



IQTISODIYOT & TARAQQIYOT

Ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, texnologik, ilmiy, ommabop jurnal

№3



ISSN: 2992-8982

<https://yashil-iqtisodiyot-taraqqiyot.uz/>

2026



IQTISODIYOT & TARAQQIYOT

Ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, texnologik, ilmiy, ommabop jurnal

Bosh muharrir:

Sharipov Kongiratbay Avezimbetovich

Elektron nashr. 2026-yil, mart.

Bosh muharrir o'rinbosari:

Karimov Norboy G'aniyevich

Muharrir:

Qurbonov Sherzod Ismatillayevich

Tahrir hay'ati:

Salimov Oqil Umrzoqovich, O'zbekiston Fanlar akademiyasi akademigi
Abduraxmanov Kalandar Xodjayevich, O'zbekiston Fanlar akademiyasi akademigi
Sharipov Kongiratbay Avezimbetovich, texnika fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Rae Kvon Chung, Janubiy Koreya, TDIU faxriy professori, "Nobel" mukofoti laureati
Osman Mesten, Turkiya parlamenti a'zosi, Turkiya – O'zbekiston do'stlik jamiyati rahbari
Axmedov Durbek Kudratillayevich, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Axmedov Sayfullo Normatovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Abduraxmanova Gulnora Kalandarovna, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Kalonov Muxiddin Baxritdinovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Siddiqova Sadoqat G'afforovna, pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
Xudoyqulov Sadirdin Karimovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Maxmudov Nosir, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Yuldashev Mutallib Ibragimovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Samadov Asqarjon Nishonovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi, professor
Slizovskiy Dimitriy Yegorovich, texnika fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Mustafakulov Sherzod Igamberdiyevich, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Axmedov Ikrom Akramovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Eshtayev Alisher Abdug'aniyevich, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Xajiyev Baxtiyor Dushaboyevich, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Hakimov Nazar Hakimovich, falsafa fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Musayeva Shoirazimovna, iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), professor
Ali Konak (Ali Ko'nak), iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor (Turkiya)
Cham Tat Huei, falsafa fanlari doktori (PhD), professor (Malayziya)
Foziljonov Ibrohimjon Sotvoldix'ja o'g'li, iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dots.
Utayev Uktam Choriyevich, O'z.Respub. Bosh prokuraturasi boshqarma boshlig'i o'rinbosari
Ochilov Farkhod, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Bosh prokuraturasi IJQKD boshlig'i
Buzrukxonov Sarvarxon Munavvarxonovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi, dotsent
Axmedov Javohir Jamolovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
Toxirov Jaloliddin Ochil o'g'li, texnika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), katta o'qituvchi
Bobobekov Ergash Abdumalikovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), v.b. dots.
Djudi Smetana, pedagogika fanlari nomzodi, dotsent (AQSH)
Krissi Lyuis, pedagogika fanlari nomzodi, dotsent (AQSH)
Glazova Marina Viktorovna, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (Moskva)
Nosirova Nargiza Jamoliddin qizi, iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent
Sevil Piriyeva Karaman, falsafa fanlari doktori (PhD) (Turkiya)
Mirzaliyev Sanjar Makhamatjon o'g'li, TDIU ITI departamenti rahbari
Ochilov Bobur Baxtiyor o'g'li, TDIU katta o'qituvchisi
Golisheva Yelena Vyacheslavovna, iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi, dotsent.
Abdulkarimova Dinara Rustamxonovna, bank-moliya akademiyasi professori, DSc., professor.
Ikramov Murod Akramovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Nazarova Ra'no Rustamovna, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor



IQTISODIYOT & TARAQQIYOT

Ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, texnologik, ilmiy, ommabop jurnal

Editorial board:

Salimov Okil Umrzokovich, Academician of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan
Abdurakhmanov Kalandar Khodjavevich, Academician of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan
Sharipov Kongiratbay Avezimbetovich, Doctor of Technical Sciences (DSc), Professor
Rae Kwon Chung, South Korea, Honorary Professor at TSUE, Nobel Prize Laureate
Osman Mesten, Member of the Turkish Parliament, Head of the Turkey–Uzbekistan Friendship Society
Akhmedov Durbek Kudratillayevich, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor
Akhmedov Sayfullo Normatovich, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor
Abdurakhmanova Gulnora Kalandarovna, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor
Kalonov Mukhiddin Bakhridinovich, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor
Siddikova Sadokat Gafforovna, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Pedagogical Sciences
Khudoykulov Sadirdin Karimovich, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor
Makhmudov Nosir, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor
Yuldashev Mutallib Ibragimovich, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor
Samadov Askarjon Nishonovich, Candidate of Economic Sciences, Professor
Slizovskiy Dmitriy Yegorovich, Doctor of Technical Sciences (DSc), Professor
Mustafakulov Sherzod Igamberdiyevich, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor
Akhmedov Ikrom Akramovich, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor
Eshtayev Alisher Abduganiyevich, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor
Khajiyev Bakhtiyor Dushaboyevich, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor
Khakimov Nazar Khakimovich, Doctor of Philosophy (DSc), Professor
Musayeva Shoira Azimovna, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Economic Sciences, Professor
Ali Konak, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor (Turkey)
Cham Tat Huei, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD), Professor (Malaysia)
Foziljonov Ibrokhimjon Sotvoldikhoja ugli, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Economic Sciences, Associate Professor
Utayev Uktam Choriyevich, Deputy Head of Department, Prosecutor General's Office of Uzbekistan
Ochilov Farkhod, Head of DCEC, Prosecutor General's Office of Uzbekistan
Buzrukkhonov Sarvarkhon Munavvarkhonovich, Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor
Akhmedov Javokhir Jamolovich, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Economic Sciences
Tokhirov Jaloliddin Ochil ugli, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Technical Sciences, Senior Lecturer
Bobobekov Ergash Abdumalikovich, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Economic Sciences, Acting Associate Professor
Judi Smetana, Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Associate Professor (USA)
Chrissy Lewis, Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Associate Professor (USA)
Glazova Marina Victorovna, Doctor of Sciences in Economics (Moscow)
Nosirova Nargiza Jamoliddin kizi, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Economic Sciences, Associate Professor
Sevil Piriyeva Karaman, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) (Turkey)
Mirzaliyev Sanjar Makhamatjon ugli, Head of the Department of Scientific Research and Innovations, TSUE
Ochilov Bobur Bakhtiyor ugli, Senior lecturer at TSUI
Golisheva Yelena Vyacheslavovna, Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor.
Abdukarimova Dinara Rustamkhanovna, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor
Ikramov Murod Akramovich, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor
Nazarova Ra'no Rustamovna, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor

