

# The situation of handicrafts and family business in Uzbekistan (on the example of the pandemic period)

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## ABSTRACT

This article examines some features of the development of family business and crafts in Uzbekistan in the context of the pandemic, the factors of its development, and socio-economic significance. The article discusses the effective socio-economic mechanisms for increasing employment in the development of family businesses and crafts in the context of the coronavirus pandemic, studied practical advice and recommendations on increasing employment, the occurrence of pandemics in today's conditions, the impact of the impending economic crisis and the problems in the implementation of tasks aimed at the development of small business and private entrepreneurship, and ideas for their solution. The state of potential and level of development of family business and handicrafts in Uzbekistan, its organizational bases are analyzed, and offers on finding a positive solution to the issues of employment are highlighted.

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# O'zbekistonda hunarmandchilik va oilaviy tadbirkorlik holati (pandemiya davri misolida)

## ANNOTATSIYA

### Kalit so'zlar:

oilaviy tadbirkorlik,  
hunarmandchilik,  
pandemiya sharoitlari,  
madaniy aloqalar,  
maishiy,  
xizmat ko'rsatish bozori,  
hunarmandlar.

Ushbu maqolada pandemiya sharoitida O'zbekistonda oilaviy tadbirkorlik va hunarmandchilik rivojlanishining ayrim xususiyatlari, uning rivojlanish omillari va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy ahamiyati ko'rib chiqiladi. Maqolada koronavirus pandemiyasi sharoitida oilaviy tadbirkorlik va hunarmandchilikni rivojlantirishda aholi bandligini oshirishning samarali, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy mexanizmlari, aholi bandligini oshirish bo'yicha amaliy maslahat va tavsiyalar, bugungi sharoitda pandemiyalarning yuzaga kelishi kutilayotgan iqtisodiy inqirozning ta'siri haqida so'z

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boradi. Inqiroz va kichik biznes hamda xususiyl tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirishga qaratilgan vazifalarni amalga oshirishdagi muammolar va ularni hal etish bo'yicha g'oyalar. O'zbekistonda oilaviy tadbirkorlik va hunarmandchilik salohiyati va rivojlanish darajasi, uning tashkiliy asoslari tahlil etilib, aholi bandligini ta'minlash masalalariga ijobiy yechim topish bo'yicha takliflar yoritilgan.

## Положение ремесел и семейного бизнеса в Узбекистане (на примере периода пандемии)

### АННОТАЦИЯ

**Ключевые слова:**  
семейный бизнес,  
ремесла,  
условия пандемии,  
культурные связи,  
домохозяйство,  
рынок услуг,  
ремесленники.

В данной статье рассматриваются некоторые особенности развития семейного бизнеса и ремесел в Узбекистане в условиях пандемии, факторы его развития и социально-экономическая значимость. В статье рассмотрены эффективные социально-экономические механизмы повышения занятости при развитии семейного бизнеса и ремесел в условиях изученной пандемии коронавируса, практические советы и рекомендации по увеличению занятости, возникновение пандемий в современных условиях, влияние надвигающейся экономической кризис и проблемы в реализации задач, направленных на развитие малого бизнеса и частного предпринимательства, и идеи их решения. Проанализировано состояние потенциала и уровень развития семейного бизнеса и ремесел в Узбекистане, его организационных основ, выделены предложения по нахождению положительного решения вопросов трудоустройства.

### Introduction

**1. Relevance.** The world economy is experiencing an economic crisis in today's pandemic. In such a situation, a number of pressing issues arise in our country, such as ensuring macroeconomic stability, raising living standards, and reducing poverty. Today's crisis is sweeping the globe, confirming the inevitability of recession and economic downturn, limited investment activity, declining demand, and international trade, as well as serious social losses affecting many countries around the world. In particular, family business increases the well-being of families significantly. They adapt to changes in consumer demand more quickly than anyone else, and can quickly and relatively uncomplicatedly change the specialization of their activities in accordance with the fluctuations of the economic situation. They require fewer resources to organize their activities and do not lead to tragic economic consequences for society in the event of bankruptcy, they improve the territorial structure of the economy. An entrepreneurial family will have the opportunity to find employment and income, better manage their future, find their own job, and showcase their abilities and talents. In this context, new requirements are emerging in the development of family business and crafts. When reforms and updates are put into practice, the end result may not be as expected or the expected result may be achieved later. Therefore, in the decision-making of the new

economic system and relations, all sectors will be provided with the necessary support by the government, which will ensure the effectiveness of the ongoing reforms. The modern transition stage of the Uzbek economy is characterized by the development of entrepreneurial activity and the transition to various forms of ownership. This, in turn, indicates that our country has enough experience in the development of small business and private entrepreneurship. This is one of the main factors affecting the favorable investment climate in our country. Therefore, there is a need to improve the domestic investment climate in the country.

