

Yashil

IQTISODIYOT va TARAQQIYOT

Ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, siyosiy, ilmiy, ommabop jurnal

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08.00.01 Iqtisodiyot nazariyasi
08.00.02 Makroiqtisodiyot
08.00.03 Sanoat iqtisodiyoti
08.00.04 Qishloq xo'jaligi iqtisodiyoti
08.00.05 Xizmat ko'rsatish tarmoqlari iqtisodiyoti
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08.00.16 Raqamli iqtisodiyot va xalqaro raqamli integratsiya
08.00.17 Turizm va mehmonxona faoliyati



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ANALYSIS OF NEW ESTABLISHED AND LIQUIDATED ENTERPRISES AS A BASIS FOR JOBS (ON THE EXAMPLE OF SAMARKAND REGION)

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Abstract: In the article, reducing the level of unemployment and providing jobs to the population is considered as one of the most urgent problems of today. Also, active, passive, newly established and liquidated enterprises, which form the basis of jobs, were analyzed. Based on the results of the analysis, ways to provide employment to the population were proposed.

Key words: sustainable jobs, employment, entity.

Annotatsiya: maqolada Ishsizlik darajasini pasaytirish va aholini ish o'rinlari bilan ta'minlash bugungi kunning eng dolzarb muammolaridan biri sifatida talqin qilingan. Shuningdek, ish o'rinlari asosini tashkil etuvchi faol, passiv, yangi tashkil etilgan va tugatilayotgan korxonalar tahlil qilingan. Tahlil natijalari asosida aholini ish bilan ta'minlash yo'llari taklif etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: barqaror ish o'rinlari, bandlik, korxona.

Аннотация: В статье снижение уровня безработицы и обеспечение работой населения рассматривается как одна из актуальных проблем современности. Также были проанализированы активные, пассивные, вновь созданные и ликвидированные предприятия, составляющие основу рабочих мест. По результатам анализа предложены пути обеспечения занятости населения.

Ключевые слова: устойчивые рабочие места, занятость, организация.

INTRODUCTION

Today, one of the most pressing issues in the country is to provide employment and reduce unemployment by increasing the number of jobs. Employment is an important factor in economic development, GDP growth, raising living standards and incomes. Reducing unemployment is one of the most important macroeconomic features of socio-economic development of society and has a special significance in the economy.

The issue of creating new jobs in Uzbekistan is one of the priorities of state policy.

Non-compliance of the number of stable jobs with the requirements of the labor market leads to a violation of the balance of supply and demand in the labor market, rising unemployment in the regions, informal labor migration and growth of informal employment.

Despite the creation of jobs in the country, the unemployment rate remains high. The main reasons for this are:

- short-term re-loss of some of the jobs created in the private sector;
- Insufficiency of stable enterprises and organizations, which are the basis of jobs in the private sector;
- short-term completion of newly established enterprises and organizations;
- insolvency of active enterprises;
- factors such as the fact that investments are not directed to stable enterprises and organizations due to market demand.

Based on the above, this study aims to provide an in-depth analysis of the type of economic activity of enterprises and organizations that are the basis of jobs. To achieve this goal:

- analysis of active, inactive, newly established and liquidated enterprises in the country;
- to analyze the types of economic activities of existing, liquidated and newly established enterprises and organizations.



ANALYSIS OF THE LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT

The enterprise is an independent business entity with the right of a legal entity, established for the production of goods, goods, services, works, engaged in various types of economic activity. Enterprises and organizations are the basis of jobs ^[2].

A number of economists have expressed their views and opinions on job creation and job creation.

According to economist academician Abdurahmanov, the workplace is part of the production area, which has all the main and auxiliary technological equipment, tools, tools, office furniture, special equipment for certain types of work. From an economic point of view, work is a source of income that allows a person to achieve high labor productivity and live a good life for himself and his family ^[5].

According to Professor Nazarov's definition, a workplace is an area of a production area that is allocated to a single contractor or group of workers and is adequately equipped with the tools and objects needed to produce a product or service" ^[6].