Ekspertlar kengashi:

Berkinov Bazarbay, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Po'latov Baxtiyor Alimovich, texnika fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Aliyev Bekdavlat Aliyevich, falsafa fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Isakov Janabay Yakubbayevich, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), professor
Xalikov Suyun Ravshanovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi, dotsent
Rustamov Ilhomiddin, iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi, dotsent
Hakimov Ziyodulla Ahmadovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent
Kamilova Iroda Xusniddinovna, iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
G'afurov Doniyor Orifovich, pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD)
Fayziyev Oybek Raximovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent
Tuxtabayev Jamshid Sharafetdinovich, iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent
Xamidova Faridaxon Abdulkarim qizi, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent
Yaxshiboyeva Laylo Abdisattorovna, katta o'qituvchi
Babayeva Zuhra Yuldashevna, mustaqil tadqiqotchi
Komilova Nilufar Karshiboyevna, Geografiya fanlari doktori, professori
Umirzoqov Ja'sur Artiqboy o'g'li, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), dotsent
Zebo Kuldasheva, iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori (DSc), dotsent

Board of Experts:

Berkinov Bazarbay, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor
Pulatov Bakhtiyor Alimovich, Doctor of Technical Sciences (DSc), Professor
Aliyev Bekdavlat Aliyevich, Doctor of Philosophy (DSc), Professor
Isakov Janabay Yakubbayevich, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor
Khalikov Suyun Ravshanovich, Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor
Rustamov Ilhomiddin, Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor
Khakimov Ziyodulla Akhmadovich, Doctor of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor
Kamilova Iroda Xusniddinovna, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Economics
Gafurov Doniyor Orifovich, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Pedagogy
Fayziyev Oybek Raximovich, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Economics, Associate Professor
Tukhtabayev Jamshid Sharafetdinovich, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Economics, Associate Professor
Khamidova Faridaxon Abdulkarimovna, Doctor of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor
Yakhshiboyeva Laylo Abdisattorovna, Senior Lecturer
Babayeva Zuhra Yuldashevna, Independent Researcher
Komilova Nilufar Karshiboyevna, Doctor of Geographical Sciences, Professor
Umirzokov Jasur Artiqboy ugli, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Associate Professor
Zebo Kuldasheva, Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Associate Professor

- 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
- 08.00.06 Ekonometrika va statistika
- 08.00.07 Moliya, pul muomalasi va kredit
- 08.00.08 Buxgalteriya hisobi, iqtisodiy tahlil va audit
- 08.00.09 Jahon iqtisodiyoti
- 08.00.10 Demografiya. Mehnat iqtisodiyoti
- 08.00.11 Marketing
- 08.00.12 Mintaqaviy iqtisodiyot
- 08.00.13 Menejment
- 08.00.14 Iqtisodiyotda axborot tizimlari va texnologiyalari
- 08.00.15 Tadbirkorlik va kichik biznes iqtisodiyoti
- 08.00.16 Raqamli iqtisodiyot va xalqaro raqamli integratsiya
- 08.00.17 Turizm va mehmonxona faoliyati

Muassis: "Ma'rifat-print-media" MChJ

Hamkorlarimiz: Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti, O'zR Tabiat resurslari vazirligi, O'zR Bosh prokuraturasi huzuridagi IJQK departamenti.

Jurnalning ilmiyligi:

“Yashil” iqtisodiyot va taraqqiyot” jurnali

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi rayosatining 2023-yil 1-apreldagi 336/3-sonli qarori bilan ro'yxatdan o'tkazilgan.



MUNDARIJA

RAQAMLI IQTISODIYOTDA TADBIRKORLIK SUBYEKTLARI FAOLIYATINING IQTISODIY XAVFSIZLIGIGA TA'SIR ETUVCHI TIZIMLASHTIRILGAN TAHDIDLAR.....	40
Qodirov Tuyg'un Uzoqovich, Nabiyev Bexzod Shavkatovich	
SANOAT TARMOQLARINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA INNOVATSIYA VA TEXNOLOGIK MODERNIZATSIYANING O'RNI	44
Boboqulov Sanjar Bahromqulovich	
YASHIRIN IQTISODIYOTNI BAHOLASHNING USLUBIYOTI VA UNING SOLIQ TIZIMIDA QO'LLANILISHI	49
To'xtabayev Oybek Odilovich	
YASHIRIN IQTISODIYOTNI QISQARTIRISHDA RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALARDAN FOYDALANISH BO'YICHA ILG'OR XORIJIY TAJRIBALAR.....	56
Ismailov Bobir Salomovich	
TIJORAT BANKLARI INVESTITSIYA FAOLIYATINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING ILMIY-NAZARIY JIHATLARI	62
Yangiboyev F.B.	
MINTAQAVIY IQTISODIY SALOHİYATDAN FOYDALANISH SAMARADORLIGINI BAHOLASH.....	68
Turayev Og'abek Kaxramonovich	
XORIJIY MAMLAKATLARDA TO'QIMACHILIK KLASTERLARINI RIVOJLANTIRISH TAJRIBASI.....	75
Yusupova Feruza Yo'ldoshevna	
BANK XIZMATLARI SIFATINI BOSHQARISHNING INTEGRATSION VA ADAPTIV MODEL.....	83
Ibroximov Ilxomjon Shavkatjon o'g'li	
QURILISH TASHKILOTLARI FAOLIYATINING MOLIYAVIY BARQARORLIGINI EKONOMETRIK MODELLAR ASOSIDA BAHOLASH	89
Qidirniyazov Ajiniyaz Sherniyazovich	
ICHKI NAZORAT VA KORPORATIV BOSHQARUV TIZIMIDAGI XAVFLARNI BOSHQARISH	94
Islamova Nargiza Mirzaxidovna	
TURIZMNING MINTAQADA IQTISODIY RIVOJLANISHIGA TA'SIRI	104
Rasulova Muxabbat Teshabayevna, Normurodov Sarvar Norboy o'g'li	
O'ZBEKISTONDA INVESTITSIYALARNI JALB QILISH ORQALI INVESTITSION JOZIBADORLIKNI OSHIRISHNING HOZIRGI KUNDAGI HOLATI TAHLILI	111
Begamov S.X.	
RETHINKING JOB CREATION: ONTOLOGICAL AND EPISTEMOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF MACROECONOMIC EMPLOYMENT ANALYSIS.....	116
Zakhidov Azizbek Rustamovich	



RETHINKING JOB CREATION: ONTOLOGICAL AND EPISTEMOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF MACROECONOMIC EMPLOYMENT ANALYSIS

Zakhidov Azizbek Rustamovich

Westminster International University in Tashkent
Part-time PhD student

Abstract. This article develops a conceptual and philosophical reassessment of job creation within the broader field of macroeconomic employment analysis. Rather than focusing exclusively on empirical regularities, it examines the ontological and epistemological foundations underlying dominant macroeconomic frameworks—particularly the Phillips Curve and Okun’s Law—that have historically shaped interpretations of the relationships among inflation, economic growth, and unemployment. The study reinterprets these relationships through the lens of job creation and job destruction, with particular attention to emerging and transitional economies where labour market dynamics often diverge from standard theoretical assumptions.

