

DEVELOPMENT OF HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES IN JIZAKH REGION AND ITS INSTITUTIONAL FUNDAMENTALS

Aynakulov Muhitdin Abdukhamidovich,

Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor,

Jizakh Polytechnic Institute, Associate Professor of Management

Phone number: (+998)97-521-56-51, E-mail: mr.elyorbekabdukhamidov@gmail.com

Akhmedov Alisher Tairovich,

Assistant of the department of "General technical sciences" of Jizakh Polytechnic Institute,

Phone number: (+998)93-307-38-27

E-mail: mr.elyorbekabdukhamidov@gmail.com

Annotation: The article describes the simplest forms of family business at home during the period of temporary quarantine, as well as the role and place of women in its conduct, the importance of family business in the regulation of women's labor, its essence, benefits for this process, as well as socio-economic its spiritual aspects are described along with its aspects.

Keywords: cluster, family business, human capital, labor resources, employer, employment contract, private farm.

Introduction. At the current stage of complex development of the country's economy, the rational use of all intensive factors of production: land, water, labor, material and technical resources, as well as investment funds allocated for these purposes, especially the coronavirus pandemic, COVID-19, as well as temporary restrictions During the period of (quarantine) measures, it is important to support the population, sectors of the economy and businesses. It should be noted that due to the attention of the state, households are becoming one of the real sectors of the economy. To date, a number of laws and by-laws have been adopted to support household activities, including: Resolution No. 52 "On measures to develop horticulture, viticulture and greenhouses";

- Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 19, 2020 No 102 "On measures of additional financial support of horticulture, greenhouses, fruit and vegetable clusters";

- Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 24, 2017 No 2996 "On measures to create favorable conditions for further development of home-based work";

- Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 7, 2019 No 4231 "On additional measures for the broad involvement of the population in entrepreneurship and the development of family business in the regions";

- Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 15, 2020 No 4679 "On measures to ensure the stability of the state budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan during the coronavirus pandemic and timely funding of priority measures";

- Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 3, 2020 No 5978 "On additional measures to support the population, sectors of the economy and businesses during the coronavirus pandemic," etc. In turn, they serve as the legal basis for this process.

The primary legal basis of family business is the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Family Business", adopted on April 26, 2012. With the adoption of this law, this program document opened the door to new opportunities for our people. Until that time, our country did not have a separate law and regulation governing family-based family business, and institutional approaches to the development of this area were insufficient. In family business, women perform specific socio-economic and financial functions and have a significant impact on the development of the state and society, they are a source of human capital and a key player in employment. With this in mind, running a household and knowing the laws of their development is one of the most important factors in ensuring socio-economic stability.

The primary legal basis of family business is the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Family Business", adopted on April 26, 2012. With the adoption of this law, this program document opened the door to new opportunities for our people. Until that time, our country did not have a separate law and regulation governing family-based family business, and institutional approaches to the development of this area were insufficient. In family business, women perform specific socio-economic and financial functions and have a significant impact on the development of the state and society, they are a source of human capital and a key player in employment. With this in mind, running a household and knowing the laws of their development is one of the most important factors in ensuring socio-economic stability.

- Family business is based on the voluntariness of its participants; - Family business can be carried out with or without the establishment of a legal entity; - The organizational and legal form of family business carried out with the formation of a legal entity is a family business;

- Family business without a legal entity is carried out in the manner prescribed by law;

- The activities of a family business are based on the personal work of its members and can be carried out only in the presence of a legal entity;

- Family business is one of the organizational and legal forms of business entities. By activating family-based family businesses, it is possible to solve complex problems of social development, in particular:

- it saves a number of costs, such as travel (round trip) costs, rent and maintenance of buildings, hiring a person responsible for kindergarten or childcare;

- Housing is not converted into uninhabited land, payment for utility infrastructure services (electricity, water supply, sewerage, gas supply and heating) is made on the terms established for the population, cleaning and security services may not be used;

- All able-bodied family members will be employed, will be engaged in useful work. Following the example of adults in the family, work experience is taught to children and the foundation is laid for the continuation of family traditions in entrepreneurship;

- When an entrepreneur works at home, he feels like a real boss, sets his own time, no one gives orders what to do, and the duration of the work schedule depends only on himself. [2]

In addition, family-based family business performs a number of other important economic and social functions: it provides employment for those who are unable to work outside the home, i.e., the development of home-based work, such as people with disabilities, pensions, etc. elderly, single mothers, women with young children, etc. The simplest form of staying at home during the period of temporary restrictions (quarantine) is to activate women's activities in family businesses. Forms of family business are very diverse. These include the construction of greenhouses and the maintenance and cultivation of a variety of fruits and vegetables, tropical fruits, as well as the supply of seedlings and these agricultural products to fruit and vegetable and horticultural clusters on a contractual basis activities such as goldsmithing, sewing, handicrafts.

In this regard, the development of family-based family business in our country is important in increasing the gross regional product and providing employment, and, ultimately, in reducing the number of people in need of social security due to increased family incomes earns.

In Jizakh region, as in all regions of the country, socio-economic issues are in the focus of attention in the context of economic crises.

