

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC NATURE, CONTENT AND THEORETICAL
FOUNDATIONS OF FAMILY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT**

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ABSTRACT: The final result of the socio-economic reforms implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan in the conditions of innovative development of the economy is aimed at ensuring the well-being of families. One of the ways to achieve this prosperity is closely related to family entrepreneurship and starting a family business. Because the development of entrepreneurship in the family, its public nature, creates an opportunity to solve the most important socio-economic issues, that is, ensuring the well-being of families and employment issues. Therefore, the development of this sector is always in the attention of the government of the Republic.

Key words: Economy, private property, family economy, family business, small business.

Revealing the socio-economic content of family business, in order to fully understand its essence, it is necessary to research the content of such concepts as family, household, family economy.

Family, as the initial link of society, socio-economic life and the main subject of economic relations, requires a new interpretation and definition in the conditions of market relations. In the economic literature, different views on "household" have been formed. Remarkable are the comments of A. Smith and one of his followers, JBSey, during the development of early households. A. Smith attaches importance to the qualitative aspects of factors, their use, ultimately shaping household income and consumption opportunities. In JBSey's reasoning, the theory of wealth distribution is closely related to the theory of circulation and production. Material wealth circulates between classes, not between individuals. On the other hand, it distinguishes rewarding the capitalist from rewarding the entrepreneur. F.Engels, in his work entitled "Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State", using the ethnographic literature of his time, experienced historical changes in the situation of the family and women, these changes, in turn, led to the development of the production method, especially, tries to show that it is determined by forms of ownership. It describes the development of the family from the primitive society to the last quarter of the 11th century during the development of the economy. Engels' goal was to prove that historical development leads to the "patriarchal family" and the "world -historical defeat of the female sex", that is, to the strengthening of the discrimination and exploitation of women. In a middle-class monogamous family of his time, the husband earned money while the wife did housework or else stayed at home, depending on the family's social status. In this regard, Engels argues that women have become economically dependent on men and, therefore, have become people who do not have their own free will.

A. Chayanov's work entitled "Organization of Christian Farms" deeply analyzes the structure of family farms, their ability to produce products at different levels, and the factors affecting their development. According to him, the most important aspect of farm families is that they are self-employed, without any hired labor; they are also a consumer economy, because they aim to meet the material needs of the family, not to make a profit.

Within the non-classical direction, the work of G. Becker, laureate of the Nobel Prize in 1992, is of great interest. In his works, the division of labor in the family, the production tasks of the family economy, and the distribution of family income from the gender point of view are of great importance. The "New Household Theory" (G. Becker, Dj. Minser, K. Lancaster) appeared

in the mid-60s, which shows the family not only as a consumer, but also as a producer of goods and services on the market.

Today, the rapid development of market relations requires a new approach to this problem. The activities of family farms are gaining special importance in the production of agricultural products, in the household and in providing various services to the population. Today, they are becoming not only consumers, but also a commodity economy. Therefore, at present, great attention is paid to the economic problem of the family economy, and this area is included in the science of economic theory and is considered as the main subject of economic relations.

The research of the family economy in the conditions of market relations is carried out in several directions. For example, in the study of socio-demographic (population studies) problems, in the development of a clear and general strategy of socio-economic policy measures, in the formation of the labor market, in researching the incomes and living standards of the population, in the development of consumer goods and services, and in many are considered in solving economic and social problems.

In our opinion, in order to form theoretical views on the concept of "family business" today, it is necessary to look at the definitions of the concepts of "household" and "family economy". Because the worldview of the concepts (categories) of "family economy", "household" and "family business" is under the influence of Western economic views, and on the other hand, from the structural changes of the economy and historical experiences. is being formed as the main subject of economic relations. Although these concepts differ from each other, all three of them are processes related to the analysis of family activities. However, it is economical taking into account the characteristics of each of the concepts, the socio-economic essence has not yet been fully clarified. There are different views on these concepts.

About the family, AO'lmasov's treatise "Family Economy" states that "Family is a group of people based on blood kinship, common property and interests, and joint satisfaction of needs and demands, that is, a micro-social structure." is described. There are other ideas about the family. For example, in the textbook on "Economic Theory" intended for higher educational institutions, "Family is an individual, the family and the whole society are related to each other in order to fulfill the activities aimed at meeting the social, economic and spiritual needs. a small group of people formed on the basis of From the economic point of view, the family economy is the initial link of socio-economic life and the main subject of economic relations. In these definitions, the composition of the family and the signs of connection are expressed, and the family is considered primarily as a consumer entity. However, we know that nowadays the family is not only a consumer entity, but an independent economic operator and an integral entity of the economy. Taking these aspects into account, the socio-economic function of the family is not fully covered in this definition.

In general, it can be understood as a group of people based on family, marriage or blood kinship and responsible for each other in making a common living. However, in order to obtain statistical data, it is necessary to clarify this general concept. In this case, it is necessary to indicate some signs.

We include some signs that allow us to distinguish one family from another and to include or not include an individual in its composition. Usually, such signs serve as signs of kinship or people of this character, as well as people who live together or run a joint farm. In the census, it is determined based on characteristics such as consanguinity or godparents, living together and having a shared family budget. In our opinion, this interpretation of the concept of family brings it closer to the concept of household, to be more precise, it is an important sign that there are signs such as spending (spending) means on the basis of a common budget and union.

Therefore, the family, in theory, can unite all those who consider themselves related to it mainly by their desire.

In the conditions of market relations, it is appropriate to consider the family as an economic entity. Based on this, it should be considered as a "family farm" or "household".

The issue of ensuring material well-being in all families is one of the important issues on the agenda. But this problem cannot be solved at once. For this, each family member should act very business and intelligently. "...at the base of these tasks, at the base of these ideas that we need to implement, there is one thing: to raise the standard of living of our people. We can achieve this, first of all, through the implementation of liberalization policies that have been initiated in all areas. It is necessary to do a lot of work not only for the state, but also for every family, every person, to raise their income and improve their living standards" they once again showed the importance of raising the hand. After all, the economic potential of family households is limited to a certain extent. It is possible to achieve the desired goal, namely family well-being, only if it is used effectively. In order to achieve this well-being, it is necessary to start a business in every family, study the role of family business in the economy and the socio-economic importance of its development in the service sector.

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