The analysis revisits classical, expectations-augmented, and New Keynesian approaches to the inflation–unemployment nexus, alongside contemporary interpretations of the growth–unemployment relationship. However, instead of treating these models solely as empirical instruments, the article critically evaluates their underlying assumptions regarding the nature of macroeconomic causality, equilibrium adjustment, and labour market responsiveness. It further examines how concepts such as nonlinearity, asymmetry, structural shifts, and institutional conditioning challenge the interpretation of macroeconomic relationships as stable and universally applicable laws.

Special attention is given to structurally evolving and post-transition economies, where conventional linear macroeconomic specifications may not fully capture the complexity of employment responses to fluctuations in output and prices. In such contexts, job creation appears not only as a consequence of aggregate demand expansion but also as a process shaped by institutional arrangements, expectation formation, structural rigidities, and policy credibility. The article therefore argues that macroeconomic employment analysis should incorporate business-cycle asymmetries, regime changes, and institutional diversity in order to maintain analytical relevance.

Methodologically, the study adopts a structured analytical and philosophical review approach. It contrasts theoretical propositions with cross-country empirical evidence while clarifying the ontological status of macroeconomic variables and the epistemological strategies used to examine them. Within this framework, job creation and job destruction are conceptualised as structurally embedded macroeconomic processes shaped by the interaction of output dynamics, inflation expectations, monetary–fiscal coordination, and institutional constraints.

The contribution of the article lies in reinterpreting the Phillips and Okun traditions within a coherent philosophical perspective that clarifies the conceptual foundations of macroeconomic employment analysis. By synthesising theoretical debates and methodological considerations, the study establishes a rigorous conceptual platform for future empirical modelling and policy-oriented research aimed at supporting sustainable and employment-intensive economic growth in structurally transforming economies.

Key words: Inflation; Economic Growth; Unemployment; Phillips Curve; Okun’s Law; Job Creation; Macroeconomic Stability.



Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola makroiqtisodiy bandlik tahlili doirasida ish o'rinlari yaratish jarayonini konseptual va falsafiy jihatdan qayta ko'rib chiqishga bag'ishlangan. Maqolada faqat empirik qonuniyatlarga e'tibor qaratish bilan cheklanilmay, balki inflyatsiya, iqtisodiy o'sish va ishsizlik o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni izohlab kelgan asosiy makroiqtisodiy modellarning — xususan, Fillips egri chizig'i va Okun qonunining — ontologik va epistemologik asoslari tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot ushbu munosabatlarni ish o'rinlari yaratish va ish o'rinlarining qisqarishi nuqtai nazaridan qayta talqin qiladi hamda ayniqsa mehnat bozori dinamikasi ko'pincha an'anaviy nazariy farazlardan farq qiladigan rivojlanayotgan va o'tish davridagi iqtisodiyotlarga alohida e'tibor qaratadi.

Tahlil inflyatsiya va ishsizlik o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni izohlovchi klassik, kutilmalar bilan boyitilgan hamda yangi keynsiycha yondashuvlarni, shuningdek iqtisodiy o'sish va ishsizlik o'rtasidagi zamonaviy qarashlarni qayta ko'rib chiqadi. Biroq maqolada ushbu modellar faqat empirik vosita sifatida emas, balki makroiqtisodiy sabab-oqibat munosabatlari, muvozanatga moslashuv jarayoni hamda mehnat bozoringa reaksiya xususiyatlari haqidagi nazariy farazlar nuqtai nazaridan ham tahlil qilinadi. Shu bilan birga, nolinearlik, asimmetriya, tarkibiy o'zgarishlar va institutsional omillar kabi tushunchalar makroiqtisodiy munosabatlarni barqaror va universal qonunlar sifatida talqin qilishga qanday ta'sir ko'rsatishi o'rganiladi.

Alohida e'tibor iqtisodiy tuzilmasi o'zgaruvchan hamda o'tish davrini boshdan kechirayotgan iqtisodiyotlarga qaratiladi. Bunday sharoitlarda chiziqli makroiqtisodiy modellar ko'pincha ishlab chiqarish hajmi va narxlarning o'zgarishiga bandlikning javob reaksiyasini to'liq aks ettira olmaydi. Shuning uchun ish o'rinlari yaratish jarayoni faqat yalpi talabning kengayishi natijasi sifatida emas, balki institutsional tizim, iqtisodiy kutilmalar, tarkibiy cheklovlar va iqtisodiy siyosat ishonchligi bilan bog'liq murakkab jarayon sifatida ko'rib chiqiladi. Maqolada makroiqtisodiy bandlik tahlili iqtisodiy sikllar asimmetriyasi, iqtisodiy rejimlarning o'zgarishi hamda institutsional xilma-xillikni hisobga olishi zarurligi asoslab beriladi.

Metodologik jihatdan tadqiqot tizimli analitik va falsafiy adabiyotlar sharhi usuliga asoslanadi. Nazariy g'oyalar turli mamlakatlar tajribasi bilan solishtirilib, makroiqtisodiy o'zgaruvchilarning ontologik mohiyati hamda ularni o'rganishda qo'llaniladigan epistemologik yondashuvlar aniqlashtiriladi. Ushbu yondashuv doirasida ish o'rinlari yaratish va qisqarishi ishlab chiqarish dinamikasi, inflyatsion kutilmalar, pul-kredit va fiskal siyosat muvofiqligi hamda institutsional cheklovlar o'zaro ta'siri natijasida shakllanuvchi makroiqtisodiy jarayon sifatida talqin qilinadi.

