## The Role of Family Entrepreneurs in Providing Employment and Effective Measures in its Development

## Odilov Rakhmonjon Zokirjon ugli

Student of Master's Department, Tashkent State University of Economics, Tashkent, UZBEKISTAN

Annotation: The article discusses the issues of increasing the role of small business and private entrepreneurship in the employment of young people in our country, in this regard, the development of family business will create new jobs, improve living standards and increase incomes.

**Keywords**: Family business, starting a business, household, cluster, development of entrepreneurship, society.

**Introduction:** Today, in the context of innovative development of the economy, the end result of socio-economic reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan is aimed at ensuring the well-being of families. One of the ways to achieve this prosperity is to start a family business and start a family business. Because the development of entrepreneurship in the family, its popularization creates an opportunity to address the most important socio-economic issues, namely, the welfare of families and employment. Therefore, the development of this sector is always in the focus of the Government of the Republic.

In this regard, as the President Sh.M Mirziyoyev said: "This form of entrepreneurship in our country fully corresponds to our national traditions of entrepreneurship, the current state of economic activity. I am convinced that the creation of a legal framework for the organization of such entrepreneurship will strengthen the legal guarantees of family business, its rapid and widespread development in various sectors of the economy and the creation of new jobs. Development of family business is becoming a vital necessity for our country.

Therefore, the organization of labor on a scientific basis in the development of entrepreneurship, which is an important source of income for families, has become a vital necessity today. Today, the regions are involved in the broad involvement of families in entrepreneurship, their stable and additional source of income, the further development of national crafts, the implementation of women's entrepreneurial initiatives, the realization of promising ideas and projects of young entrepreneurs. basically creating the basis for employment.

As in any society, in our society there are advanced ideas that protect the interests of each individual and the whole people, unite them, ensure peace and prosperity of the country, the level of which is understood by every citizen of this society. defines the principles of development. In this regard, the morality and conviction of the individual can be recognized as a social psychological factor and a unique condition that provides such a healthy worldview, deep thinking, the essence of which is the father from an early age in the family environment, within its values. In the influence of the mother's knowledge, as an exemplary person, it is important to inculcate in their minds.

**Main part:** Spiritual and moral aspects of increasing the social activity of women, in general, with the solution of women's problems (except for the Committee of the Women's Institute) various non-governmental organizations, including the Association of Women Entrepreneurs of Uzbekistan, Women and Health, Women's Society, Women's Resource Center, Women and Society Institute and other organizations. These organizations are actively working to increase the employment and creative activity of women, to protect their rights and freedoms and health.

Determining a woman's place in society, protecting her constitutional rights should be the daily and primary task not only of the women's committee and other organizations dealing with women's issues, but also of every free-thinking person who wants to see society perfectly.

F. Engels, in his work "Family, Private Property and the Origin of the State", using the ethnographic literature of his time, the situation of the family and women, experienced historical changes, which in turn led to the development of the mode of production, especially, tries to show that it is defined by forms of ownership. He describes the development of the family from the primitive community to the last quarter of the 19th century as the economy developed.

According to Sh. Shodmonov, R. Alimov, T. Juraev, households are the main structural unit of the economy operating in the consumer sector. Households consume goods and services created in the areas of material production and services. In a market

ISSN: 2643-640X

Vol. 4 Issue 10, October - 2020, Pages: 7-9

economy, households are the owners and suppliers of the means of production. The proceeds from the sale of economic resources are used to meet personal needs.

Family business is an important sector of small business and private entrepreneurship in ensuring macroeconomic stability and high levels of economic growth. In January-December 2019, the share of small business in GDP was 59.4%. During this period, the number of small businesses (per 1,000 population) amounted to 13.2 units. Based on these indicators, we can see that family business is developing as one of the economic pillars of small business and private entrepreneurship.

In accordance with the decree of the President, the program "Every family is an entrepreneur" has been developed in order to provide comprehensive assistance to the population in certain income-generating activities, the development of family business and the systematic organization of work in this area.

The program "Every family is an entrepreneur" promotes the implementation of income-generating projects, the provision of agricultural and veterinary services, the employment of the unemployed and the unemployed, including the needy, in entrepreneurship and self-employment, training in effective forms of work, involvement in lucrative labor activities through the cluster system, practical assistance in the continuous and successful implementation of projects are among the main tasks.

It should be noted that the program provides program and practical assistance to small businesses by opening "Start a Business" centers in each district of the country.

The purpose of opening this center is to increase the basic and legal literacy of the population, based on the interest of the population in entrepreneurial activity and its implementation, to start their own business in the future, as well as to effectively organize it. The implementation of this program consists of three parts:

- Part 1. Receive and review written and oral ideas of the population to start their own business.
- **Part 2.** Conducting 3-month seminars for the population who want to start their own business by opening "Start a Entrepreneurship" centers in each district center (these classes are organized in a cluster manner, with master classes by tax, legal, banking staff and entrepreneurs) appropriate).
- **Part 3.** At the end of the program, the Entrepreneurship Start-up Centers allocate a grace period of no more than 3 years with a grace period of 3 to 6 months at a rate of 8% per annum for starting a business on the basis of business plans.

