

THE ROLE OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE COUNTRY

Xurramov Azamat Fayzullayevich

Professor of Karshi engineering-economics institute, doctor of economic sciences

ARTICLE INFO.

Keywords: household, entrepreneurship, market, financial independence, economy, sector, public policy, labor force.

Abstract

this research work examines the integral role of households in the socio-economic life of a country. Households are crucial drivers of economic activity, contributing significantly to job creation, poverty alleviation, income distribution, and overall economic stability. By functioning as both consumers and producers, households influence market demands and supply chains, thereby shaping economic trends and outcomes. This study highlights the multifaceted contributions of households, including their role in providing labor, generating savings, and fostering entrepreneurship, particularly in rural areas. The research also explores the impact of households on social capital through education and skill development. Recommendations are provided to enhance the economic contributions of households, such as implementing tax incentives, improving access to financial services, investing in rural infrastructure, and promoting financial literacy.

<http://www.gospodarkainnowacje.pl/> © 2024 LWAB.

Introduction

For many years, Uzbekistan has been continuously implementing reforms to ensure employment, improve the material well-being of its citizens, and align their activities with the demands of the modern market economy. The efforts in the agricultural sector are a clear example of this. These efforts are necessary because a significant portion of the population lives in rural areas, where there is a low number of people with permanent employment, inefficient use of available resources, and a lack of infrastructure. These negative factors highlight the need for in-depth scientific research in this area.

Expanding entrepreneurial activities within households and thereby improving the well-being of the population in agriculture can be identified as an optimal solution to these problems. By promoting self-employment, the country can address persistent issues such as unemployment, poverty, and income inequality. Increased competition in agricultural production will enhance adaptability to internal and external factors. All these factors—the existence of socio-economic problems and the need to find their solutions—underscore the relevance of this scientific article's topic.

Research methodology

When conducting this study, we studied statistical data and regulatory documents on the activities of households, interviewed representatives of government agencies involved in household issues and household members, and filled out questionnaires. The obtained data were subjected to comparative

analysis. Methods of analysis, synthesis, logical control and inference were widely used.

Results and discussion

One of the important functions of households in a market economy is the organization of a family business. "Family entrepreneurship is an initiative, independent activity aimed at making a profit through the effective use of family capital. Family capital is presented here as the physical, social, financial and intellectual capital of family members. An important factor that stimulated the development of family businesses on a large scale is the sharp growth of the service sector (trade, catering, recreation, etc.) as a result of structural changes in the economy. At the same time, small family businesses operate relatively efficiently and adequately. One of the important features of a family business is that it does not strive to maximize profits, but its main goal is to meet the needs of the household (family) for income, employment and self-realization.

The Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 has created the necessary conditions for effective work, decent wages, modern housing, quality education and medical care, and the creation of ample opportunities for recreation and leisure. All this is the essence of our reforms in the economic sphere and are important factors determining their content. In this regard, the priority task is to gradually increase not only the minimum monthly wage, but also the average wage, pensions, scholarships and social benefits in budgetary organizations and business entities.

The climate, nature and territorial structure of the republic differ from other countries; taking into account these characteristics of the country, it is important to ensure regional specialization of families living in the regions in order to engage in effective business activities and increase the income of the population. household members to increase the viability and development of entrepreneurial activities, so scientific research in this matter will certainly bear fruit.

In all regions of Uzbekistan, on the basis of a number of regulatory documents, effective work is being carried out to improve the material well-being of the population.

Our research was carried out mainly in the Kashkadarya region and we obtained the following results.

As of January 1 of 2023 year the population of the region is 3,408,313 people, of which 43% live in cities, 57% live in rural areas, the working population is 1,807,513 people, of which 1,214,991 people are employed in the economy (67.2% of labor resources).

Residents of the region not only strengthen their financial independence by mastering various advanced methods of efficient land use, but also create the opportunity to supply consumer markets throughout the year by studying the supply of these products on the market.

