

Family Economy Development

Shadieva Gulnora Mardiyevna

Doctor of Economics, Professor of the Department "Real economy"

gulnorash123@gmail.com

Sultonov Shodiyor Abdukhalilovich

Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service Acting professor of the Department "Real economy",

candidate of economic sciences

shodiyorsultonov@gmail.com

Shonazarov Farkhod

Master

Abstract: This article is devoted to the consideration of the issues related to the disclosure of the social and economic concept of “family economy”, its development, and conceptual ways to raise welfare.

Keywords: family economy, household, housing (apartment) economy, family, family business.

Introduction. The “Family” concept emerged from the earliest stages of human development. This concept is honored and respected at all stages of social development as the initial stage of community development. In this regard, the family and its various problems have been studied recently and are being studied to some extent.

Laws on the legal, philosophical, and moral aspects of the family have been developed, and books and booklets have been published. However, in our opinion, it is important to admit that its economic aspects and problems are not properly comprehended.

It should be noted that with the formation of the family, the issue of economic security was considered in equal terms with other aspects of the family, and in some cases, it was given priority. In this regard, when it comes to the economic security of a family, each member has sufficient functions. Herewith the head of the family was empowered with a noble mission.

The country has a tradition of honoring the family and preserving its past and relevant traditions. Family dynasties, the passing of a profession from one generation to the next one, and a family genealogy for the preservation of the family’s history have been cherished by the majority of families. This factor implies the assigning to the family head not just social and moral responsibilities, but economic obligations as well.

Literature review. After Uzbekistan gained its independence, a number of new concepts, including such concepts as “family”, “family economy”, “household”, “housing (apartment) economy”, “family business” emerged in the economic structure of the country and were admitted as subjects of the microeconomics. However, in terms of economics, their content has not been thoroughly revealed with the

205	ISSN 2576-5973 (online), Published by “Global Research Network LLC” under Volume: 6 Issue: 3 in Mar-2023 https://globalresearchnetwork.us/index.php/ajebm
	Copyright (c) 2023 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

account of all peculiarities and in reliance upon the differences available. Various literary sources provide different opinions on these concepts.

“The defining dictionary of Uzbek language” (1981) provides the following definition to the term “family” as “A group of people consisting of a spouse, children and the closest relatives who live together”. In general, this definition can be admitted because it reflects the composition of the family, but here the family was treated only as a group of people living together. However, this definition does not reflect the socio-economic function of the family.

From the point of view of Ulmasov (1998): “A family is a complex micro-social structure that is based on the common needs of people, blood relations, common property and interests, and joint demands”. According to Ulmasov, social life starts with the family.

In the opinion of Balikoev, “A family is a small group of people who are based on kinship relationships to fulfill the social, economic and spiritual needs of the individual, family, and society as a whole” (Balikoev, 2008).

This definition complies with the current era of market relations, as the family is becoming an economic entity, not just a consumer. In this framework, the family is considered a subgroup of a community united to meet social, economic, and spiritual needs, rather than a combination of common people living together.

As a rule, such a group of persons is united by kinship or family ties”.

In our opinion, any definition of economic activity, especially family economy, should be based on its economic purpose. Any economic entity should have property, business activities and income from it and the right to own it. In describing the family economy, first of all, use the “family” definition is the most appropriate. However, if it is considered a family economy, it should have some family property, economic activity and family income. On the basis of this theoretical conclusion, a definition of a household is provided below.

The “family economy” concept implies an association of people connected by living together and living in one place. It may consist of even one person. The family is the basic unit of society, but it is also the cohabitation of a group of people connected by family ties or emotionally.

In the family economy, the property belongs directly to the family, and production facilities are directly owned by the family, and both the workers and the beneficiaries of the labor should be members of that family.

From the point of view of Bulatov (2005): “A household is an economic agent that deals with household business, that is, consumption”. However, in part 2 of this book, it is stated that “Microeconomics object is households, firms, industries, the market of goods and services, as well as the resources market”. It is obvious that the authors of this textbook have to contradict views on households and their role in the economy. If the household were only a consumer, it would not be a subject of microeconomics. If it was considered as a subject of microeconomics, then the household should not be treated as just a consumer.

In our opinion, Popov (2006) developed a very accurate definition of the household as the microeconomic subject. From his point of view, “A household is the primary form of entrepreneurial activity that seeks to minimize costs for achieving specific goals”.

It is appropriate that the household is viewed as a form of entrepreneurship. However, there are some drawbacks in this definition. It does not specify who or why somebody is involved in the household.