According to Russian scientist Kuznetsov, the number of new jobs can be increased through scientific and technological progress, the launch of new production facilities, and support for existing ones ^[7].

Jobs are created on the basis of investments in fixed assets, ie construction costs, equipment costs, purchase of vehicles, equipment and household inventory, and other costs.

According to research by Dutch researchers Karen Van Dama, Tinka Van Vuuren and Sofia Kemrs, sustainable jobs are more important for those who have been working for many years than young people who have just entered the labor market. Because young people have a high level of mobility, they often change jobs ^[1].

According to the British scientist Michael Pitt¹, companies and organizations can ensure sustainable employment of their employees by creating an HR manager system in their activities ^[3].

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

To achieve this goal, methods of collecting and comparing statistical data, methods of analysis in summarizing and substantiating the results obtained were used. These methods were used in the analysis and results section of the article, which helped us to conclude below. The result of the methods used is to provide the population with stable jobs

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Favorable conditions have been created in the country to support enterprises and organizations, which are the basis of jobs, and to increase their number. Newly established enterprises and organizations are provided with benefits, and the reasons for the liquidation of liquidated enterprises are being studied. This is because even if several jobs are created with a newly established enterprise, a number of jobs will be lost in enterprises that have been liquidated in the same way. There are also inactive companies and organizations, which leads to job losses. First of all, it is necessary to analyze this situation at the national level. (1-table)

Table 1: Number of enterprises and organizations by region (without farmers and farms)

	as of January 1, 2023				
	Registered	Active	Inactive	New established	Finished
Republic of Uzbekistan	627475	592371	35104	93611	24130
The Republic of Karakalpakstan	27903	26692	1211	4472	1454
Regions:					
Andijon	47925	44658	3267	5656	1486
Bukhara	35905	33686	2219	4572	1814
Jizzax	27732	25847	1885	4667	985
Qashqadaryo	44323	41612	2711	8869	2305
Navoi	26437	25179	1258	4464	1617
Namangan	38374	36914	1460	5774	2015
Samarkand	57511	54163	3348	10877	2734
Surxandaryo	33122	31427	1695	4316	1021
Sirdaryo	18550	17259	1291	2187	791

¹ <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/243460259>



Tashkent	60647	55472	5175	7094	1258
Fergana	55716	52746	2970	9099	1872
Khorezm	30956	28904	2052	5792	1540
Tashkent city	122374	117812	4562	15772	3238

According to Table 1, there are 627475 legal entities registered in the country, of which 592371 are active and 35104 are inactive. The number of newly established enterprises and organizations amounted to 93611. However, 24130 enterprises and organizations have ceased their activities. Many jobs have been lost in these closed legal entities. In Samarkand region, 2734 enterprises and organizations have ceased their activities.

Given that enterprises and organizations are the basis of jobs, it requires a more in-depth analysis of the type of economic activity of enterprises and organizations in the analyzed region in terms of operating, liquidated and newly established enterprises and organizations.

Table 2: Distribution of enterprises and organizations operating in Samarkand region by type of economic activity²

Types of activities	01.01.2016 year	01.01.2018 year	01.01.2019 year	01.01.2020 year	01.01.2021 year	01.01.2022 year
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1116	1440	1925	2281	3213	3767
Industry	2953	3713	4654	5976	6971	8050
Construction	1442	1667	2199	2724	3079	3280
Trade	4303	4737	5549	7774	11311	15251
Transportation and storage	511	703	824	959	1110	1174
Living and eating	871	1207	1628	2402	3123	3885
Information and communication	346	391	411	486	658	760
Health and social services	726	465	561	676	784	923
Other types of services	6285	6738	7315	8076	8697	9577
The total	18553	21061	25066	31354	38946	46667

As of January 1, 2016, 18,553 enterprises and organizations were operating in Samarkand region, while at the beginning of 2022, the number was 46,667. The average growth in 2016-2017 was 8-9 percent, while in 2018-2020 it was 20-21 percent. The number of registered legal entities has increased dramatically in recent years.

