

THE IMPORTANCE OF IMPROVING HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN REDUCING POVERTY IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract. This article analyzes the issues of poverty reduction in Uzbekistan by improving the economic activities of households. It considers ways to improve the socio-economic situation of households by diversifying their income sources, developing small entrepreneurship and family businesses, and widely involving women and youth in economic processes. It also analyzes the effectiveness of financial and institutional support mechanisms provided by the state. The results of the study show the importance of effectively using the potential of households in the fight against poverty.

Keywords: households, economic activity, poverty, family business, income diversification, employment, social support.

ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ АКТИВНОСТИ ДОМОХОЗЯЙСТВ В СНИЖЕНИИ БЕДНОСТИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

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Аннотация. В данной статье анализируются вопросы снижения бедности в Узбекистане путем повышения экономической активности домохозяйств. Рассматриваются пути улучшения социально-экономического положения домохозяйств за счет диверсификации источников доходов, развития малого предпринимательства и семейного бизнеса, широкого вовлечения женщин и молодежи в экономические процессы. Анализируется эффективность механизмов финансовой и институциональной поддержки, предоставляемых государством. Результаты исследования показывают

важность эффективного использования потенциала домохозяйств в борьбе с бедностью.

Ключевые слова: домохозяйства, экономическая активность, бедность, семейный бизнес, диверсификация доходов, занятость, социальная поддержка.

Introduction. Increasing the economic activity of households as subjects of the national economy and their effective functioning is not a simple matter in itself, but a complex process. This is explained, first of all, by the dual nature of this economic phenomenon. In this case, a person representing a household - as a social and economic individual - appears on the stage in the production, consumption, distribution functions performed by them, or in a certain combination of them. Increasing the economic activity of households and their effective functioning is, on the one hand, an economic process, and on the other hand, a social process.

Analysis and results. Analysis of the structure of the household budget and the factors influencing it allows us to clarify a number of problems in the development of households in our country today. The constant increase in prices for certain goods and services cannot but have a significant negative impact on the household budget. The increase in payments for housing and communal services, the increase in the cost of socially important services have a significant restrictive effect on the household budget. Today, when we talk about the development of households, the investment activity of households is not noticeable at all. This, in turn, indicates the insufficient development of the investment infrastructure in our country. Another serious problem in the development of households is the lack of attention paid by household members to their own health and their failure to adhere to a healthy lifestyle, since a person is an important economic resource of any society. Globalization processes, due to the openness of country borders, the free movement of household members within territories, the possibility of living in several places at the same time, the emergence of mixed marriages between representatives of different nationalities and ethnic groups with different beliefs and

views, are creating serious problems in the internal and external regulation of households. In this regard, it requires the use of interstate regulatory instruments to regulate certain aspects and processes of household activities. In particular, the legal acquisition of real estate abroad and the implementation of financial transactions by households in foreign countries require the use of interstate regulatory mechanisms. To this end, it is necessary to develop mechanisms for the development and implementation of international and interstate regulatory and legal documents to enable households to legally purchase real estate abroad and carry out financial transactions.



Figure 1. Problems of household development in the country

The group of employees engaged in domestic work is distinguished by the type of employment. Domestic work includes employees in various forms of labor activity: running personal subsidiary farms of urban residents; running peasant

(homestead) farms producing agricultural products in order to earn additional income and meet the internal needs of the farm; organizing farm activities; engaging in individual labor activities that do not have an agricultural character to meet the internal needs of the household; engaging in production-entrepreneurial activities and individual labor activities that do not have an agricultural character in small communities in order to sell the products produced and receive additional income (construction of farmsteads, farm buildings, etc.); providing individual paid services to the population in small business enterprises and small communities (various repairs, repair and construction work, educational and medical services); organization and management of small business enterprises (kitchens, restaurants, laundry and dry cleaning of clothes, etc.); individual small retail trade; types of housework and self-service that are traditionally performed within households, although they can be provided on a paid basis by other specialized enterprises and organizations. "According to the results of the study, more than 80% of those employed in domestic work are engaged exclusively in domestic work. Most of them are self-employed, mainly sales employees, managers, and qualified specialists."

Conclusion. One of the important indicators of increasing the economic activity of households is their level of property security. The greater the volume and quantity of property objects (material and financial) in households, the higher their level of economic activity. Their property objects include: land, means of production, money and securities, human capital, personal, family, private labor, hired private property, information, etc. Entrepreneurial and business households try to get the most out of these resources. In order to ensure their vital needs and expanded reproduction of human capital and to receive a high level of income, they use resources as an object of exchange between other economic entities. Households can earn income by renting out their land and means of production, investing money in bank deposits and exchanging income, information and data in the form of interest.

The scale of transaction costs in households is characterized by a high level of uncertainty. It is a unique, perfect process, the organizers of which are not known in advance. Since households have different priorities for the same resources, there is no generally established mechanism for distributing common transaction costs. As long as there is a system of interactions between households regarding the use of limited resources, the problem of property segregation and also the restriction of property rights will always remain. Today, within the competence of households, enterprises and state institutions, ensuring transparency of the processes of transferring property rights to other entities, property objects and subjects is an urgent task. This type of cost mainly occurs in two forms. First, while most of these costs arise from the need to directly protect property rights, a significant portion of the second type of costs is directly related to improving the literacy of household members.

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