

ECONOMIC CONTENT OF HOUSEHOLDS

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Abstract

The article discusses the essence of the content of the category of households, the importance of households in the system of national accounts, the views and opinions of leading economists on the results of the study of households. It also describes household property, personal and private property.

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Introduction.

As the most popular economic entity in the world, the bulk of the household sector lives in poverty and destitution as a result of the negative effects of globalization. Increasing the economic activity of these farms through financial and economic support and full employment plays an important role in the development of the world economy, especially in developing countries. According to a World Bank study, a certain increase in the savings rate in households is more effective than a multiple increase in foreign investment in the economy. Therefore, the priority of the World Bank's economic policy today is to lift households out of poverty and destitution, to ensure full inclusive employment in the economy, as well as to provide them with soft loans aimed at increasing economic activity. "The World Bank spends \$ 5-6 billion annually in 174 developing countries (PROON) to address these challenges. dollars is investing¹".

Analysis of the relevant literature.

The study of theoretical and practical aspects of household development by foreign economists as a separate area of research was widely developed in the 50-60s of the twentieth century. It is worth noting the research work of representatives of the neoclassical, Keynesian and institutional schools. Relatively common and popular teachings in the Western economic literature (G. Becker, T. Schultz, etc.) are the theory of the "New Economics of the Household", (J. Caldwell's "The Concept of Family and Birth"

¹ World Bank data. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/research>.

and, at the same time, D.S. North, An example is the “Transactional Approach” doctrine of DJ Wallis et al.

Research methodology.

Research methods used a wide range of data collection, grouping, observation, analysis of research results, interviews and questionnaires. The views and comments put forward by the world’s leading scholars on the study of the category of households, as well as the role of households in the system of national accounts, have been studied.

Analysis and results.

There is no generally accepted definition of "household" as an economic category in the science of economic theory. The peculiarity of the definitions and concepts given about households is that this concept has come to us from the western economic literature². Therefore, there are certain difficulties in understanding the essence of concepts such as residence, property, total income, interactions between household members, including gender ratio, social status of kinship relations. In this regard, let us consider some of the views available to clarify its essence. For example, the national accounting system defines a household as a “small group of people” who live together, combine all or part of their income and wealth, and consume certain goods and services, mainly housing and food. A household is made up of one or more people, and the shared use of housing and income and the sharing of expenses are sufficient to recognize a particular group of people as a single household³”.

From the definition given to the category of “household”, it can be seen that two aspects of it are emphasized. The first is a small group of people who partially or completely combine their income and wealth, and the second is the consumption aspect, which emphasizes the collective consumption of certain goods and services by household members, mainly housing and food.

In our view, it has not been noted that the above-mentioned aspects of households have an important transformational and reproductive characterization of household activity, which is a participant in economic relations, in a word, its production aspect. Today, households are active participants in production and economic relations, that is, their members participate in the production of goods and services consumed not only by the household itself, but also for the sale of excess in the market. Therefore, while the production function of households is not very important, it is of great importance in any case. It must be taken into account when determining the category of household.

K. McConnell and S. Brueler interpret the household as an economic unit consisting of one or more persons with a common budget and living space, who provide the economy with resources and use the income from these resources to purchase goods and services that meet human material needs. they do. The concept of the household includes those who are engaged and those who are not engaged in social production, the means of production, the owners of land, large and small capital, hired workers, and all consumers⁴. It is necessary to pay attention to the following aspects of this definition of household:

- first, it is an agent of the national economic system with a single budget and common living space, combined with the common founders of the household;
- secondly, the household is a supplier of resources (producer) and at the same time a consumer of goods and services, ie an active participant in the processes of social reproduction;
- third, households — people who are ordinary consumers, hired workers, or large or small owners of resources such as land, labor, capital;

² Smith A. Exploration of the nature and origins of the riches of the people. Kn. I // Anthology of economic classics: Petty, Smith, Ricardo. - M. : Ekonov-Klyuch, 1993. - C. 91.

³ System of national accounts.-M., 1993.par.4, S.160.

⁴ McConnell K.R., Brew S.P. Ekonomiks: Printsipy, problemy i politika /: v 2x tomax-M. : Infra-M, 2003.-S.386.

- fourth, the household includes not only those who are engaged in the process of social reproduction, but also those who are not engaged in it.

The first two of the above-mentioned aspects are economic relations, which include economic relations - property, capital relations, ie the economic components of the household. The next two - age, sex, kinship - between the members of the household are considered to be the social organizer, which includes the relations of fertility, i.e. social relations. It should be noted that these two components (economic and social) are inseparable and cannot be studied separately.

Economic institutions determine the forms of organization and regulation of the structure of economic life. D. North explains institutions as man-made institutions within the framework of the rules and norms of interaction in society and as a mechanism to enforce them⁵. Formal rules, informal restrictions, and methods and means of enforcing these rules are the founders of any institution. Institutions in the form of a set of rules and norms do not fully determine the behavior of households, but only limit the possible alternatives based on their target functions.

