth migration. The route with the lowest index is the "rural-rural" route. The "rural-urban" route is leading among the general migration routes. 39% of all migrants moved in this direction. The propensity of young people to move to the city is expressed by the fact that most of the workplaces and higher education institutions are located in cities.

Its practical importance will inevitably increase in the conditions of the market economy. Currently, many enterprises and firms are developing specific requirements for the quality of the workforce, depending on their production conditions and, in particular, specific workplace characteristics.

This requires increased attention to education. Based on the above considerations, we offer the following:

- 1) Preparation of necessary specialists based on the requirements of the labor market:
- 2) Making changes to educational programs according to the directions of specialists in the field:
- 3) Conclusion of cooperation agreements with enterprises for the purpose of development of education.
- 4) Expanding the development of industry and service sectors based on the possibilities of the regions.

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