

ANALYSIS OF THE FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF FAMILY INCOME IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT: One of the factors influencing the efficient use of labor resources and changing its level is the income of the middle-income population. This article examines the economic analysis of the middle-income population in Uzbekistan. The article analyzes the share of the poor, the income of the population by the detsel ratio.

KEYWORDS: Population income, national income, cash and in-kind income, Detsel coefficient, low-income population.

INTRODUCTION

In a market economy, the economic and economic functions of households have increased. The study of household behavior, consciousness, values, and social adaptation takes into account, first of all, the structure of the household, as well as the number of its members, demographic composition, and the type of family.

Depending on the type of family, households are divided as follows:[1]

- no family members;
- family, spouses, cousins or relatives.

Typically, a household is matched to a family in terms of the number of members, but in some cases several families may run a household together. Hence, family income refers to money and material goods received or produced by households over a period of time and intended to purchase goods and services for personal consumption.

In connection with the transition to a national accounting system in Uzbekistan, the household is considered one of the most important economic entities. In the current situation in our

country, the measurement of gross household income is carried out in the form of targeted social assistance to the population, the rational organization of the tax system.

The term “household” can be expressed differently. For example:

- Statistical determination of the family;
- a generic name for a set of traditional household chores (babysitting, cooking, laundry, house cleaning, simple repairs, etc.);
- A statistical socio-economic concept that includes the characteristics of family income-category, income-property and cost-consumption.

In terms of family income formation, households perform the following functions:

- labor-based production function;
- economic non-labor functions (gross household income through property).

The first includes: individual labor activity, ie sewing clothes, shoes, furniture, household services at home; agrarian activity, ie the use of all types of land, land plots; traditional household chores - cooking, babysitting, laundry, house cleaning, repairing clothes, shoes, etc .; individual family trade - sale of previously accumulated family property, purchase and sale of various goods.

The Main Findings and Results

Economic non-labor functions include: family leasing (renting a house, country house, land, car, boat, etc.); purchase and use of securities (bills, bonds, shares, etc.) for idle money.

In order to study the living standards and welfare of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the state statistics bodies annually conduct a sample survey of households.

Household surveillance methods are used in accordance with the recommendations of the World Bank and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. At the same time, the monitoring will be conducted in all regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Table 1).

Table 1.

Composition of the number of household members in the Republic of Uzbekistan in%[2]

Indicators	Years							
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
The total number of households	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Including by the number of household members:								
1 person	3,2	2,4	2,2	2,5	2	2,4	2,5	3,1
2 person	6,7	5	5,5	5,4	5,4	5,4	5,8	5,5
3 person	12,5	9,6	9,9	10	9,5	10,1	10,6	10,2
4 person	19,3	18,8	19,1	19,1	20	19,9	19,3	19,5
5 people and more	58,3	64,2	63,3	63	63,1	62,2	61,8	61,7
Those who did not have children under 16 years of age	27,7	26,5	25,8	26,2	25,5	25,5	24,9	25,7
Those with children under 16 years of age	72,3	73,5	74,2	73,8	74,5	74,5	75,1	74,3
From them:								
1 child	24,8	23,9	24,9	24,2	24,4	24,1	24,2	23,4
2 child	25,6	26,5	25,8	26,6	26,1	27,6	26,5	26,8
3 child	15,6	15,9	15,6	16	16,5	15,7	17,2	16,9
4 ва ундан кўп болали	6,3	7,2	7,9	7	7,5	7,2	7,2	7,2

The sample surveys in Table 1 showed us that the household surveys conducted in 2021 covered more than 50,000 people, down from an average of 5.1 people per household. Of the total population observed, 48.7% were men and 51.3% were women. The share of children under sixteen years of age was 30.8%, the share of sixteen years and older was 69.2%, and the share of the able-bodied population in the country was 58.8% of the total population.

Household income is the wages of hired workers, that is, paid from the value added created in the production process. At the stage of secondary distribution of income, the primary income of households is converted into existing income through the payment of taxes and the receipt of transfers.

There are a number of difficulties in accurately calculating revenues at the macro and micro levels, so relatively simple and complex options are used to determine them. In practice, in determining household income, it is often necessary to go the “reverse” way, that is, to start with the calculation of consumption. The system of national accounts uses the interpretation proposed by the British economist J. Hicks to calculate income. According to him, the income of the population is the maximum amount of money that can be spent on the purchase of

consumer goods and services without any financial obligations, living standards have not decreased, the amount of accumulated wealth has not decreased.

According to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, “Everyone has the right to own property” [3]. Therefore, all citizens of Uzbekistan have a certain level of income in the exercise, acquisition, disposal and use of this right.

We know that cash and in-kind (product) receipts for the entire population reflect the contribution of the population to national income. Based on the study of the income of the population, we assess the living standards, stratification and overall living standards of citizens in this country. The population of Uzbekistan at the beginning of 2021 was 34558891 people, of which 21458447 people (percent) are from 15 to 60 years old, 17510.4 people (percent) are urban residents [4]. Assuming that the income of the population will be in kind and in money, we can say that half of the citizens of Uzbekistan live in rural areas, and the products grown on their farms will look like natural incomes.

CONCLUSION

The concept of living standards of the population can be considered as the degree to which they are provided with the material and spiritual benefits necessary for their livelihood, as well as the level of satisfaction of people's needs with these benefits.

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