

Herausforderungen und Lösungen beim Bau einer Gemeindeabteilung und Investitionen in Familienunternehmer (Am Beispiel von Navobod NCM des Bezirks Samarkand)

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Zusammenfassung - Dieser Artikel beschreibt Möglichkeiten, den Bedarf an Arbeitskräften und Investitionen beim Bau neuer Komplexe für Familienunternehmen in den Nachbarschaften unseres Landes auf der Grundlage einer privaten Partnerschaft zu ermitteln.

Schlüsselwörter - nachbarschaftskomplex, arbeitskräfteressourcen, familienunternehmen, erwerbstätige bevölkerung, nicht erwerbstätige bevölkerung, investitionen, ökonometrische analyse.

Challenges and solutions in constructing a community section and investing in family entrepreneurs (On the example of Navobod NCM of Samarkand district)

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Abstract - This article describes ways to identify the need for labor resources and investment in the construction of new complexes for family businesses in the neighborhoods of our country on the basis of private partnership.

Keywords - Neighborhood Complex, Labor Resources, Family Business, Economically Active Population, Economically Inactive Population, Investment, Econometric Analysis.

I. Introduction

Citizens' self-government plays an important role in supporting and further developing the institution of neighborhood and family in Uzbekistan. According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 18, 2020, the structure of citizens' self-government bodies includes socio-spiritual, legal, family and women's, youth education, as well as landscaping, entrepreneurship, land and other issues. The responsibilities of family businesses and landowners have a special place in this structure.

Problems of investing in the construction of neighborhoods and family businesses Foreign scientists E.F. Borisov, A.V. Busigin, M.A. Sajina and others have studied the theoretical and practical aspects of the development of family business.

Research in this area in our country was conducted by M.K. Pardaev, B. Berkinov, A.N. Khalikulov and others.

II. Literature review

The following scholars have considered challenges and solutions in constructing a community section and investing in family entrepreneurs in their research: M.K. Pardaev [5], Berkinov B. [6], A.N.Kholiqulov [7].

III. Research methodology

In this research, we used of methods of scientific observation, abstract logical reasoning, statistical and systematic analysis, as well as selective observation and social survey.

IV. Analysis and results

There are more than 9,000 neighborhoods in the country. In each of them, individuals with legal status or individuals may engage in entrepreneurial and business activities at present. They make a significant contribution to employment and family income.

The construction and subsequent operation of complexes in the neighborhood requires a certain amount of labor resources and investment. The complexes provide an opportunity to create new jobs for the population in each neighborhood and further develop family business. Investing in the construction of complexes is done by selecting different options in this interconnected neighborhood.

Construction and development of neighborhood complexes will increase the demand for labor resources in each neighborhood.

635 families and more than 2359 family members live in 375 houses of Navobod neighborhood of Samarkand district of Samarkand region. Of them, 1251 or 53% are of working age, 426 or 18% are older than working age, 642 or 27% are younger than working age, 40 or 2% are disabled.

Of the able-bodied, 921 or 74% are employed and 42 or 3% are unemployed. Of the working age population, 121 or 10 per cent were women engaged in child rearing, 66 or 5 per cent were students and 101 or 8 per cent were housewives. 12 or 3% of the working age population (pensioners) are employed. Of the family members in this category, 38 (34 families) or 9% are engaged in family business. This figure represents more than 29 percent of the family population. At the same time, the age structure (demographic situation) of 63 families living in Navobod neighborhood is 53:27:20, or about 53 able-bodied people; minors of working age 27; adults make up 20 percent. Comparing these ratios to the above ratios (53.4: 26.7: 19.9), they are almost identical. With this in mind, it is recommended that these age ratios be based on 53 (able-bodied): 27 (able-bodied): 20% (able-bodied) residents of neighborhoods to determine their age-based labor resources. This can be seen in the case of the families surveyed in Navobod neighborhood (Figure 1).

Name of NCM	Number of population	Number of labor	Number of of	Number of of	Number of of	Number of economically	Number of economically	Number of employees
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		resources	minors of working age	people over working age	disabled people	active population	inactive population	
Navobod	2359	1251	642	426	40	963	288	921

Number of un employed	The number of people involved in child rearing	Number of students	Number of families engaged in family business	Number of families	Number of apartments	Number of men	Number of women
42	121	66	12	635	375	1215	1144

Figure 1. Number of Navobod neighborhood families and their structure

Source: Created as a result of the author's research.

Taking this into account, the total labor resources in the neighborhood (635 families) is 1251 people, of which 38 people, 3% are engaged in family business. If we take into account the fact that young people of working age in the neighborhood will reach the working age next year (27% to 10%), the labor force in the region will increase by about 70 people, the number of family businesses will increase by an average of 3% a year. the total number will increase by an additional 2 people.

Thus, these forecast indicators of labor resources in the territory of the neighborhood indicate that they are sufficient for the construction, commissioning, production (rendering of services) of the neighborhood complex.

As mentioned above, public-private partnership projects in the construction and operation of the neighborhood complex will be implemented at the expense of private partnership investments. If necessary, public investment can be attracted. Private partnership investments can be in the form of own funds or public credit, as well as public investment in the construction of the complex, the funds of the sponsoring organization. In this case, the period (time) of construction of the complex, the cost and quality of construction are important conditions. Because these three conditions (factors) have a high risk, if you do not take them into account in a timely manner, it is likely that the investment in the construction of the complex will not yield any results in practice. Due to this, the implementation of a public-private partnership project for the construction of a neighborhood complex will require the development of a well-thought-out concept.

There are different approaches to the development of the concept, which is based on the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Public-Private Partnership. Full compliance with the requirements of this law requires strong methodological support, as practice shows. Only if such conditions are met will the implementation of the public-private partnership project be effective.

The amount of investment in the construction of complexes in the neighborhood is determined by the analysis of a number of factors. These include the following indicators:

first, the total number of family members;

second, the number of operating business entities;

third, the average annual income of the family;

fourth, the number of employees engaged in entrepreneurial activities;

fifth, the amount of land allocated to the family for business activities;

sixth, the number of entrepreneurs who want to engage in entrepreneurial activity;

seventh, the number of organizations that provide loans to entrepreneurs;

eighth, the norm of capital capacity (by industry) used to create one new job;

ninth, the number of workers required to implement the public-private partnership project.

Analysis, evaluation and forecasting of these indicators can be done using economic statistics and econometrics methods.

V. Conclusion/recommendations

In short, the transformation of the neighborhood not only into a prosperous, beautiful and safe place, but also into an economically stable and prosperous place of its population is one of the important strategic tasks of the widespread implementation of the mechanism of public-private partnership.

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