By promoting household-based entrepreneurship, Uzbekistan can leverage its agricultural potential to boost the economic well-being of rural populations.

Table 1. Advantages and recommendations for developing entrepreneurship based on household activities

Advantages	Recommendations
Job Creation	- provide tax incentives for small businesses and household enterprises; - facilitate access to credit and financial services for setting up small businesses.
Poverty Reduction	- increase opportunities for self-employment among the population; - expand sources of income within local communities.
Improving income equality	- ensure equitable access to resources;

	- develop training and financial literacy programs for household members.
Ensuring economic stability	- support diversified sources of household income; - promote the adoption of new technologies and practices.
Enhancing market adaptability	- encourage innovation and competition; - provide technical assistance to agricultural producers.
Infrastructure development	- attract investments in rural infrastructure; - improve transportation, storage, and market access.
Supportive legislation and policies	- implement subsidies and support programs for agriculture; - provide grants and technical assistance for starting businesses.

This table summarizes the advantages of developing entrepreneurship based on household activities and provides recommendations to achieve these benefits. To achieve these goals, several measures can be implemented: tax incentives, access to credit, training and education, infrastructure investment, supportive policies. By focusing on these strategies, Uzbekistan can strengthen the role of households in the economy, increase their contribution to national development, and ensure sustainable economic growth.

Conclusion and suggestions

Households play a pivotal role in the socio-economic life of a country, acting as both consumers and producers within the economy. They are fundamental to ensuring economic stability, growth, and sustainability. In this research, we have explored the various dimensions of household contributions, including job creation, poverty reduction, income equality, and economic stability. The analysis indicates that households are not merely passive entities but active participants that drive economic activities, provide labor to various sectors, and generate savings and investments that bolster financial markets.

Moreover, households significantly impact the socio-economic fabric by adapting to changing economic conditions and contributing to the social capital through education and skill development. The economic behaviors and decisions made within households influence broader economic trends, including market demands and production outputs. Therefore, recognizing and enhancing the role of households is crucial for achieving balanced and inclusive economic development.

It is advisable to implement the following proposals to support household activities: implement tax incentives, facilitate access to financial services, enhance educational and training programs, support agricultural development, invest in rural infrastructure, promote social protection measures, raise minimum wage and improve working conditions, encourage sustainable practices, strengthen legal and institutional frameworks, monitor and evaluate household contributions.

By adopting these suggestions, policymakers can enhance the socio-economic contributions of households, leading to a more resilient and prosperous economy. Households will be better equipped to navigate economic challenges, contribute to national development, and improve their overall quality of life.

References

1. Хасанов Р. Бозор даромадлари: моҳияти таркибий тузилиши ва табақаланиши. – Т. Т.М.И. Босмаҳонаси 2004. 19-20-б.
2. Qashqadaryo viloyati pasporti. Qarshi, 2024 yil. B. 297.
3. Moliyaviy barqarorlik sharhi (2023 yil). O'zbekiston Respublikasi Markaziy banki. –T.: 2024. B. 167.
4. <https://qashstat.uz/uz/rasmiy-statistika/labor-market-2>