206	ISSN 2576-5973 (online), Published by “Global Research Network LLC” under Volume: 6 Issue: 3 in Mar-2023 https://globalresearchnetwork.us/index.php/ajebm
	Copyright (c) 2023 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

Professor Ulmasov (1998) directly equals the family with the household. Ulmasov supposes that: “From an economic point of view, the family is a household and is a key part of the microeconomic system. The rest of the group consists of firms, businesses, and the economic sector”. From the definitions of the family and the household, we see that these are separate socioeconomic concepts.

The same ideas can be found in some classical literature. In general, in our opinion, the notion of a “household” must meet some requirements. For example, in a household, the property, as well as the production facilities, belongs to the family. However, it employs not only family members but also other hired workers. The efficient performance of the results of labour are accordingly enjoyed not only by family members but also by other people who participate in the working process. It is important to remember that within the framework of market relations, there is a great interest in labour. From this theoretical conclusion, a household can be described as follows.

In general, whether it is a household, a housing (apartment) economy, or a family economy - they are all family-related entities. This relation started during the first economic formation and is still developing. The family has its own evolution as a subject of microeconomics. A family economy has given a rise to the development of other sectors of the economy. It has passed through various conditions. Finally, it has turned into a key unit of the economy.

Analysis and discussions. One of the essential aspects of improving the welfare of the family is a solution of the theoretical issues. However, the economic literature has not yet developed a comprehensive definition of family welfare concept. Therefore, this problem is also one of the problems which require being resolved.

Taking into account the impact of structural changes in income and expenditure on the household welfare, it is necessary to theoretically justify the differentiation of income and expenditure. It has been concluded that this problem should be investigated in the following areas: the difference between residents of cities with urban settlements and rural settlements; the difference between the income of families working in various fields; differences in the number of family members engaged in the household. The solution of these problems will be comprehensively considered in this research paper.

Conclusion and suggestions. The importance of this process goes beyond just the issues discussed. Being engaged in the family economy or a household, doing family business lead not just to the increase the welfare of the family, but also provides the population with more job places through creating new job places. The government, in turn, will raise its welfare due to the taxes collected

Currently, in Uzbekistan the population of Uzbekistan accounts for 36,02 million people as of January 1, 2023. The average family member in the country constitutes 5,1 persons. According to our estimates, the number of families in our country is over 7,1 million. If at least one entrepreneur is raised out of each family, another 7,1 million additional workplaces will be created throughout the country. This is one of the key factors ensuring the diversification of the domestic consumer market. If each entrepreneur brings an average profit of 500,000 sums to his family in one year, this means 3,550,000 million sums for the well-being of the family. soum will bring additional benefits. On average, 15 percent of them go to the state (local) budget as taxes and other payments, and another 532,500 mln. soum generates additional income.

It should be noted that the top-target goal of reforms in our country is to create decent living conditions for our people and each family. This is, definitely, a very complicated and responsible task. To achieve this goal, it is not enough to implement just practical activities. It also requires a comprehensive study of this area and the development of scientifically sound recommendations for the welfare of every family.

207	ISSN 2576-5973 (online), Published by “Global Research Network LLC” under Volume: 6 Issue: 3 in Mar-2023 https://globalresearchnetwork.us/index.php/ajebm
	Copyright (c) 2023 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

Thus, it is obvious that the transformation of the family economy into a subject of microeconomics is not only economic but also of significant social and spiritual importance, which can accelerate the formation of market relations in the country, as well as facilitate the liberalization of the economy and modernization of the society.

