

Analysis of the status of newly created and reduced jobs by legal entities (On the example of Samarkand region)

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Annotation: Employment and job creation is one of the most pressing issues. This article analyzes the newly created and reduced jobs created by legal entities in terms of organizational legal form. Based on the results of the analysis, ways to provide the population with sustainable jobs are proposed.

Basic terms: stable jobs, employment, legal entity

Introduction

Many measures are being taken to reduce unemployment, provide employment and increase the number of jobs. In order to increase the number of jobs, entrepreneurs are provided with a wide range of opportunities.

The issue of creating new jobs in the country is one of the priorities of state policy. The mismatch of the number of 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 the growth of informal employment.

Although the creation of jobs by enterprises and organizations, ie legal entities, which are the basis of jobs, some of them are reduced in a short period of time. The main reasons for this are:

- 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 analyze the number of jobs created and reduced in legal entities. To achieve this goal:

- Analysis of the legal form of legal entities, the number of jobs created and reduced in them;
- Carried out the analysis of newly created jobs in the districts of the region.

Analysis of the literature on the subject

Jobs include fixed capital investments, such as construction costs, equipment costs, purchases of vehicles, equipment and utilities, and created on the basis of other costs.

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

Economist academician Q. According to Abdurahmanov's tariff, the workplace is a part of this production space, where all the main and auxiliary technological equipment, devices, tools, work furniture, special devices are designed to perform certain types of work. Economically, a job is a source of income that allows a person to achieve high labor productivity and a good life for himself and his family. [4]

Professor A.Sh. According to 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 tools needed to produce a product or service. "[5]

Professor O.G. According to Kuznetsov, the number of new jobs can be increased on the basis of scientific and technological progress, the launch of new manufacturing enterprises, and support for existing ones. [6]

Jim En Kim, President of the World Bank's Social Affairs Group, stressed that the creation of new jobs should be a priority for governments, noting that the state must be in effective contact with the private sector. [7]

Numerous studies have been conducted by research scientists on the importance of jobs and increasing their number, and insufficient research has been done on the number of jobs created in the region and its causes.

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. A broader analysis requires an analysis of the organizational and legal forms of enterprises and organizations, operating, newly established and liquidated (Table 1)

Table 1

Organizational legal forms of enterprises and organizations in Samarkand region

Organizational legal form	2018 Year	2019 йил	2020 йил
Newly established			
Limited Liability Company	2804	4579	4789
Private enterprise	533	1237	1009
Family business	953	2143	2677
Unitary Enterprise	30	27	15
Joint Stock Company	1	-	
Others	553	379	338
Жами	4874	8365	8828
Activity terminated			
Limited Liability Company	528	802	534
Private enterprise	360	338	289
Family business	53	167	117
Unitary Enterprise	16	6	11
Joint Stock Company	-	1	-
Others	131	114	40
Жами	1088	1428	991
Operated			
Limited Liability Company	9451	11869	15417
Private enterprise	4624	4884	5544
Family business	1549	2476	4311
Unitary Enterprise	205	221	231
Joint Stock Company	25	29	30

Others	5207	5587	5821
Жами	21061	25066	31354

Table 1 shows that in 2020, 8,828 enterprises were established, of which 4,789 were limited liability companies, 1,009 were private enterprises, 2,677 were family enterprises, 15 were unitary enterprises and 338 were others. Although jobs have been created at these enterprises, 991 enterprises have been closed this year. In other words, the number of investments and jobs in 991 enterprises was lost. Enterprises and organizations are the basis of jobs, first of all, it is necessary to maintain enterprises and organizations

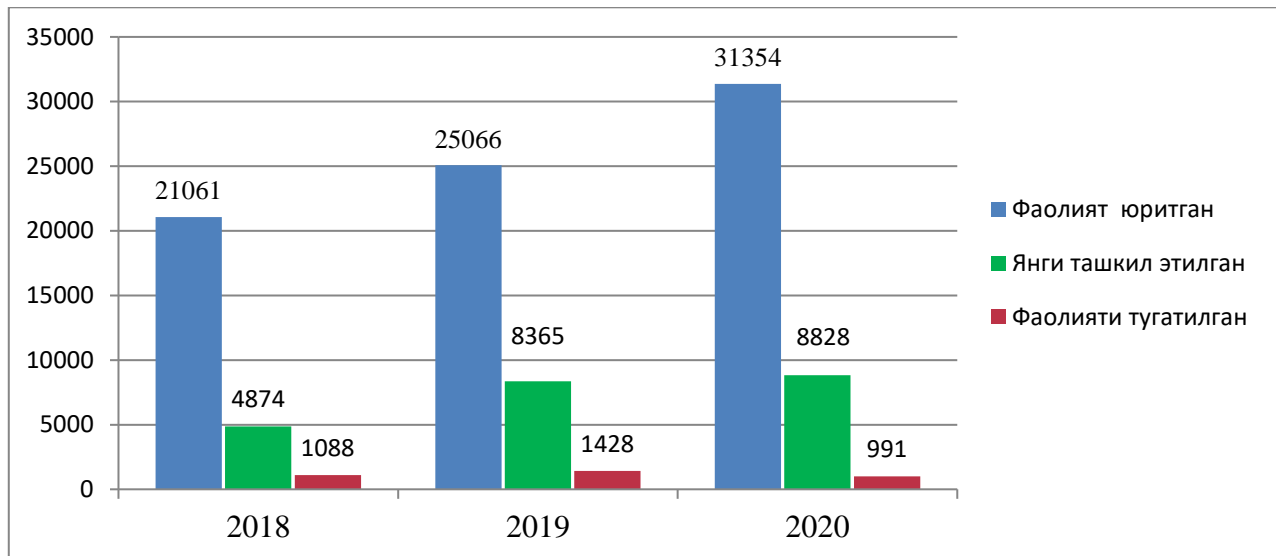


Figure 1. Organizational legal forms of enterprises and organizations in Samarkand region

In some cases, enterprises and organizations may reduce their staff even if they do not cease operations (Table 2).

Number of legal entities reducing jobs in Samarkand region

Organizational legal form	2018 Year	2019 Year	2020 Year
Jami	2621	3249	4501
Private enterprise	488	566	783
Family business	142	229	499
A limited liability company or an additional liability company	1580	1954	2801
Joint Stock Company	24	30	24
Unitary enterprise	47	58	55
Others	340	412	339

The data in Table 2 shows that by 2020, 4,501 enterprises had lost several thousand jobs due to staff reductions. The companies that cut the most jobs were Limited Liability Companies, which in 2020 numbered 2,801.

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. 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;
- In order to prevent inactivity of enterprises and organizations, it is necessary to develop the business environment.

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