5. Xurramov, A., Xushmuradov, O., Turobov, S., Faxriddinov, B., & Namozov, B. (2023). Issues of improving cotton reform. In *E3S Web of Conferences* (Vol. 452, p. 01041). EDP Sciences.
6. Хушмурадов, О. (2023). TIJORAT BANKLARI MOLIYAVIY BARQARORLIGINI TA'MINLASH ISTIQBOLLARI. Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанларнинг долзарб муаммолари/Актуальные проблемы социально-гуманитарных наук/Actual Problems of Humanities and Social Sciences., 3(10).
7. Хужакулов, Х. Д., & Хушмурадов, О. Н. (2023). ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ДЕМОГРАФИК ЖАРАЁНЛАРНИНГ ЎЗИГА ХОС ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИНИНГ СТАТИСТИК ТАҲЛИЛИ. *Gospodarka i Innowacje*., 9-18.
8. Хушмурадов, О. (2023). ҒАЛЛАЧИЛИКДА БОЗОР МЕХАНИЗМЛАРИНИ ЖОРИЙ ҚИЛИШ ЭРКИН РАҚОБАТ ГАРОВИ. *Gospodarka i Innowacje*., 411-419.
9. Alisherovich, T. S., & Ugli, N. B. B. (2023). Internal Control in Banks. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF BUSINESS STARTUPS AND OPEN SOCIETY*, 3(3), 34-39.
10. Alisherovich, T. S. (2023). IMPROVING ACCOUNTING AND ITS MAINTENANCE IN BANKS. *Gospodarka i Innowacje*., 31, 15-20.
11. Oman, X., & Alisherovich, T. S. (2022). THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF CLUSTERS IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR. *Gospodarka i Innowacje*., 29, 202-206.
12. Туробов, Ш. А. (2022). АЁЛЛАР МЕҲНАТИДАН САМАРАЛИ ФОЙДАЛАНИШ ИСТИҚБОЛЛАРИ. ИТМОИЙ ФАНЛАРДА ИННОВАСИЯ ОНЛАЙН ИЛМИЙ ЖУРНАЛИ, 127-134.
13. Alisherovich, T. S. (2022). ECONOMIC CONTENT OF HOUSEHOLDS. *Gospodarka i Innowacje*., 150-155.
14. Alisherovich, T. S., & Isoqovna, A. G. (2022). Organizing Fundamentals of Digital Audit in the International Practice. *Miasto Przyszłości*, 24, 424-426.
15. Туробов, Ш. А. (2021). ҚИШЛОҚ УЙ ХЎЖАЛИКЛАРИДА АЁЛЛАР МЕҲНАТИДАН ФОЙДАЛАНИШ ИСТИҚБОЛЛАРИ. *Журнал Инновации в Экономике*, 4(5).
16. Turobov, S. A., & Faxriddinov, B. F. (2021). DEVELOPMENT OF HOME-ENTREPRENEURSHIP-GUARANTEE OF AGRICULTURE STRATEGY. *International journal of trends in marketing management*, 9(1).
17. Туробов, Ш. А., & Фахриддинов, Б. Ф. Ў. (2021). УЙ ХЎЖАЛИКЛАРИ ТАДБИРКОРЛИГИНИ РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ–ҚИШЛОҚ ХЎЖАЛИГИ ТАРАҚҚИЁТИ ГАРОВИ СИФАТИДА. *Экономика и финансы (Узбекистан)*, (4 (140)), 15-20.
18. Turobov, S. A., & Azamatova, G. I. (2020). REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD ENTREPRENEURSHIP ACTIVITIES IN KASHKADARYA REGION. *Economics and Finance (Uzbekistan)*,(2 (134)).
19. Turobov, S., & Azamatova, G. (2020). The Role Of Households In The Development Of The Digital Economy. *International Finance and Accounting*, 2020(3), 35.
20. Хуррамов, А. Ф. Туробов Шерзод Алишеревич, & Мингбоев Шухрат Мингбой Ўғли (2018). Уй хўжалигида инновацион фаолиятни ривожлантиришнинг иқтисодий механизми. *Экономика и финансы (Узбекистан)*,(8), 16-20.
21. Хуррамов, А. Ф., Маматов, А. А., Мингбоев, Ш. М. Ў., & Туробов, Ш. А. (2018). Иқтисодий ресурсларнинг доиравий айланиш моделида уй хўжалигининг тутган ўрни. *Экономика и финансы (Узбекистан)*, (9), 2-6.

