



Some Views of the Population's Self-Employment in the Lifestyle of Jizzah Region

Norboyev O`razali

Senior teacher of Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute

Yo`ldasheva Yulduz

Student of Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute

Abstract: In the article, the special place of family contract in economic systems, the basics of its integration with micro-economy and then macroeconomics, as well as the directions of organizing home work in family conditions during the pandemic, the scope of family contract organization and education in terms of education, its socio-economic, spiritual aspects are presented.

Key words: Pandemic, crisis, household, family contract, micro and macroeconomics, labor resources, human capital, market conjuncture.

INTRODUCTION

As a result of the economic reforms implemented in Uzbekistan since the first years of independence, based on the strategy of actions, privatization of state property and opening a wide path to private entrepreneurship, a multi-sector economy was formed and is operating. In it, along with large enterprises in the form of joint-stock companies belonging to various industries and sectors, limited liability companies established by the initiative of the population, small business enterprises of the category of private enterprises, in particular, economic entities based on family contracts occupy the main place. In our country, under the conditions of the pandemic, important importance is attached to the development of domestic work and the creation of its institutional foundations, while maintaining the quarantine rules. In this regard, a comprehensive and effective system of incentives has been created for both the employing enterprises and the population working on the basis of family contracts. At the current stage, no one can deny that the family contract sector is becoming an additional source of employment and increasing the income of the family budget. At the same time, the family contract is gaining significant social importance for attracting citizens, first of all, women, especially women with many children, disabled people in need of assistance and other persons with limited working capacity, to production and service activities. Taking this into account, further expanding the scope of family contract-based business activities, finding directions and methods that fully explore their potential, and implementing them is one of the ways to avoid an economic crisis in our country during the quarantine period.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

Currently, there are many approaches to ensuring the employment of the population in our country. Some scientists recommend household farming to ensure population welfare [Aynakulov



M.A., Abdukhamidov E.M. Normativno pravovaya baza integratsionnyx otnosheniy hozyaystvuyushchix sub'ektov // "Molodoy uchenyy". International scientific journal. Spets vypusk Dzhizaksky Polytechnic Institute. 2016. No. 7.2 (111.2) S. 48-50], some form motivational directions in people by organizing small industrial zones [Mukhitdinov A.B. The role of motivation in the development and efficiency of the service industry. Collection of materials of the international scientific and practical conference "Problems of development of the service sector in the conditions of innovative and digital economy" (Part V) (February 19-20, 2021). Samarkand - 2021.] and on this basis they put forward the idea of establishing a new economic entity in them. In some sources [B.B. Berkinov "Household economy". - Study guide. Tashkent.: 2014] on the role and importance of household management in ensuring employment of the population and experimental recommendations on the types of household management are given in it, in some households it is the construction network according to [Aynakulov M.A. "Modern manager in construction and his creative education" // "Architecture and construction problems" scientific and technical magazine. Samarkand State Institute of Architecture and Construction. 2020. No. 2 (Part 2) p. 164] issues of establishing a specialized family contract were raised. The problem of family economy development has long been a problem for many local people [O'lmasov A. Family economy. - Tashkent.: Mehnat, 1998.] and was the focus of foreign scientists. and the formation and allocation of human capital by them and, in turn, their economic efficiency have always been relevant. From an economic point of view, the household is run by the family, but it is wrong to understand it as household work, because this concept means a subject of family labor that performs economic activity. Most of the household consists of family contract workers. The economic content of the family contract is that it is the form of economic relations between the members of the family contract and the large economic entity in the process of production of products, i.e. forms of cooperation. The family contract is considered a form of micro economy. In turn, the macroeconomy, that is, the national economy of the country, depends on the microeconomy. For this reason, the family contract is of great importance for the national economy, and this can be seen in its performance of functions such as the supply of labor resources, that is, the formation of human capital, consumption and household management, as well as production and service provision. can be achieved (Figure 1). Human capital and its future directions [developed by the author]. The possibilities of establishing a family contract in our country are very wide, because the population of working age makes up more than 50%. Every year, 120,000 people of working age from families join the labor force [Aynakulov M.A. "Modern manager in construction and his creative education" // Scientific and technical journal "Architecture and construction problems". Samarkand State Institute of Architecture and Construction. 2020. No. 2 (Part 2) p. 164]. From the results and methods of comparative scientific research, it has been determined that the family contract method achieves the best results due to the fact that they have a low weight and can quickly adapt to market requirements and market conjuncture. Therefore, the number of members of the family contract should be around 8-12 people. This, in turn, brings about the harmonization of management principles such as independence, responsibility and interest. Family contract has long been widely used in Central Asian republics in vegetable growing, silkworm breeding, as well as in potato cultivation, and has justified itself as one of the methods of rational use of available labor resources and increase of agricultural products. Today, there are wide-scale opportunities for



establishing a family contract in Uzbekistan, from the basic sectors of the economy, in agriculture (in particular, farming, animal husbandry), construction, industry, agro-industry, as well as in the provision of services. Because the business entities belonging to these sectors are the main basis of the economy. In particular, in 2020, its share in the gross regional product was 11.3% in the industrial sector, 56.1% in agriculture, 7.2% in construction, and 43.4% in the service sector.