Maqolaning ilmiy yangiligi shundaki, unda Fillips egri chizig'i va Okun qonuni an'anaviy talqinlardan tashqariga chiqib, makroiqtisodiy bandlik tahlilining falsafiy asoslari nuqtai nazaridan qayta talqin qilinadi. Nazariy munozaralar va metodologik yondashuvlarni umumlashtirish orqali maqola tarkibiy o'zgarishlarni boshdan kechirayotgan iqtisodiyotlarda barqaror va bandlikni rag'batlantiruvchi iqtisodiy o'sishni ta'minlashga qaratilgan keyingi empirik tadqiqotlar va siyosiy qarorlar uchun mustahkam konseptual asos yaratadi.

Kalit so'zlar: inflyatsiya, iqtisodiy o'sish, ishsizlik, Fillips egri chizig'i, Okun qonuni, ish o'rinlari yaratish, makroiqtisodiy barqarorlik.

Аннотация. Данная статья посвящена концептуальному и философскому переосмыслению процесса создания рабочих мест в рамках макроэкономического анализа занятости. В отличие от исследований, сосредоточенных исключительно на эмпирических закономерностях, в работе рассматриваются онтологические и эпистемологические основания доминирующих макроэкономических моделей — прежде всего кривой Филлипса и закона Окуна, которые традиционно используются для объяснения взаимосвязи между инфляцией, экономическим ростом и безработицей. Исследование переосмысливает эти взаимосвязи через призму процессов создания и сокращения рабочих мест, уделяя особое внимание развивающимся и переходным экономикам, где динамика рынка труда нередко отличается от стандартных теоретических предпосылок.

В статье анализируются классические, расширенные с учетом ожиданий и неокейнсианские подходы к взаимосвязи инфляции и безработицы, а также современные интерпретации связи между экономическим ростом и безработицей. При этом данные модели рассматриваются не только как эмпирические инструменты, но и как концептуальные конструкции, основанные на определенных предположениях о макроэкономической причинности, механизмах равновесной корректировки и реакции рынка труда. Особое внимание уделяется тому, как такие концепции, как нелинейность, асимметрия, структурные сдвиги и институциональные факторы, ставят под сомнение представление о макроэкономических зависимостях как о стабильных и универсальных закономерностях.

Отдельный акцент сделан на экономиках с высокой структурной изменчивостью и переходным характером развития. В таких условиях линейные макроэкономические модели часто не способны в полной мере объяснить реакцию занятости на изменения объемов производства и цен. В этом контексте создание рабочих мест рассматривается не только как результат расширения совокупного спроса, но и как процесс, обусловленный институциональной средой, формированием ожиданий, структурными ограничениями и уровнем доверия к экономической политике. В статье обосновывается необходимость учета асимметрий делового цикла, смены экономических режимов и институционального разнообразия при анализе макроэкономической занятости.

Методологически исследование основано на системном аналитическом и философском обзоре научной литературы. Теоретические положения сопоставляются с межстрановыми эмпирическими данными, при этом уточняется онтологический статус макроэкономических переменных и эпистемологические стратегии их изучения. В рамках данного подхода процессы создания и сокращения рабочих мест рассматриваются как структурно обусловленные макроэкономические процессы, формирующиеся в результате взаимодействия динамики производства, инфляционных ожиданий, координации денежно-кредитной и бюджетной политики, а также институциональных ограничений.



Научный вклад статьи заключается в переосмыслении традиций кривой Филлипса и закона Окуна в рамках целостной философской концепции, раскрывающей основания макроэкономического анализа занятости. Обобщая теоретические дискуссии и методологические подходы, исследование формирует концептуальную основу для дальнейших эмпирических исследований и разработки экономической политики, направленной на обеспечение устойчивого и ориентированного на занятость экономического роста в экономиках, переживающих структурные трансформации.

Ключевые слова: инфляция, экономический рост, безработица, кривая Филлипса, закон Окуна, создание рабочих мест, макроэкономическая стабильность.

INTRODUCTION

Over the past several decades, job creation has occupied a central position in macroeconomic analysis due to its direct implications for economic stability, social welfare, and long-term development. Although economic growth and price stability are frequently treated as primary policy objectives, employment generation represents the most tangible channel through which macroeconomic performance influences households and living standards. Contemporary macroeconomic research increasingly recognizes that job creation cannot be understood solely as a mechanical outcome of output expansion; rather, it reflects a complex interaction between aggregate demand conditions, expectations formation, institutional structures, and processes of structural transformation.

Traditional macroeconomic frameworks—most notably the Phillips Curve and Okun's Law—have long provided the principal analytical tools for linking inflation, economic growth, and unemployment to employment outcomes. These models conceptualize labour market adjustment as a response to fluctuations in output and price dynamics, thereby offering an empirical basis for macroeconomic stabilization policies. However, growing empirical evidence indicates that the relationship between macroeconomic variables and employment is neither structurally invariant nor universally linear. Structural transformations, policy regime adjustments, global economic developments, and institutional diversity have influenced both the strength and direction of macroeconomic–labour market relationships over time.

These developments give rise to deeper conceptual questions concerning the nature of macroeconomic relationships. Should the correlations between inflation and unemployment or between growth and employment be interpreted as stable economic “laws,” or rather as context-dependent regularities shaped by institutional and historical conditions? Can job creation be treated purely as an objective macroeconomic outcome measured through observable indicators, or should it also be interpreted as a socially embedded and institutionally mediated process? Addressing these questions requires moving beyond purely empirical reassessments toward a clearer articulation of the ontological and epistemological foundations of macroeconomic employment analysis.

In economies undergoing structural transformation or transition, these questions become particularly relevant. Labour markets in such contexts often function within evolving institutional frameworks, sectoral reallocation processes, and exposure to external economic dynamics. Under these conditions, output growth may coexist with relatively modest employment expansion, while price fluctuations may interact with structural labour market adjustments. Such patterns highlight the need to reconsider traditional interpretations of macroeconomic transmission mechanisms and to re-examine the conceptual foundations underlying employment analysis.

This article contributes to that reconsideration by developing a systematic reflection on the ontological and epistemological foundations of macroeconomic job creation research. It examines how dominant macroeconomic models conceptualize employment dynamics, evaluates their methodological assumptions, and clarifies the philosophical perspective most appropriate for analysing job creation in contemporary and structurally transforming economies.

The object of the study is job creation as a macroeconomic phenomenon emerging from the interaction between inflation, economic growth, and institutional conditions.

The subject of the study is the ontological assumptions and epistemological approaches underlying macroeconomic employment analysis.