As of January 1, 2022, the enterprises operating in agriculture, forestry and fisheries accounted for 3767 and 7%, industry – 8050 and 19%, construction – 3280 and 9%, trade – 15251 and 25%, transportation and storage – 1174 and 7%, and 2,402 in nutrition and 8 percent in information and communication, 486 and 2 percent, 676 and 2 percent in health and social services, and 8,076 and 26 percent in other types of services. Apparently, the highest share falls on enterprises and organizations engaged in other types of services. This can also be seen in the diagram (Diagram 1).

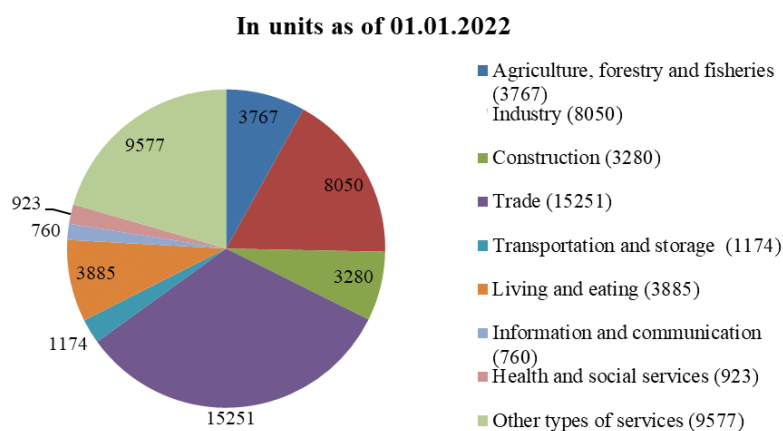


Diagram 1: Distribution of enterprises and organizations operating in Samarkand region by type of economic activity

² Based on data from the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan



There are also liquidating legal entities in the structure of operating enterprises and organizations, the liquidation of which leads to the loss of a number of jobs. This situation requires an analysis of the legal form of legal entities and sectors of the economy, terminating the activities of legal entities in the region and its districts. (Table 3)

Table 3: Distribution of liquidated enterprises and organizations in Samarkand region by type of economic activity³

	01.01.2016 year	01.01.2018 year	01.01.2019 year	01.01.2020 year	01.01.2021 year	01.01.2022 year
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	147	140	122	145	172	301
Industry	353	289	215	304	209	584
Construction	181	213	102	163	100	254
Trade	585	477	314	361	288	915
Transportation and storage	62	41	25	48	27	75
Living and eating	138	115	75	115	58	268
Information and communication	67	46	23	33	12	76
Provision of health and social services	23	374	8	22	7	38
Other types of services	336	293	204	237	118	341
The total	1892	1988	1088	1428	991	2852

The table shows that as of January 1, 2016, a total of 1892 legal entities ceased their activities, and by 2020 this number was 2852. As of January 1, 2020 in agriculture, forestry and fisheries – 145 and 10 percent, in industry – 304 and 21 percent, in construction – 163 and 11 percent, in trade – 361 and 25 percent, in transportation and storage – 48 and 3 percent, in housing and nutrition. 115 and 8 per cent, in information and communication 33 and 3 per cent, in health and social services 22 and 2 per cent and in other types of services 237 and 17 per cent, respectively. Over the years, there has been a decline and a resurgence of numbers. As of January 1, 2022, the largest share of liquidated enterprises and organizations (Diagram 2).