RESULTS

From a spiritual and educational point of view, human capital is formed in the family contract. That is, in this process, the mental and physical abilities of the future young generation will be perfected without being excluded from family education, and will join the ranks of labor resources as a master of their profession. In turn, it participates in the creation of material benefits and contributes to the economic potential of society and its development. In this respect, human capital, in its essence, manifests a person's mental and physical abilities. The family contract based on mental and physical ability has many favorable aspects in improving the way of life of the population, especially in avoiding an economic crisis in the context of a pandemic, for this, the following potential opportunities for supporting its development should be focused on: - depending on the potential opportunities of the regions within the networks or an inter-branch family contract should be established and this process should be carried out by state management agencies; - expansion of market mechanisms of economic management; - use of financial mechanisms and incentives to expand innovative activities of family contractors; - is the organization of special courses that provide educational services for the purpose of forming skills in the areas related to the profession.

DISCUSSION

In the Jizzakh region, the types of agriculture such as cotton farming, cattle breeding, potato cultivation, and cultivation of sugarcane crops are widely developed. In particular, the irrigated desert regions of the region (Mirzachol, Pakhtakor, Dostlik, Arnasoy, Zafarabad, Zarbdar, etc.) are mainly specialized in the cultivation of cotton and cotton products, and the dry areas of the region are mainly specialized in cattle breeding. Because in the irrigated areas, due to contamination of the land, it is not possible to use it in the efficient management of the livestock sector due to many diseases of livestock. On the other hand, there are opportunities to develop the livestock industry in the arid regions, but it is not possible to start farming. Taking this into account, farmers-farms operating on irrigated lands, for the development of livestock, on the basis of a family contract as a contractor, with the condition of feeding livestock with a specialized livestock farm operating in the conditions of the dry steppe, A farm specializing in animal husbandry, operating in the conditions of the dry steppe, can sign a bilateral cooperation agreement as a contractor on the basis of a family contract with the condition of growing fodder for livestock in the irrigated areas of the desert [Mukhitdinov A.B. The role of motivation in the development and efficiency of the service industry. Collection of materials of the international scientific and practical conference "Problems of development of the service sector in the conditions of innovative and digital economy" (Part V) (February 19-20, 2021). Samarkand -2021.] which, in turn, is one of the main factors in ensuring the employment of our people, as well as avoiding an economic crisis in the pandemic due to the increase in family income.



CONCLUSION

In addition to increasing the rate of gross domestic product, the family contract has social-economic and spiritual-educational aspects. From a socio-economic point of view, family property is formed according to the rules of sharing from the income received as a result of work done on the basis of a family contract, and then it increases based on the accumulation of general income. In turn, family property formed as a result of family contract labor is a component of the country's national wealth. Another positive aspect of the family contract is that it satisfies the seasonal demand for labor, provides additional labor force for work - students of schools, academic lyceums and vocational schools, as well as students of higher education institutions, regular workers in social production. is manifested in the possibility of attracting non-participating citizens. This is mainly useful for harvesting agricultural products. Family contracting can also be widely used in the service sector, for example, in catering, technical service, commercial services, rental passenger transport, there are advantages of family contracting in that the process is usually based on their kinship, mutual - is explained by the fact that they rely on the use of one.

REFERENCES

1. Olmasov A. Family economy. - Tashkent.: Labor, 1998.
2. Aynakulov M.A., Abdukhamidov E.M. Normativno-pravovaya baza integratsionnyx otnosheniy hozyaystvuyushchix sub'ektov // "Molodoy uchenyy". International scientific journal. Spets vypusk Dzhizaksky Polytechnic Institute. 2016. No. 7.2 (111.2) S. 48-50.
3. Mukhitdinov A.B. The role of motivation in the development and efficiency of the service industry. Collection of materials of the international scientific and practical conference "Problems of development of the service sector in the conditions of innovative and digital economy" (Part V) (February 19-20, 2021). Samarkand-2021.
4. Aynakulov M.A. "Modern manager in construction and his creative education" // "Architecture and construction problems" scientific and technical magazine. Samarkand State Institute of Architecture and Construction. 2020. No. 2 (Part 2) p. 164