The aim of the article is to reconsider job creation from a philosophical perspective by developing a coherent ontological and epistemological framework that strengthens the conceptual foundations of macroeconomic employment research and supports more rigorous empirical modelling in structurally evolving economic environments.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Research on inflation, economic growth, and unemployment has long shaped macroeconomic thinking about employment dynamics. However, beyond empirical estimation and model specification, relatively limited



attention has been devoted to the philosophical foundations that underpin how job creation is conceptualised within macroeconomic analysis. The dominant analytical frameworks—most notably the Phillips Curve and Okun's Law—have traditionally been interpreted as empirical regularities linking price dynamics and output fluctuations to labour market outcomes. Yet the evolution of both theory and empirical evidence raises deeper ontological and epistemological questions about the nature of these relationships and their relevance for understanding job creation.

Early empirical work by Phillips identified an inverse relationship between wage inflation and unemployment [21], which was later extended to price inflation and formalised through expectations-augmented models incorporating adaptive and rational expectations [9], [22]. These developments established the inflation–unemployment trade-off as a central component of macroeconomic stabilisation theory. At the same time, the recognition of long-run monetary neutrality and the importance of expectations formation encouraged a more nuanced interpretation of this relationship, highlighting its sensitivity to policy credibility and informational conditions [15]. This perspective contributed to a more institutionally informed understanding of macroeconomic employment dynamics.

The New Keynesian Phillips Curve further advanced inflation modelling by grounding price dynamics in forward-looking expectations and real marginal costs rather than solely in unemployment gaps [10], [25]. Empirical research suggests that the slope and stability of the Phillips Curve may vary across policy regimes and phases of the business cycle [11]. In addition, observations of a flattening Phillips Curve in many advanced economies [2] have encouraged renewed discussion about the broader structural and institutional factors influencing inflation–labour market interactions. These developments indicate that macroeconomic relationships often reflect context-specific dynamics shaped by institutional credibility, structural transformation, and the coordination of expectations.

Parallel to research on inflation dynamics, Okun established a systematic empirical relationship between output growth and changes in unemployment [20], providing a quantitative basis for analysing job creation through aggregate demand expansion. Subsequent studies have generally confirmed a negative association between GDP growth and unemployment [1], while also documenting significant variation across countries and time periods [14], [13]. In emerging and transitional economies, episodes of “jobless growth” illustrate that output expansion does not always translate directly into proportional employment gains [6]. These findings suggest that the relationship between economic growth and employment is influenced by structural, institutional, and sectoral factors.

An expanding body of research emphasises that macroeconomic–labour relationships are frequently nonlinear and asymmetric. Empirical evidence indicates that unemployment tends to respond more strongly and persistently to negative output shocks than to positive expansions [8], [17]. Moreover, structural changes, economic crises, and shifts in policy regimes may influence parameter stability over time [13]. Such findings encourage the use of more flexible analytical approaches that recognise macroeconomic volatility and institutional evolution in employment analysis.

In transitional and post-socialist economies, macroeconomic transmission mechanisms are further shaped by structural reallocation processes, labour market rigidities, and evolving institutional frameworks [23]. Under these conditions, economic growth may coexist with persistent unemployment due to factors such as skill mismatches, sectoral restructuring, and enterprise transformation [6]. These dynamics suggest that job creation should be understood not only as a cyclical response to output fluctuations but also as a structurally embedded process influenced by institutional development and economic transformation.

Recent global developments—including financial crises and the COVID-19 pandemic—have further illustrated the sensitivity of macroeconomic employment relationships to changing economic environments [12]. Periods characterised by simultaneous inflationary pressures and labour market adjustments have stimulated renewed discussion regarding the interpretation of the Phillips Curve [11], while asymmetric employment responses during downturns highlight the importance of structural resilience. These experiences reinforce the view that macroeconomic employment analysis benefits from recognising historical context and institutional mediation alongside traditional equilibrium frameworks.

Despite the extensive empirical literature on the Phillips and Okun relationships, much of the existing research remains focused on estimation techniques and coefficient stability, often without explicitly addressing the philosophical assumptions embedded within macroeconomic modelling. Inflation–unemployment and growth–employment relationships are frequently examined separately [11], [14], and nonlinear or regime-dependent approaches are not always integrated into a broader conceptual framework.

Overall, the existing literature indicates that job creation emerges from the interaction of aggregate demand conditions, inflation expectations, institutional settings, and structural transformation processes. Nevertheless, the ontological status of these relationships—whether they represent stable economic regularities or context-dependent patterns—and the epistemological strategies used to investigate them remain insufficiently explored.



The present study seeks to address this gap by reconsidering job creation through a clear articulation of the ontological and epistemological foundations of macroeconomic employment analysis. By synthesising theoretical developments and empirical findings within a coherent philosophical framework, the research clarifies how macroeconomic volatility, institutional structures, and expectations formation interact to shape employment dynamics in modern and structurally evolving economies.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This article adopts a qualitative and conceptually oriented research design based on a structured and systematic review of theoretical and empirical literature on macroeconomic employment analysis. Rather than focusing exclusively on empirical regularities, the methodological approach seeks to identify, organise, and critically evaluate the ontological assumptions and epistemological strategies that underpin dominant macroeconomic frameworks linking inflation, economic growth, and unemployment. Particular attention is given to the philosophical foundations of the Phillips Curve [21] and Okun's Law [20] as core analytical tools for interpreting job creation and job destruction.

A literature-based analytical design is particularly appropriate in this context because employment outcomes are shaped by complex macroeconomic transmission mechanisms, expectations formation [9], [22], institutional settings [19], and structural dynamics [3], rather than by isolated microeconomic interactions. Consequently, understanding job creation requires not only empirical modelling but also careful reflection on how macroeconomic relationships are conceptualised, measured, and interpreted.

The primary methodological instrument used in this study is a structured analytical review. Academic contributions were selected from leading peer-reviewed journals, working paper series, and institutional research reports in macroeconomics, labour economics, and political economy. The reviewed literature was organised around several key conceptual and methodological themes, including:

- (i) classical and expectations-augmented interpretations of the inflation–unemployment trade-off [21], [9], [22];
- (ii) growth–unemployment linkages within Okun's framework [20], [1];
- (iii) forward-looking inflation models such as the New Keynesian Phillips Curve [10], [25];
- (iv) nonlinear and asymmetric macro-labour specifications [8], [17]; and
- (v) institutional and policy-oriented interpretations of macroeconomic adjustment [7], [19].