Market relations require its participants to interpret certain behaviors, goals and motives, and to use available information to achieve set goals. Such interrelated behaviors are specific to economic entities that are close to "homo economicus" in their description. A. According to Schultz, in contrast, the day-to-day interaction of households relies primarily on effective behaviors⁶. This assumes that household members understand each other's goals based on life experience and common sense.

We try to use approaches that allow us to consider households as a separate entity of economic activity at all stages of the reproductive cycle, on the one hand, and as a specific institution of the economic system, on the other, as a synthesis of neoclassical and institutional approaches to reveal the specifics of households.

The study of the household as an economic entity requires the identification of its objects, subjects, and the scope of its economic relations. Households primarily reflect the relationships between individuals who own labor, financial, information, and similar resources. These resources are used not only by individuals and households primarily to meet their vital needs, but also serve as an object of exchange between other actors in the economy to ensure the extended reproduction of human capital.

They are the subjects of the household and are its participants. Such participants are individuals who are related by kinship ties and similar intimate relationships (friendship, mutual assistance). The practical existence of the household (as opposed to families with kinship and intimacy) implies that joint economic activities, the allocation of resources, and joint decisions on their consumption are made. They are objects of households and are various factors of production (resources).

Household resources: material (capital, land, property, real estate); labor (human capital, intellectual ability and entrepreneurial ability); financial; information; social as well as specific (child care and care, time budget, leadership qualities). Household entities are characterized by the creation, distribution, use (consumption) and exchange of resources in the household itself, as well as in relation to it by foreign economic entities - others between households, firms and the state. Thus, a household is an economic entity consisting of one or more persons that interacts with other economic entities in exchange for the resources at its disposal in order to ensure the extended reproduction of human capital.

Household property - personal, family, private labor, hired private property - serves as the basis for the organization of household labor and the implementation of the household. The objects of personal property of households are, first of all, income, as well as personal consumption of household members, daily necessities, housing, cash (savings) and so on. Private property of households is applied to land,

⁵ North D. Institutions, Institutional Change and Economic Performance.-Cambridge: Cambridge University Press,1990.-P.11.

⁶ Schultz A. The chercheuret le quotidien. Phenomenology of social sciences, p.35.

financial capital, labor.

A number of researchers distinguish between public, private (public and individual) and private property types. According to them, in civil society, private property is manifested as the property of a person, that is, as an individual - private property. Any property belonging to others, which belongs to a number of other members of society (for example, households), participates as a form of common property (this type of property belongs to corporate-joint-stock property)⁷.

Household property is based on both private and private forms of ownership. "Property created on the basis of private labor is different from other property, including private property based on the use of hired labor. The first type of private property aims to generate the income needed to meet one's own needs and the needs of the family, while the second type of private property aims to enrich oneself⁸." Households have advantages and disadvantages that are not unique to formal organizations (e.g., firms)⁹. Strengths of households:

- Encourage economic activity of household members in order to develop mutually beneficial relations with other economic entities, to ensure survival in a complex economic environment;
- Households whose concept of "family honor" is equated with the rules of corporate ethics, which represent the natural boundaries of opportunistic behavior;
- Unlike firms whose participation in the labor process is assessed solely in terms of profit, the participation of the household in the economy is accepted as a daily norm, a natural cost.
- Weaknesses in the household include:
 - the risk of persistent conflicts within the household and between families based on differences in the views of different generations and gender relations;
 - Objective difficulties in determining the contribution of household members to the overall development and inability to make a realistic economic assessment of domestic labor in the market equivalent.

Conclusions and suggestions.

In conclusion, the economic activity of households is the creation and distribution of material, labor, financial, information, social, as well as specific quality resources such as material, labor, financial, information, social, as well as specific, reproductive, time budget, leadership between themselves and foreign economic entities. , are economic relations related to increasing resource savings and productivity through expanded reproduction of human capital in the process of use and exchange. Households consume part of the product created by participating in the production of goods and services on the farm and sell the rest on the market. Household property is a form of personal, family, private labor, hired private property, which serves as the basis for running a household. Their personal property includes income, personal consumption of members, daily necessities, housing, cash (savings), and so on.

⁷ Property in the system of socio-economic relations: Theoretical, methodological and institutional aspects: monograph / ed. IN AND. Zhukov.- M.: RGSU, 2005. - P.298.

⁸Хуррамов А., Маматов А. Қишлоқ хўжалигида мулкый муносабатлар ва уларни ривожлантириш йўллари.-Т.:”Фан ва технология”.-2008.-Б.22.

⁹ Sik.E.Family, Household and Inter-household Network Coping with Economic Crises: preprint WP4/2002/02.-M.: SU-HSE, 2002.

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