REFERENCES

1. Pardayeva O.M. Ways to develop and improve efficiency of family entrepreneurship in the service sector. Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) thesis on economics. Samarkand, 2020, p. 60;
2. Mardievna, S. G., & Boltaevna, S. F. (2021). The role of public-private partnerships in attracting investment projects in the transport sector. *Journal of Contemporary Issues in Business and Government* Vol, 27(6).
3. Shodieva, G. M. (2008). Problems of organizational and economic factors and service development in the improvement of family welfare (Doctoral dissertation, Dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Economics. Samarkand).
4. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-60 dated January 28, 2022 "On the development strategy of the new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026".
5. Shadiyeva, G. M., & o'g'li Isoqulov, Z. S. (2022). WAYS TO REDUCE POVERTY. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(12), 957-962.
6. Mardievna, S. G., & Zhamshedovich, K. Z. (2023). THE ROLE OF FAMILY BUSINESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SERVICE INDUSTRY. *Thematics Journal of Commerce and Management*, 7(1).
7. Shodiyeva, G., Tog'ayeva, D. A., & Sultonov, B. A. (2022). KICHIK BIZNES VA XUSUSIY TADBIRKORLIKNI IQTISODIYOTDA TUTGAN O 'RNI. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 3(5), 610-613.
8. Shadiyeva, G. (2022). The Role of Family Business in the Development of the Service Industry. *American Journal of Economics and Business Management*, 5(9), 213-218.
9. Shadiyeva, G. M., & Akbarovna, K. S. (2023). THE CONCEPT OF" FAMILY ECONOMY", ITS DEVELOPMENT. *Journal of new century innovations*, 20(3), 32-41.
10. Boliboev A. A. et al. METHODS OF PLANNING PRODUCTION PROCESSES //GospodarkaiInnowacje. – 2022. – T. 24. – C. 961-964.
11. Yazdonov Q. G., Ubaydullayev B. S., Mirzaeva S. N. THE PROBLEM OF ORGANIZING THE WORKPLACE AT THE ENTERPRISE //GospodarkaiInnowacje. – 2022. – T. 24. – C. 982-985.
12. Djaborovna P. D. et al. Opportunities for Small Business and Private Entrepreneurship Development in Rural Areas //American Journal of Economics and Business Management. – 2022. – T. 5. – №. 6. – C. 141-145.
13. Uktamova D. B., Ubaydullayev B. S., Mirzaeva S. N. Factors of Improving the Organization of Labor at the Enterprise //Kresna Social Science and Humanities Research. – 2022. – T. 5. – C. 88-91.
14. Nortojiev M. A., Ubaydullayev B. S., Mirzaeva S. N. On the Issue of Certification of Workplaces According to Working Conditions //Kresna Social Science and Humanities Research. – 2022. – T. 5. – C. 94-96.

15. Hamitov S. I., Ubaydullayev B. S., Mirzaeva S. N. Organization of Staff Work at the Enterprise //Kresna Social Science and Humanities Research. – 2022. – T. 5. – C. 97-100.
16. Nodirovna M. S., Faxriddinovich U. F., Dusmurotovich U. M. Ways and Prospects for Developing the System of Residential Services in Rural Areas, Increasing Employment //Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability. – 2022. – T. 17. – C. 96-101.
17. Nodirovna M. S., Ugli S. T. T., Abduazizovich A. I. WAYS TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES IN THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE POPULATION IN UZBEKISTAN //GospodarkaiInnowacje. – 2022. – T. 23. – C. 29-37.
18. Nodirovna M. S., Mamasoliyevna K. C., Ugli S. J. U. The composition of the income of service workers and ways of its improvement (on the example of educational institutions) //ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal. – 2022. – T. 12. – №. 4. – C. 213-218.
19. Zugurova Z. D., Ubaydullayev B. S. and Mirzaeva S. N. (2022). EFFICIENT PLANNING OF PRODUCTION PROCESSES. International Conference on Research Identity, Value and Ethics, [online] pp.416–418.
20. Yakhyoyeva S. O., Ubaydullayev B. S.. and Mirzaeva S. N. (2022). FEATURES OF THE DIVISION AND COOPERATION OF LABOR AT THE ENTERPRISE. International Conference on Research Identity, Value and Ethics, [online] pp.413–415.
21. Mamayunusovich, P. O., & Nodirovna, M. S. (2022). Management of the Mechanism of Storage and Sale of Products in the Republic of Uzbekistan. EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF BUSINESS STARTUPS AND OPEN SOCIETY, 2(5), 67–71.
22. Saidakhmedovich, S. T. ., Nodirovna, M. S. ., &Khaydarjanovna, S. D. . (2022). Ways to Improve the Performance of Service Enterprises in Rural Areas. Middle European Scientific Bulletin, 24, 21-24.
23. M.S.Nodirovna, Shaptakov and Mamasoliyevna, K.C. (2022). Improving the Economic Impact of Increasing Foreign Investment in Uzbekistan in the Digital Economic Environment. AcademicJournalofDigitalEconomicsandStability, [online] 16, pp.160–165
24. M.S. Nodirovna, Ta'nakulovich, T.K. and Baxtiyorovich, S.J. (2022). WAYS TO IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY OF MEDICAL SERVICES IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY. GospodarkaiInnowacje., [online] 22, pp.182–186.
25. МирзаеваШиринНодировна (2022). ЎЗБЕКИСТОНШАРОИТИДААҲОЛИНИИШБИЛАНТАЪМИНЛАШСОҲАСИДАДАВЛАТХИЗМАТЛАРИСАМАРАДОРЛИГИНИОШИРИШЎЛЛАРИ. БАҲҚАРОРЛИКВАЕТАКЧИТАДҚИҚОТЛАРОНЛАЙНИЛМЙЖУРНАЛИ, [online] 2(4), pp.428–438.
26. M.S.Nodirovna, S.T.TUgli., and A.I. Abduazizovich, (2022). WAYS TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES IN THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE POPULATION IN UZBEKISTAN. Gospodarka i Innowacje., [online] 23, pp.29–37.
27. Nodirovna, M.S., Bakhtiyorovich, S.J. and Ta'nakulovich, T.K. (2022). Prospects for the Development of Small Business and Entrepreneurship in the Digital Economy. AmericanJournalofEconomicsandBusinessManagement, [online] 5(3), pp.248–252.