A comparative analytical perspective was applied to evaluate how different theoretical traditions conceptualise macroeconomic employment relationships and how these conceptions vary across advanced, developing, and transitional economies. This comparative approach allows the study to assess how institutional maturity, labour market flexibility, structural transformation, and policy credibility influence both the empirical stability and the conceptual interpretation of Phillips and Okun relationships [6], [23]. Particular attention is given to transitional and post-socialist contexts, where institutional legacies and structural rigidities may influence the stability of macroeconomic relationships [6], [19].

The analysis also incorporates an institutional macroeconomic perspective, drawing on insights from monetary economics and political economy to interpret inflation and unemployment not as purely mechanical outcomes but as processes influenced by institutional arrangements. Within this framework, policy regimes, the credibility of inflation targeting, fiscal–monetary coordination, employment protection systems, and regulatory structures influence how macroeconomic shocks are transmitted into job creation and job destruction dynamics [7], [19]. Evidence from financial crises, geopolitical developments, and global health shocks further illustrates how macroeconomic volatility can affect both inflation expectations and employment responsiveness [3], [12].

In addition, elements of analytical synthesis are employed to consolidate diverse strands of macroeconomic research. Rather than treating the Phillips Curve and Okun's Law as isolated empirical correlations, the study interprets them within an integrated macro-labour framework and examines their ontological status—whether they function as stable economic relationships or as patterns shaped by historical and institutional conditions. Particular attention is devoted to structural changes [13], business-cycle asymmetries [17], and nonlinear adjustment dynamics [8], which highlight the limitations of purely static interpretations of macroeconomic employment relationships.

Overall, the chosen methodology is well suited to the objectives of this philosophical inquiry, as it enables a conceptually grounded reassessment of macroeconomic employment analysis without relying on new econometric estimation. By systematically synthesising theoretical developments, empirical findings, and methodological debates, the study establishes a robust conceptual foundation for future quantitative research and clarifies the ontological and epistemological premises that can guide empirical modelling of job creation in structurally evolving and transitional economies.



ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Inflation, economic growth, and unemployment have traditionally occupied a central position in macroeconomic analysis because they shape the foundations of economic stability, social welfare, and policy effectiveness [4], [18]. Beyond their empirical co-movement, however, these variables raise a deeper conceptual question: what is the ontological status of job creation within macroeconomic theory? Contemporary research increasingly demonstrates that employment outcomes are not automatic consequences of output expansion. Instead, they emerge from a complex interaction among aggregate demand conditions, expectations formation, institutional arrangements, firm-level decision-making, and external economic developments [9], [22]. In transitional and structurally evolving economies, these interactions are further influenced by institutional development processes, labour market rigidities, and periodic macroeconomic fluctuations, which together shape both job creation and job destruction dynamics [6], [3].

Classical macroeconomic models conceptualised inflation and unemployment within equilibrium frameworks in which markets adjust to shocks under varying degrees of price flexibility. Within this paradigm, inflation reflects excess demand, while unemployment represents deviations from potential output. The Phillips Curve formalised a short-run trade-off between inflation and unemployment [21], which was later refined through expectations-augmented approaches incorporating adaptive and rational expectations [9], [22]. These developments demonstrated that the inflation–unemployment relationship is not structurally fixed but depends on expectations dynamics and policy credibility [13]. From an ontological perspective, this shift highlights that macroeconomic regularities are shaped by behavioural responses and institutional environments rather than representing immutable economic laws.

Okun's Law similarly conceptualised unemployment as a function of output fluctuations, linking above-trend economic growth to declining unemployment [20]. Empirical evidence generally confirms a negative association between GDP growth and unemployment in many economic settings [1]. However, the magnitude, stability, and symmetry of this relationship vary across time and institutional contexts [16]. Episodes of “jobless growth” observed in emerging and transitional economies illustrate that output expansion does not always translate directly into proportional employment gains [6]. Such findings encourage further epistemological reflection on whether macroeconomic coefficients represent stable structural relationships or context-dependent empirical approximations.

Institutional and policy regimes further shape the macro–labour nexus. Monetary and fiscal frameworks influence inflation expectations, investment incentives, and aggregate demand stability [7], [5], thereby affecting employment responses to economic shocks. Under conditions of heightened uncertainty, firms may respond through wage adjustments, labour retention strategies, or postponed hiring decisions rather than immediate job creation. Empirical studies indicate that economic policy uncertainty tends to increase unemployment volatility and reduce the predictive stability of macroeconomic relationships [3]. These patterns suggest that job creation operates through institutional transmission mechanisms rather than purely mechanical output effects.

Structural characteristics also play an important role in shaping employment dynamics. Labour market segmentation, skill mismatches, and sectoral composition influence how macroeconomic fluctuations translate into labour demand adjustments. Empirical evidence consistently documents nonlinear and asymmetric responses: unemployment tends to increase more sharply during economic contractions than it declines during expansions [8], [17]. These asymmetries highlight the limitations of purely linear models and emphasise the need for analytical frameworks capable of capturing regime dependence and structural changes.

Technological transformation introduces an additional dimension to this ontological reassessment. Automation, digitalisation, and productivity differences across firms influence both the composition and elasticity of labour demand [29]. In transitional economies, uneven technological diffusion and institutional inertia may limit the capacity of economic growth episodes to generate broad-based employment opportunities [6]. As a result, aggregate growth indicators may conceal divergent sectoral and regional labour market developments.

Regional and social heterogeneity further enrich the complexity of macroeconomic employment analysis. Spatial disparities, industrial concentration, and uneven sectoral development influence employment elasticity and may sustain unemployment persistence even during periods of economic expansion [14], [16], [24]. External economic developments—including financial crises, global pandemics, and geopolitical events—can amplify these asymmetries, often resulting in rapid employment losses followed by gradual recoveries [12], [17]. Episodes of stagflation, where inflation and unemployment rise simultaneously, encourage reconsideration of simplified Phillips-type interpretations and highlight the historically contingent character of macroeconomic relationships [15].

In the CIS and broader post-socialist context, transition legacies provide a distinctive institutional environment for examining these dynamics. Decentralised wage-setting mechanisms, enterprise restructuring, and sectoral reallocation processes have, in certain cases, influenced the transmission from output growth to



employment expansion [6], [19]. Firm-level constraints and institutional rigidities may contribute to deviations from conventional Okun-type relationships [26], reinforcing the value of a conceptually grounded reassessment of macroeconomic employment theory.

