



The Role of Social Work in Pandemic Conditions

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the role of social work in a pandemic and its changes, and its impact on the economy.

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Impact of the pandemic on the global economy The Coronavirus Covid-19 pandemic is seriously testing the social and economic sectors. At the same time, the economic crisis, which entered the period of the pandemic with the term "Great Closure", broke the "value chains" in international economic relations, had a serious negative impact on the service sector and started the recession of the world economy. [1].

The peculiarity of this crisis is that it is facing the biggest unemployment problem in history, along with the supply and demand crisis.

This is due to the following factors: first, the demand crisis - a decline in consumption of goods (mainly long-term consumer goods) and services as a result of the quarantine of 80% of the world's population; second, GDP growth slowed by 5-10% as a result of aggregate demand in large economies. Goldman Sachs forecasts that the U.S. GDP will fall by -6% and China's GDP by -9% in 2020;

Third, economic problems in large economies have been followed by economic problems in developing countries. These problems are mainly due to the fact that the decline in commodity prices observed in world markets since February 2020, in particular the fall in oil prices from the last 18-year low, has a significant negative impact on commodity export-based economies (The Economist 2020a; CNN 2020);

and fourth, the restrictions imposed by the pandemic have led to an increase in public health expenditures in almost all countries.

Changes in the Uzbek economy According to preliminary data, the GDP of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the 1st quarter of this year grew by 4.1% (5.3% in the same period last year). Foreign trade turnover decreased by 10.2% [2]. However, the impact of quarantine measures on these indicators was minimal. Because the coronavirus was detected two weeks before the end of the first quarter, quarantine measures were gradually introduced across the country from March 16 to April 6.

Infographic: Recommended measures to mitigate the negative impact of the coronavirus pandemic and the global crisis on sectors of the economy

If the foreign trade turnover has been negatively affected by the epidemic in China and Europe since the beginning of the year, then the closure of all trade facilities (except grocery stores and markets), public catering and services, the country strict restrictions on domestic transport and the cessation of road, air and rail links with other countries led to a decline in domestic demand.

On April 14, the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan lowered the refinancing rate from 16% to 15% to support domestic demand. This is the first reduction in the refinancing rate in five years.

The slowdown in GDP growth in the first quarter also showed that over the past three years, the Uzbek economy has become more actively integrated into the world economy.

The rapid growth of the service sector in recent years has also led to an increase in its share in GDP. According to the report of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in 2019, services accounted for 35.5% of GDP, industry 30%, agriculture 28.1%, construction 6% [4]. This means that the difficult situation in the service sector will have a significant impact on economic growth.

The impact of the economic crisis on employment

According to the results of monitoring published by the International Labor Organization in the 1st quarter of 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic in early April led to the complete or partial closure of 2.7 billion jobs globally. which affected 81% of the world's employed population [5].

The world's poor population is at risk of nearly doubling to 500 million people. About additional measures to support the population, sectors of the

economy and businesses during the coronavirus pandemic

As a result, the number of jobs has been reduced, production capacity has been partially or completely shut down, and labor productivity has declined as a result of the introduction of telecommuting. The size of the losses can be seen in the fact that the shares of major airlines fell by 50%.

What economic policy support can be used to mitigate the effects of economic crises?

Indeed, no matter what sector we look at in the world, the global crisis is having a devastating effect on job losses. Most politicians need to take immediate action to revive the economy in the post-pandemic period, especially serious research to protect large sectors of the economy, vital sectors, and businesses where the majority of the population is employed. being carried out.

Theoretically, the role of economic policy, in the absence of externalities such as external, borrowing and insurance shortages, the major detrimental effects of Covid-19 will only result in a short-term V-type recession. At the same time, GDP will decline as jobs and production decline. Their economic activity to comply with measures to limit the spread of the disease, but then without unemployment or

business closure, everything will return to normal with the end of the storage policy. The economy may be doing better for a while. Because the demand for durable goods and services has been met.

but in practice, Covid-19 can cause long-lasting deep stagnation and sharp economic volatility (Furman 2020). The goal of macroeconomic policy is to try to replicate this short-term V-shaped recession, easing external demand and financial constraints, and using monetary and fiscal instruments to help reduce the impact of adverse shocks (Bernanke 2020; Blinder and Zandi 2015; Gali and Gambetti 2009).

Recent empirical research shows that private consumption is stimulated by public spending, and this argument contradicts existing macroeconomic theory. According to him, an increase in government spending (based on taxes) should reduce consumption (Bouakez & Rebei, 2003). Recent empirical studies based on vector autoregression (VAR) show that increased public spending leads to significant and steady growth in private consumption, which in turn leads to economic growth.

List of used literature

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