



THE PECULIARITIES OF MANAGING SMALL BUSINESS ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE FAMILY.

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 1 st February 2023 Accepted: 1 st March 2023 Published: 3 rd March 2023	In this article, gender equality is manifested directly in the professional activities between men and women, the question of which gender leads to higher labor productivity is extremely important for both science and practice, the role of women in the management process, the situation is explained by the opposite parties in this area, opinions of foreign scientists are expressed, characteristics of Uzbek women's entrepreneurship are given (cited)
Keywords: professional, gender, segregation, convergence, interpersonal relationships, ability, management, leadership style, entrepreneur, social institutions, impression, writing.	

In order to develop and stimulate the activities of small business entities in our republic, the solik system is not used. In 2011, the current 7 percent rate of the unified tax payment for enterprises, microfirms and small enterprises in all sectors of the economy was reduced by 1 percent to 6 percent. In 2012, Ham reduced the tax burden on small business entities, meaning that the single tax rate was lowered from 6% to 5%.

As a result of the implementation of a rational economic policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan, effective forms of ensuring the employment of the population in cocktails have developed, such as small business, workmanship, family entrepreneurship and philanthropy. Karimov I.A. In 2015, it is our priority to carry out fundamental structural changes in our economy, to provide a broad path to private property and private entrepreneurship, in order to consistently continue the processes of modernization and diversification.[1]

One of the most important issues facing our republic is the elimination of some administrative barriers to small business and private entrepreneurship. Small family business is the most common form of entrepreneurial activity in the world and relies on centuries-old traditions. In countries with a developed market economy, family firms form the basis of the well-being and development of society, a large part of the goods produced and the services provided correspond to its responsibility. At the same time, the development of small family business is of great importance for the country not only economically, but also socially and politically.¹[2]

Even if he is small, there will be a goal that he aspires to in a family with his own business, the reason that he raised his children, what he left as an inheritance. Thus, the country gradually forms a middle class of owners who can work for themselves and at the same time bring significant income to the state. The middle class is the basis of social and political stability of society.[3]

The introduction into force of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on family entrepreneurship"(the law entered into force since April 24, 2012) created the legal basis for the development of small family businesses in our country. The family harmonizes the interests of spouses and children in the household, gives a general direction to their efforts. Therefore, there are a number of principles of family that will have to be followed.[4]

The first principle is that the behavior of the family is required that all family members obey the extirpation of demand.

The second principle is that the decision of the family on its economic activities should be made on a democratic basis. If this decision is made and executed by some member of the family, it is required that kholda Ham guarantee the interests of other family members.[5]

The third principle is that the family must adhere to the rule of economic rationalism, that is, the family must follow the most nefarious path of improving their well-being.

¹ President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov's report on the results of the socio-economic development of our country in 2014 and the meeting of Ministers Makhkama, which was devoted to the most important priority units of the economic program for 2015. // "Halk suzi" newspaper, January 17, 2015

The motivating principle is to follow the rule of alternative (mukobil) choice. The extirpation of the family is abundant, but its income is limited, and the Hamma does not satisfy the extirpations. Therefore, the most necessary selection of extents and they should be satisfied with low spending.[7]

The fifth principle is to follow the rule of economic compromise (compromise). It requires family members to make a decision on who will do what to do to improve the well-being of the family, who will make a decision on when to satisfy their individual extirpation and implement it in harmony. The compromise in the family can be met by the older ones (father, mother, father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother, sister).[8]

The sixth principle is to plan family income and expenses, ensuring their coherence and avoiding a deficit in the family budget. These principles will focus on ensuring that the family is stable and harmonious, that the family marriage is consistently good.

As a result of the socio-economic reforms carried out in Uzbekistan and the development of the economy at a stable high pace, the standard of living of the population is steadily increasing, and the economic basis of families is becoming more urgent. [11]Over the past 30 years of independent development, the economy of Uzbekistan has grown 6.8 times. The per capita increase was more than 3 times. As a result of this, the Real gross income of the population increased by 8.2 times per capita. Today, one in three families has a personal light car. There are an average of 80 holodylniks per 100 households, and 146 televisions per 100 households.[15]

Also, the level of provision of the population with washing machines, vacuum cleaners, microwave ovens, a personal computer and other necessary tools is increasing. Consumer spending of the population increased 9.5 times in 2023 compared to 2020. In recent years, the volume of consumption in terms of the most important per capita food products has steadily increased. In the years of independence, meat consumption increased 2.4 times, milk - 2.3 times, vegetables and cereals - 2.6 times, and fruits consumption increased 6.4 times.