Taken together, the literature suggests that job creation cannot be fully understood as a simple function of inflation and economic growth. Employment dynamics are shaped by the interaction of macroeconomic forces, institutional configurations, expectations regimes, and structural transformation processes. By integrating insights from the Phillips and Okun traditions with evidence on asymmetry, nonlinearity, and institutional conditioning, this article reconsiders job creation through an explicit ontological and epistemological perspective. It advances a macroeconomic employment framework in which empirical regularities are interpreted as context-dependent and institutionally mediated rather than universally stable, thereby strengthening the conceptual foundations of employment analysis in modern and transitional economies.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The reviewed body of research indicates that employment dynamics cannot be reduced to purely mechanical responses to output fluctuations or price movements. Instead, job creation and job destruction are embedded within deeper ontological and institutional structures that shape how macroeconomic forces operate. Particularly in transitional and structurally evolving economies, labour market outcomes are influenced by institutional design, expectations formation, policy credibility, technological progress, and exposure to external economic developments. From this perspective, macroeconomic–labour relationships should be interpreted not as rigid equilibrium mechanisms but as historically and institutionally situated processes.

A central ontological implication emerging from the literature is that unemployment, inflation, and economic growth are not merely observable statistical aggregates but socially mediated macroeconomic phenomena. Their interaction reflects structural configurations—such as labour market regulations, monetary policy regimes, firm behaviour, and sectoral composition—rather than temporary cyclical deviations alone. Consequently, employment adjustment takes place through institutional transmission channels, including wage-setting arrangements, hiring practices, fiscal stabilisers, and financial constraints.

From an epistemological standpoint, the literature demonstrates that conventional linear macroeconomic models often fail to capture the full complexity of employment dynamics. Empirical evidence consistently highlights the presence of nonlinearity, asymmetry, and regime dependence in labour market responses. Negative output shocks tend to produce disproportionately large and persistent employment losses, while economic expansions do not always generate equivalent job recovery. This asymmetry challenges simplified interpretations of growth–employment relationships and emphasises the need for analytical frameworks capable of incorporating structural changes and institutional conditioning.

Institutional context further influences employment outcomes. In more flexible labour markets, macroeconomic contractions may be quickly reflected in rising unemployment. In more coordinated or policy-supported systems, adjustment may occur through labour retention practices, public sector interventions, or targeted sectoral support. These diverse adjustment mechanisms demonstrate that macroeconomic forces operate through institutional channels rather than through universally stable economic laws.

Technological transformation further intensifies these structural dynamics. Automation, digitalisation, and sectoral restructuring reshape labour demand patterns and may alter the overall elasticity of employment with respect to economic growth. In some cases, economic expansion may occur alongside limited job creation or with employment concentrated in specific sectors and skill groups. Such heterogeneity complicates aggregate macroeconomic interpretation and highlights the need for a more nuanced understanding of employment processes.

Inflation dynamics add an additional dimension to macroeconomic employment analysis. The inflation–unemployment relationship depends on expectations formation, the credibility of monetary policy, and prevailing supply-side conditions. Episodes characterised by simultaneous increases in inflation and unemployment illustrate that macroeconomic variables may interact in ways that diverge from traditional trade-off interpretations. This context dependence reinforces the importance of incorporating expectations, institutional credibility, and structural shocks into macroeconomic employment analysis.

External economic developments—including financial crises, geopolitical developments, and global pandemics—further highlight the structural nature of employment adjustment. Empirical evidence indicates that such shocks often generate uneven and sector-specific labour market effects, frequently amplifying pre-existing segmentation within labour markets. Recovery trajectories are rarely uniform, reinforcing the view that employment dynamics are embedded within broader structural and institutional configurations rather than determined solely by cyclical recovery processes.



Across the literature, several fundamental propositions emerge:

- Employment dynamics are structurally conditioned rather than purely cyclical.
- Macroeconomic relationships are nonlinear and dependent on economic regimes.
- Institutional arrangements influence the transmission of macroeconomic shocks to labour markets.
- Technological transformation alters the structure and composition of labour demand.
- Exclusive reliance on stable linear coefficients may obscure deeper structural mechanisms within employment dynamics.

employment dynamics.

Overall, the synthesis supports a reconsideration of job creation from both ontological and epistemological perspectives. Employment should be understood as a macro-structural outcome shaped by institutional arrangements, technological development, and policy frameworks. Rather than treating the Phillips Curve and Okun's Law as fixed empirical laws, they are more appropriately interpreted as context-dependent regularities operating within specific institutional environments. This perspective provides a strong conceptual foundation for more nuanced empirical modelling and for policy design aimed at fostering sustainable and structurally resilient job creation in transitional economies.

Policy Recommendations. Within the ontological and epistemological framework advanced in *Rethinking Job Creation: Ontological and Epistemological Foundations of Macroeconomic Employment Analysis*, policy recommendations should extend beyond purely technical stabilisation tools and instead address the institutional conditions under which macroeconomic relationships operate.

First, strengthening institutional transparency and policy credibility in macroeconomic governance is essential for stabilising employment expectations. When monetary and fiscal frameworks are coherent, rule-based, and credible, they anchor inflation expectations and reduce uncertainty in the output–employment transmission mechanism. From an epistemological perspective, stable expectations improve the predictability of macroeconomic regularities; from an ontological perspective, they shape the behavioural environment in which firms make hiring decisions. Reduced uncertainty can mitigate precautionary employment restraint and support more stable job creation, particularly within private and non-strategic sectors.

Second, enhancing the employment elasticity of economic growth should become a key objective of development strategy. Economic expansion does not automatically generate employment opportunities; it does so only under favourable structural and institutional conditions. Policies that promote skills development, technological diffusion, sectoral diversification, and regional integration can strengthen the capacity of labour markets to absorb economic growth. In transitional economies—where structural mismatches and uneven development may weaken growth–employment linkages—inclusive regional strategies are especially important for translating macroeconomic expansion into broad-based job creation.

Third, improving labour market institutions and adjustment mechanisms can help moderate asymmetric responses to negative economic shocks. Empirical evidence shows that economic downturns tend to produce more persistent employment losses than expansions generate employment gains. Active labour market policies, retraining programmes, and institutional arrangements that balance flexibility with social protection can reduce long-term unemployment risks and improve labour market recovery dynamics. Effective coordination between macroeconomic stabilisation policies and labour market institutions strengthens resilience in the face of economic volatility.