1.01.2023 status

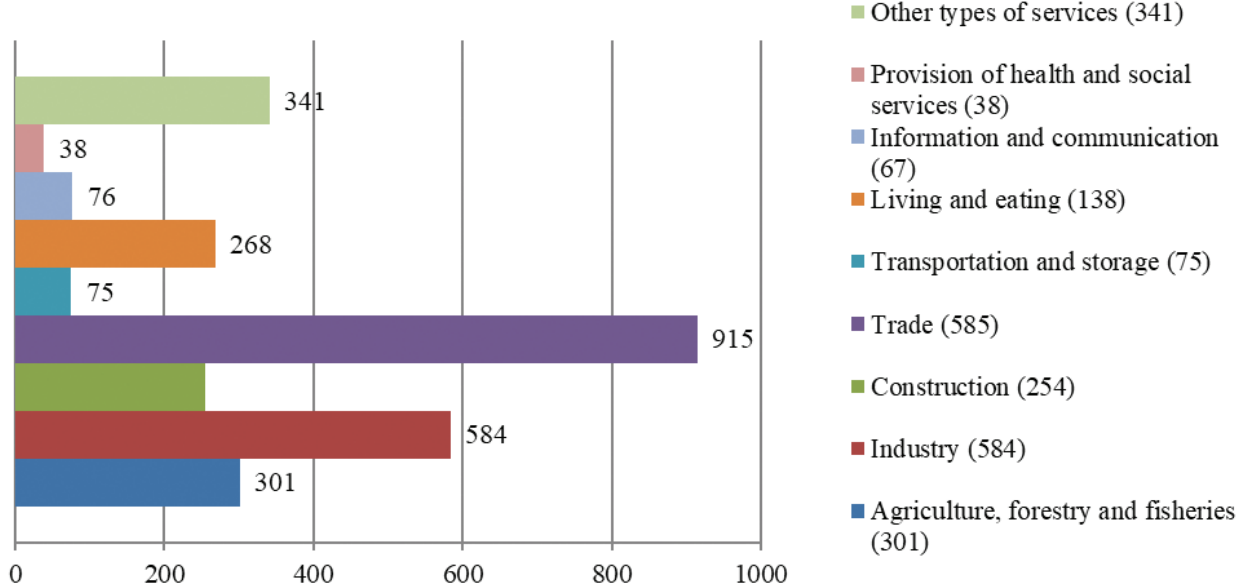


Diagram 2: Distribution of liquidated enterprises and organizations in Samarkand region by type of economic activity

3 Based on data from the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan



Great attention is paid to the development of small business and private entrepreneurship in the country. As a result, the number of newly established enterprises and organizations is growing. (4-table) This, in turn, leads to an increase in the number of jobs.

Table 4: Distribution of newly established enterprises and organizations in Samarkand region by type of economic activity⁴

Types of economic activity	01.01.2016 year	01.01.2018 year	01.01.2019 year	01.01.2020 year	01.01.2021 year	01.01.2022 year
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	137	476	615	639	1262	925
Industry	466	895	1058	1971	1551	1899
Construction	215	338	556	704	394	447
Trade	672	680	946	2782	3714	5061
Transportation and storage	63	116	150	202	160	152
Living and eating	194	362	474	913	815	1040
Information and communication	56	82	82	161	161	232
Provision of health and social services	36	94	117	145	136	186
Other types of services	272	342	833	848	635	1121
The total	2111	3385	4831	8365	8828	11063

According to table 4, as of January 1, 2022, 11063 new enterprises and organizations have been established in the region. As of January 1, 2022, the newly established legal entities are 925 and 8% in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, 1899 and 24% in industry, 447 and 8% in construction, 5061 and 33% in trade, 152 and 2% in transportation and storage, 1040 and 11 percent in accommodation and nutrition, 232 and 2 percent in information and communication, 186 and 2 percent in health and social services, and 1121 and 10 percent in other types of services. Over the years, the number of newly established legal entities has increased.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

From the results of the above analysis, it can be concluded that the number of newly established enterprises and organizations, which are the basis of jobs, has increased over the years. In turn, several legal entities have ceased operations. This situation can lead to a decrease in the number of jobs and an unemployment rate. You can also see inactive legal entities close to termination. Based on these conclusions, the following suggestions can be made:

- to study the reasons for the liquidation of liquidated enterprises and organizations and take measures to eliminate them;
- reactivation of inactive enterprises, their full support and prevention of job losses;
- establishment of sustainable and active enterprises and organizations in each district, attracting investment;
- It is necessary to develop the business environment in order to prevent the inactivity of enterprises and organizations.

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⁴ Based on data from the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Yashil

IQTISODIYOT va TARAQQIYOT

Ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, siyosiy, ilmiy, ommabop jurnal

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