In Uzbekistan, the development of the social sphere, the formation of jobs and employment, the construction of Housing and the improvement of settlements in Uzbekistan, the development of the social sphere, the development of jobs and employment of the population, the development of Housing and the development of settlements, the development of small businesses and private entrepreneurship, the development of, large-scale measures implemented to further reform and improve the education and health system are important factors.[25]

According to its status, the family participates in different areas of economic activity in a market economy. There are families directly engaged in production on their behalf, which consists of individual workers in the family, family dextkans and farms, small family firms, charitable enterprises. At the moment, there are such families Ham, whose representatives participate in production as hired employees in various firms, enterprises and farms, while also engaged in small-scale commercial Ham. There is another category of families that earn money by making cocktails at the same time in production and on their own farm. For example, workers who are busy with cocktails at various enterprises make Ham cocktails on the farms of their assistants (land area, peasant).

Khukuqiy-normative Karimov I of the development of family entrepreneurship in our country.A. 2014 will be a year of development with high growth rates, mobilization of all available opportunities, consistent continuation of the strategy of self-justified islohots. Lecture at the meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers dedicated to the results of the socio-economic development of our country in 2013 and the most important priorities of the economic program for 2014. // "The word Hulk", for the creation of the foundations of January 18, 2014, this form of ham entrepreneurship is gaining wide development. As a result of this, the income from entrepreneurship in the structure of the income of families amounted to more than half of the gross income of the population. However, in the countries of the Soviet Union, this figure does not exceed an average of 20-25 percent.[47]

The morality of family entrepreneurship is great. Firstly, it creates the necessary products and services for the population, and secondly, it makes it possible to provide the family with self - income, busy the labor force in the family with cocktails. Family entrepreneurship has a number of advantages that make it competitive:

- 1) family entrepreneurship does not require large capital due to its small size, it will be light to earn money to start it;
- 2) family entrepreneurship relies on real estate at the disposal of the family, it does not require capital construction or rental of space, as it is kept at home;
- 3) family entrepreneurship works not for mass consumption, but for elected consumers in the secondary market. Because its market is small, it has little competition;
- 4) family entrepreneurship is adapted to cheap production of products and services that require more manual labor;
- 5) family entrepreneurship relies on the abolished Labor reserves in the family, that is, it is carried out with the support of bachelors, children and the elderly, as a result of which the need to hire labor is reduced.[40]

In our country, great attention is paid to the financial support of small business and private entrepreneurship, including family entrepreneurship. In particular, credit funds allocated to small businesses and private entrepreneurs during 2012 amounted to 5 trillion 346 billion soums (130% compared to 2011), including: 48.5 billion soums for graduates of professional colleges to open their own business and put into practice the modern knowledge and skills acquired; 80.1 billion soums for young families to start and develop entrepreneurial activities; 618.0 crore-for small businesses and private businesses in order to further support the development of the service and service sector; 491.7 crore-was allocated for the wide involvement of women in entrepreneurial activities and the development of their activities.

The adoption of the decision of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the state program of the year of the healthy child on February 19, 2014 was instrumental in improving the healthy environment in the family, its economic

and spiritual-moral foundations. In this program, the first-level tasks such as the atmosphere of kindness and mutual respect in the family, the stabilization of high moral and spiritual values, the material enslavement of young families, the preservation of motherhood and childhood, the strengthening of mother and Child Health, the creation of the necessary conditions for women to extract their talents, the relief of their daily

Now, in order to further strengthen the socio-economic foundations of the family, to develop family entrepreneurship, it will be advisable to implement the following:

- to increase the income and standard of living and quality of the population on the basis of ensuring sustainable economic growth on the basis of modernization of the economy and consistent continuation of the settlement;

- introduction of Special Research and optional courses aimed at the Step-By-Step Preparation of young people and girls for the family in the upper classes of Secondary Secondary Secondary Schools and secondary special and higher education institutions to prepare young people for family in order to strengthen the Family Institute;

- introduction of topics devoted to the basics of family economics, household economics, Family Finance and education in secondary secondary secondary schools, subjects of the basics of economic knowledge taught in Secondary Secondary Secondary Schools, Improvement of textbooks on these subjects in their composition; setting up the training of special courses such as "family or household economy", "family entrepreneurship", "head of small business and private entrepreneurship" within the subject of "Microeconomics" in higher and secondary special educational institutions in the economy yunlash to organize special short-term training courses on "fundamentals of family life" for young men and girls applying for marriage in cities and districts;

- bakholikudrat participation by mutual agreement of the parents of a young man and a girl in the formation of the initial property and investment of a young family at the expense of compactification and occilonization of nikox wedding ceremonies;[36]

- to expand their participation in the material support of young families as social partnership systems develop in labor relations in organizations and enterprises in which young people work.

Also, in our opinion, the development and implementation of the "healthy and responsible father - a strong family and a healthy child guarantee" system has gained relevance today, stemming from the experience accumulated in our republic on the protection of motherhood and childhood and the implementation of the "healthy mother - healthy child" programs.

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