28. Mirzaeva, S. Nodirovna (2022). Ways to Increase Investment Potential in Samarkand Region. International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding, 9(2), p.471. doi:10.18415/ijmmu.v9i2.3542.
29. Mardonov B., Erdonov M. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE //СТУДЕНЧЕСКИЙ ВЕСТНИК. – 2019. – Т. 19. – №. 69 часть 6. – С. 87.
30. Mardonov B., Erdonov M. IMPORTANCE OF IMPROVING THE LIVING STANDARDS OF THE POPULATION IN THE SERVICE SECTOR //Студенческий вестник. – 2019. – №. 19-6. – С. 87-89.
31. Эрдонов М. Э. КАМБАҒАЛЛИК ТУШУНЧАСИНИНГ МОҲИЯТИ, РЕСПУБЛИКАМИЗДА КАМБАҒАЛЛИК ДАРАЖАСИНИ ПАСАЙТИРИШНИНГ АСОСИЙ ЙЎНАЛИШЛАРИ //Журнал Инновации в Экономике. – 2021. – Т. 4. – №. 10.
32. Sidorov V. A. et al. INNOVATSIYA IQTISODIYOTI: TEXNOLOGIK YUTUQ MUAMMOSI //BARQARORLIK VA YETAKCHI TADQIQOTLAR ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI. – 2023. – Т. 3. – №. 2. – С. 8-15.
33. Saidakhmedovich S. T., Bekhruz U. PROBLEMS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS IN THE REAL SECTOR //Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal. – 2022. – Т. 10. – №. 10. – С. 624-628.
34. Шарипов Т. С. Важность организации ресторанных услуг в управлении гостиничным бизнесом //Молодой ученый. – 2020.
35. Sharipov T. Овқатланиш хизматлари бозорида рақобатбардошлик масалалари //Iqtisodiyot va innovatsion texnologiyalar. – 2017. – №. 1. – С. 136-142.
36. Nodirovna M. S. ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF CENTRALIZED SERVICE AGENCIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN //Finland International Scientific Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities. – 2023. – Т. 11. – №. 1. – С. 631-637.
37. Nodirovna M. S., Ugli S. T. T., Abduazizovich A. I. WAYS TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES IN THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE POPULATION IN UZBEKISTAN //Gospodarka i Innowacje. – 2022. – Т. 23. – С. 29-37.
38. Artikov Z. S. In Competitions Conductrd by Belt Wrestling Use of Fast Technical Methods Efficiency //American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 11. – С. 253-255.
39. Saifiddinovich A. Z., Shokhrukhovich U. F. Social Protection of the Unemployed and their Labor Increasing Competitiveness in the Market //American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 3. – С. 61-63.
40. Артиков З. С. ЯНГИ ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА РАҚАМЛИ ИҚТИСОДИЁТНИНГ НАЗАРИЙ АСОСЛАРИ //Экономика и финансы (Узбекистан). – 2022. – №. 4 (152). – С. 59-65.
41. Uralovich A. N., Abdulloevich N. D., Sayfiddinovich A. Z. An Analysis of the Demographic Data of Population of the Republic of Uzbekistan //American journal of social and humanitarian research. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 10. – С. 15-22.
42. Nodirovna, M. S. , Feruz, E. , Rustambek, K. , & Khudoyor, A. . (2023). Ways of Attracting Investments in Service Enterprises of the Republic of Uzbekistan. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF BUSINESS DIPLOMACY AND ECONOMY, 2(3), 81–87. Retrieved from <http://inter-publishing.com/index.php/ijbde/article/view/1269>.

210	ISSN 2576-5973 (online), Published by "Global Research Network LLC" under Volume: 6 Issue: 3 in Mar-2023 https://globalresearchnetwork.us/index.php/ajebm
	Copyright (c) 2023 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/