Fourth, policymakers should recognise that macroeconomic shocks and inflationary episodes often lead to sectoral employment reallocation rather than uniform changes in labour demand. Without complementary structural, educational, and competition policies, such reallocation may reinforce labour market segmentation, regional disparities, and structural unemployment. A policy framework informed by macroeconomic employment theory acknowledges that labour market outcomes are mediated by institutional mechanisms. Consequently, coordinated policy design—integrating monetary stabilisation, fiscal policy instruments, structural reforms, and labour market policies—is essential to ensure that macroeconomic stabilisation contributes to inclusive and employment-intensive economic growth.

Overall, the evidence supports an institutional–structural interpretation of the inflation–growth–unemployment nexus. Employment dynamics are shaped by the interaction of aggregate demand conditions, expectations regimes, policy credibility, technological transformation, and structural constraints. By grounding policy design within this integrated macro-labour framework, transitional economies can move beyond narrow cyclical management toward a more resilient and conceptually coherent strategy for sustainable job creation in an environment of ongoing structural transformation and economic volatility.

REFERENCES

1. Ball, L., Leigh, D., & Loungani, P. (2017). Okun's law: Fit at 50? *Journal of Money, Credit and Banking*, 49(7), 1413–1441.
2. Ball, L., & Mazumder, S. (2019). A Phillips curve with anchored expectations and short-term unemployment. *Journal of Money, Credit and Banking*, 51(1), 111–137.



3. Baker, S. R., Bloom, N., & Davis, S. J. (2016). Measuring economic policy uncertainty. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 131(4), 1593–1636.
4. Blanchard, O. (2017). *Macroeconomics* (7th ed.). Boston: Pearson.
5. Blanchard, O., & Leigh, D. (2013). Growth forecast errors and fiscal multipliers. *American Economic Review*, 103(3), 117–120.
6. Boeri, T., & Terrell, K. (2002). Institutional determinants of labor reallocation in transition. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 16(1), 51–76.
7. Clarida, R., Galí, J., & Gertler, M. (1999). The science of monetary policy: A New Keynesian perspective. *Journal of Economic Literature*, 37(4), 1661–1707.
8. Cuaresma, J. C. (2003). Okun's law revisited. *Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics*, 65(4), 439–451.
9. Friedman, M. (1968). The role of monetary policy. *American Economic Review*, 58(1), 1–17.
10. Galí, J., & Gertler, M. (1999). Inflation dynamics: A structural econometric analysis. *Journal of Monetary Economics*, 44(2), 195–222.
11. Gordon, R. J. (2011). The history of the Phillips curve: Consensus and bifurcation. *Economica*, 78(309), 10–50.
12. Jordà, Ó., Singh, S. R., & Taylor, A. M. (2020). Longer-run economic consequences of pandemics. *Review of Economics and Statistics*, 102(5), 933–951.
13. Knotek, E. S., & Terry, S. J. (2009). How will unemployment fare following the recession? *Economic Review*, Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, 5–33.
14. Lee, J. (2000). The robustness of Okun's law: Evidence from OECD countries. *Journal of Macroeconomics*, 22(2), 331–356.
15. Lucas, R. E. (1976). Econometric policy evaluation: A critique. *Carnegie-Rochester Conference Series on Public Policy*, 1, 19–46.
16. Mankiw, N. G. (2019). *Macroeconomics* (10th ed.). New York: Worth Publishers.
17. Mihajlović, V., & Fedajev, A. (2021). Asymmetry of Okun's law in European countries. *Economic Research – Ekonomska Istraživanja*, 34(1), 3068–3087.
18. Neifar, M. (2016). Asymmetry in Okun's law: Evidence from the MENA region. *Journal of Economic Asymmetries*, 14, 1–10.
19. North, D. C. (1990). *Institutions, Institutional Change and Economic Performance*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
20. Okun, A. M. (1962). Potential GNP: Its measurement and significance. *Proceedings of the Business and Economic Statistics Section, American Statistical Association*, 98–104.
21. Phillips, A. W. (1958). The relation between unemployment and the rate of change of money wage rates in the United Kingdom, 1861–1957. *Economica*, 25(100), 283–299.
22. Phelps, E. S. (1967). Phillips curves, expectations of inflation and optimal unemployment over time. *Economica*, 34(135), 254–281.
23. Svejnar, J. (2002). Transition economies: Performance and challenges. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 16(1), 3–28.
24. Taylor, J. B. (1993). Discretion versus policy rules in practice. *Carnegie-Rochester Conference Series on Public Policy*, 39, 195–214.
25. Woodford, M. (2003). *Interest and Prices: Foundations of a Theory of Monetary Policy*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.



IQTISODIYOT & TARAQQIYOT

Ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, texnologik, ilmiy, ommabop jurnal

Ingliz tili muharriri: Feruz Hakimov

Musahhih: Zokir ALIBEKOV

Sahifalovchi va dizayner: Oloviddin Sobir o'g'li

2026. № 3

© Materiallar ko'chirib bosilganda "Yashil" iqtisodiyot va taraqqiyot" jurnali manba sifatida ko'rsatilishi shart. Jurnalda bosilgan material va reklamalardagi dalillarning aniqligiga mualliflar ma'sul. Tahririyat fikri har vaqt ham mualliflar fikriga mos kelamasligi mumkin. Tahririyatga yuborilgan materiallar qaytarilmaydi.

Mazkur jurnalda maqolalar chop etish uchun quyidagi havolalarga maqola, reklama, hikoya va boshqa ijodiy materiallar yuborishingiz mumkin.
Materiallar va reklamalar pullik asosda chop etiladi.

EI.Pochta: sq143235@gmail.com

Bot: @iqtisodiyot_77

Tel.: 93 718 40 07

Jurnalga istalgan payt quyidagi rekvizitlar orqali obuna bo'lishingiz mumkin. Obuna bo'lgach, @iqtisodiyot_77 telegram sahifamizga to'lov haqidagi ma'lumotni skrinshot yoki foto shaklida jo'natishingizni so'raymiz. Shu asosda har oygi jurnal yangi sonini manzilingizga jo'natamiz.

"Yashil" iqtisodiyot va taraqqiyot" jurnali 03.11.2022-yildan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Adminstratsiyasi huzuridagi Axborot va ommaviy kommunikatsiyalar agentligi tomonidan №566955 reyestr raqami tartibi bo'yicha ro'yxatdan o'tkazilgan.

Litsenziya raqami: №046523. PNFL: 30407832680027

Manzilimiz: Toshkent shahar, Mirzo Ulug'bek tumani
Kumushkon ko'chasi, 26-uy.



Jurnal sayti: <https://yashil-iqtisodiyot-taraqqiyot.uz>