The program aims to provide basic skills to the population in starting a family business, to help each region, each region to start its own business, based on its traditions and production potential. If we look at the employment of the population, the start of their business in terms of regions, in Karakalpakstan, Khorezm, Bukhara, Samarkand regions due to the development of tourism, the influx of foreign visitors is growing from year to year. It is expedient to establish "home hotels". In Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Syrdarya, Jizzakh regions in the field of agriculture will develop such types of business as horticulture, fishing, horse breeding, in Andijan, Fergana, Namangan regions - horticulture, national handicrafts. The issue is a favorable environment for starting a family business and running an effective business.

**Conclusion:** In short, in the context of the development of market relations, one of the main directions of achieving the competitiveness of products or services is the organization, standardization and, based on them, increase production efficiency and labor productivity. The establishment of a family business in the service sector will solve many socio-economic problems in our country.

## These are:

First, it builds a class of small businesses and private owners who are the main driving force of a market economy. Secondly, it will provide an opportunity to enrich the market of our country with consumer goods and various services.

Third, it will reduce the number of unemployed and allow the active part of it to be involved in production. In turn, this will increase the income of the population and improve the living standards of the population.

## **References:**

- 1. Yakubov M.S., Usmonov Zh.T. Formation and development prospects of e-government in the Republic of Uzbekistan. VESTNIK of Tashkent State Technical University № 2. 2013 186-190s.
- 2. Yakubov M.S., Mansurova M.Ya. The role of public servants in the process of forcing the electronic government system. XVIII International Scientific and Technical Conference "Modern Communications". Minsk, Republic of Belarus. Minsk UO VGKS 2013.217-219 p.
- 3. Yakubov M.S., Varisov A. Some issues of the right of citizens to use information resources in the e-government system. Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Society and Governance. № 2, 2014 y. 64-74 p.

- 4. Yakubov V.S, Turgunov M.R. Optimization of providing governmental interactive services to the population and business. Perspectives for the development of information technologies. ITPA-2014. 4-5 november. Tashkent 2014. 53- 57p.
- 5. Zaynidinov X.N., Yakubov MS, Qoraboev J. E-government // Completed 2nd edition. Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Coordinating Committee for Science and Technology Development under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. –T .: Akademiya, 2014.- 273 p.
  - $6. \ \underline{https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/S0196-1152(2012)0000020022/full/html } \\$
- 7. Abdurakhmanova, G., Shayusupova, N., Irmatova, A., & Rustamov, D. (2020). The role of the digital economy in the development of the human capital market. International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation, 24(7), 8043–8051. https://doi.org/10.37200/IJPR/V24I7/PR270779
- 8. Jamshido'g'li, R. D., RakhmonjonZokirjono'g'li, O., & Kholdorovna, R. F. (2020). Changes in market relations in the period of market economy and their classification. South Asian Journal of Marketing & Management Research, 10(4), https://doi.org/10.5958/2249-877x.2020.00020.x
- 9. Xidirberdiyevich, A. E., Ilkhomovich, S. E., Azizbek, K., & Dostonbek, R. (2020). Investment activities of insurance companies: The role of insurance companies in the financial market. Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems, 12(6 Special Issue), 719–725. https://doi.org/10.5373/JARDCS/V12SP6/SP20201086
- 10. Абдурахманова Гулнора Каландаровна, Рустамов Достонбек Жамшид Угли ДОСТОЙНЫЙ ТРУД В СИСТЕМЕ ПОЛИТИКИ ЗАНЯТОСТИ // International scientific review. 2019. №LXVII. URL:

 $\underline{https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/dostoynyy-trud-v-sisteme-politiki-zanyatosti}$ 

- 11. Абдурахманова Г. К. Роль малого бизнеса в рыночной экономике //Наука и практика. 2013. № 3. С. 77. Абдурахманова Гульнара Каландаровна Малый бизнес в обеспечении занятости населения в Узбекистане // Вестник РЭА им. Г.В. Плеханова. 2014. №12 (78). URL: <a href="https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/malyy-biznes-v-obespechenii-zanyatosti-naseleniya-v-uzbekistane">https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/malyy-biznes-v-obespechenii-zanyatosti-naseleniya-v-uzbekistane</a>
- 12. ABDURAKHMANOVA G. Значение принципов Программы достойного труда социально-трудовых отношениях в сфере малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательство //Ethik und Wirtschaft: Wissenschaftliche Schriftenreihe. -2017. -T. 7. -C. 57.
- 13. Abdurakhmanova G. K. Small Business In Providing Population Employment In Uzbekistan //Of The Plekhanov Russian University Of Economics. 2011.