22. Atajanovich, M. A., Faizullaevich, K. A., & Akhmatzhanovich, M. M. (2022, October). DEVELOPMENT OF THE INVESTMENT MECHANISM DURING THE TRANSITION TO THE DIGITAL ECONOMY. In INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCES WITH HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (Vol. 1, No. 25.10, pp. 292-308).
23. Хуррамов Азамат Файзуллаевич, Аралов Худоёр Мусакулович, & Маматов Мамажан Ахматжанович (2022). МИЛЛИЙ ИҚТИСОДИЁТНИНГ ТАРМОҚ ТАРКИБИНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШУВИГА ИНВЕСТИЦИЯЛАРНИНГ ТАЪСИРИ. Экономика и финансы (Узбекистан), (7 (155)), 2-10. doi: 10.34920/EIF/VOL_2022_ISSUE_7_1
24. Хуррамов Азамат Файзуллаевич, Аралов Худоёр Мусакулович, & Маматов Мамажан Ахматжанович (2022). МИЛЛИЙ ИҚТИСОДИЁТНИНГ ТАРМОҚ ТАРКИБИНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШУВИГА ИНВЕСТИЦИЯЛАРНИНГ ТАЪСИРИ. Экономика и финансы (Узбекистан), (7 (155)), 2-10. doi: 10.34920/EIF/VOL_2022_ISSUE_7_1
25. Atajanovich Mamatov, A., Fayzullaevich Khurramov, A., Ahmadjonovich Mamatov, M., Davlatkulovich Anarkulov, A., & Khazratkulovich Khasanov, S. (2021, December). Integral Improvement of Economic Safety of the Regions. In The 5th International Conference on Future Networks & Distributed Systems (pp. 728-732).
26. Маматов, А. А., Жураев, Т. Т., Назарова, Ф. Х., Хуррамов, А. Ф., & Маматов, М. А. (2020). Развитие хлопково-текстильных кластеров в экономике Республики Узбекистан. Экономика и предпринимательство, (9), 419-423.
27. Маматов, А. А., & Хуррамов, А. Ф. (2017). Иностранные инвестиции как фактор экономического роста Республики Узбекистан. Экономика и предпринимательство, (10-2), 98-101.
28. Хуррамов, А. (2012). О монографии ИС Абдулаева «ПРОГНОЗИРОВАНИЕ СОЦИАЛЬНОГО РАЗВИТИЯ РЕГИОНА». ва молия Экономика, 50.
29. Хуррамов, А. Ф. (1993). Арендные отношения и пути их совершенствования в условиях перехода к рыночной экономике (на примере хлопководческих совхозов).
30. Murodov, J. C. (2023). KLASTER TIZIMI VA UNING FERMER XO 'JALIKLARI RIVOJIDAGI O 'RNI. Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences, 24, 147-155.
31. Муродов, Ж. (2022). ҚИШЛОҚ ХЎЖАЛИГИДА ИННОВАЦИОН ЖАРАЁНЛАРНИНГ СТАТИСТИК ТАҲЛИЛИ. Iqtisodiyot va ta'lim, 23(Maxsus_son), 576-581.
32. Utanov, B., Mamatkulov, B., Akhmedova, M., Murodov, J., & Abdikulova, D. (2021). Correlation Of The Interaction Of Agricultural Production With The Volume Of Dehkanproduction In Uzbekistan. Ipkogretim Online, 20(3).
33. Муродов, Ч., & Муродова, М. (2014). Агрокластер: ташкил этишининг назарий асослари. Экономика и финансы (Узбекистан), (2), 19-25.
34. Djalilov, Rakhmonkul Hamidovich. "The role of the cameral tax audit in the tax control of the republic of uzbekistan." European Scholar Journal 2.6 (2021): 11-16.
35. Djalilov, R. H. "Problems of calculation of value added tax in the tax system of the republic of Uzbekistan. Intent Research Scientific Journal, 2 (3), 65–71." (2023).
36. Джалилов, Р. Х. "Нормативно-правовая база по порядку организации камерального контроля в Республике Узбекистан и ее значение." Экономика и социум 12-1 (103) (2022): 541-549.