Jizakh region is located in the central region of Uzbekistan, which allows it to operate on a large scale. It is 180 km long from east to west, from Yangiabad district to Forish district, and from south to north, 175 km from Bakhmal district to Mirzachul district is The area is 21.1 thousand sq. Km. Of this, 4.8 thousand sq. Km. (22.7%) are agricultural lands. The area under forest and forestry crops is 1.8 thousand (8.5%) sq. Km. Chimkartag and Molguzar, which stretch most of the area from east to west and partly to the northwest, the Nurata Range, which stretches from west to east, southeast and south, and Chordora in Kazakhstan to the north. Aydarkol stretches from the north-west of the region to the territory of Navoi region.

The population of the province was 1382,100 as of January 2020, an increase of 29,700 or 102.2% from the beginning of the year. Of these, 647,900 live in urban areas (46.8%) and 734,200 live in rural areas (53.2%). There are more than 70 nationalities. Eighty-three percent of the population is Uzbek. The average density is one sq. km. to 65.5 people.

In January-December 2019, the volume of gross regional product (GRP) in the region in current prices amounted to 15211.9 billion soums which is 105.9% compared to the same period last year. GRP per capita amounted to 11,126.3 thousand soums, which is 3.7% higher than the same period last year.

As of January 1, 2020, the number of registered legal entities in the region reached 40,388, according to the Unified State Register of Enterprises and Organizations as of 2019. Of these, 24,801 or 61.4% of the total number of registered legal entities. The share of households in the structure of agricultural production in the region in 2019 was 73.9%. The figure was 99.5 percent, down 90.1 percent from a year earlier.

As of January 1, 2020, the number of family-based family businesses registered as legal entities was 779, of which 733 or 94.1% were operating. In terms of economic activity, 312 or 42.6% of them are in industry, 153 or 20.9% in catering, 106 or 14.5% in forestry and fisheries, 100, or 13.6 per cent in trade, 0.7 per cent in construction, 2 in 0.3 per cent in information and communication, and 2 in 0.3 per cent in health in the provision of storage and social services, 1, or 0.1 percent, in logistics services, 52, or 7.0 percent, in other activities [5]. There are also significant opportunities for the development of tourism and recreational clusters in the region by activating the infrastructure of domestic hotels, i.e. one of the peculiarities of the nature of the region is the presence of iron, sulfur, hydrogen in the mountains and foothills. There are a number of available healing water sources containing radium, silicic acid, carbon dioxide, alkaline thermo-minerals. In fact, in Gallaorol, Forish, Mirzachul districts of the region there are such sanatoriums "Marjonsuv", "Birlanish", "Gagarin" and several prophylactics. The topography of the region is also associated with the lowlands of the north and northwest, the deserts and steppes rising to the hills and mountains. The region also has a wide range of opportunities for the development of the fishing industry, in particular, in the Aydarkol-Tuzkon Arnasay lakes there are species of fish such as sturgeon, smelt, Suzak and eel. The Aydarkol-Tuzkon Arnasay lakes not only serve the development of the fishing industry in the region, but also the development of recreation.

In summary, in Jizakh region, family-based family business, with its advantages, is always in the eyes of the authorities, the competent authorities, as well as the regions, districts have their own annual socio-economic development programs as a potential opportunity in development should pay attention to:

- approach by municipal authorities in the organization of family business in their territorial development programs, taking into account local opportunities;
- expansion of market mechanisms of management, i.e. improvement of infrastructure capabilities that promote the development of the industry;
- To organize innovative trade fairs in order to constantly introduce them to the news market in order to expand the innovative activities of family-based family businesses;
- Differentiated organization of special courses for the provision of educational services in order to develop skills in professional areas;
- Expanding the range of services that promote the development of family business in the "single window" centers established in the districts of the regions. [4]

Based on the above, it can be concluded that the organization of family-based family business has both socio-economic and spiritual-educational aspects, that is, from a socio-economic point of view, obtained as a result of work carried out on the basis of family business according to the rules of division of income, family property is formed, and then multiplied on the basis of the accumulation of total income. Family property, which is formed as a result of family-based family business, is an integral part of the national wealth of the country, and spiritually, in family business, human capital is formed. Consequently, in addition to family upbringing, the next generation of heirs will develop professional skills and competencies along with mental and physical abilities. As a result, as a master of his profession, he joins the active part of the labor force, which in turn contributes to the development of the country's economy by participating in the creation of material wealth.

List of used literature:

1. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Family Business". April 26, 2012 № ORQ-327.
2. B.B.Berkinov, M.A.Aynakulov "Production cooperation of small businesses with large enterprises." Jizakh., 2004.
3. B.B.Berkinov "Cooperative home-based work". Tashkent., 2008.
4. Aynakulov M.A., Abduxamidov E.M. Normativno-pravovaya baza integratsionnyx otnosheniy khozyaystvuyushchix subjects. // «Molodoy uchenyy». International scientific journal. Spetsvypusk Djizakskiy polytechnicheskiy institut. 2016. № 7.2 (111.2) S. 48-50.
5. Statistical bulletin of Jizakh region, Jizakh 2020, 124 p