Especially in today's pandemic, one of the most pressing issues today is the reorganization of the legal framework for state regulation of investment relations, the provision of guarantees for these activities, and reforms to protect social or state interests through insurance and other means. It is important to study the theoretical and methodological aspects of creating new jobs in the economy on the basis of the development of family business and crafts, as well as to identify mechanisms and determine the prospects for the development of related industries.

**2. Methods, and analysis of relevant literature and sources:** The article uses methods of scientific abstraction, analysis, and expert evaluation. The topic of the article is the importance of investment projects supporting small business and private entrepreneurship in the country's economy in the context of the pandemic, first of all, the relevance of the topic, is the research work of foreign and domestic scientists in this field. The situation in the world and the state of the country's economy were studied and compared. In addition, methods such as induction, deduction, analysis, and synthesis have been used in the conduct of scientific research, as well as in the analysis of the literature. In addition, the sources of foreign economists were used in the analysis of the activities of small and medium-sized businesses in foreign countries, their financing processes and their role and importance in the country's economy, and the analytical parts of Uzbek economists in the study of the role of entrepreneurship in the economy. At the same time, the official statistics of the Republic of Uzbekistan were used in the study of the level of focus of small businesses on supporting investment projects, and the analysis of their role and impact in ensuring macroeconomic stability. Many scientists have conducted research on investment projects in support of family businesses and their role in the development of the country's economy. The issues of developing the regional policy of the state to support small business are also reflected in the works of Smid A, Keynes DJ.M, Schwass NJ, Ernesto J. Poza, Yong MA, Shumpeter Y, Chayanov AV [1]. Proponents of this line have looked at non-capitalist peasant (Christian) farms as a whole and studied their internal structure, production conditions, the level of employment of the family, and its economic relationship with the peasantry. Borisova, Kachubeya (2016) [2], on Kotler's philosophy of entering business (Alikaeva, 2018) is covered in his work on theoretical and methodological approaches. [3] Their research focuses on the theoretical, organizational, and economic aspects of family entrepreneurship.

**3. Results of the research:** The spread of coronavirus disease in early 2020 began to affect the economies of China and later other countries. The coronavirus disease, identified as COVID-19, soon spread globally and was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization. The pandemic has had a negative impact on the economies of almost every country on Earth, and its impact is still expanding. According to the basic forecasts

of the International Monetary Fund, by 2020 the world economy is expected to shrink by 3%. At the same time, the economic decline was 6.1% in developed countries (including the United States -5.9%, Eurozone countries -7.5%) and developing countries -1%, as well as in Russia -5.5% and in Kazakhstan -2.5%. In Uzbekistan, economic growth is projected at 1.8 percent. According to the World Bank, at a time when the global economy is experiencing high economic growth since the 2008 global financial crisis, the crisis expected to occur under the influence of this pandemic has once again put the global economy at risk. Further liberalization of the economy in our country, its development based on the knowledge economy is an important factor in strengthening the position of the national economy in the world community. The reforms being implemented in Uzbekistan reflect this goal and are developing. However, in 2020 there is a pandemic situation caused by the spread of coronavirus in the world occurred. This, in turn, has led to the derailment of the economies of many developed and developing countries around the world. It is no secret that as a result of economic inactivity in the economy, significant problems are observed in a number of sectors of the economy. It should be noted that in order to mitigate the negative impact of such negative consequences on the sectors of our economy, the Government has developed and implemented urgent measures. In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of March 19, 2020, № 5969 "On priority measures to mitigate the negative impact of the coronavirus pandemic and the global crisis on sectors of the economy" [5] is a vivid example. According to the decree, a number of measures aimed at stabilizing the macroeconomic balance have been identified.

The Presidential Decree of September 21, 2018 "On approval of the Strategy of Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2021" states that "the main goal of the strategy is to develop human (intellectual) capital as a key factor determining the level of competitiveness and innovative development of the country". Unfortunately, neither concrete measures in health care, nor in the education system, nor in the family have been developed in the formation of mechanisms for the realization and development of intellectual ability (human capital).

In this context, the Decree "On priority measures to mitigate the negative impact of the coronavirus pandemic and the global crisis on sectors of the economy" was signed [5], according to which 10 trillion The Anti-Crisis Fund was established in the amount of UZS [6]. The World Bank has allocated \$ 700 million to support Uzbekistan's anti-crisis program. In addition to the \$ 14 billion credit line. The U.S. decided to allocate dollars. The bank's management has already allocated 1.2 billion sums to finance the healthcare system, social protection institutions, and institutions, as well as budget support. It was noted that the issue of operational allocation of funds in the amount of USD is being considered. The \$ 1 billion "Solidarity Package", formed by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, has provided \$ 220 million to four Uzbek commercial banks. Credit lines and trade finance lines were provided to finance small and medium business projects in U.S. dollars [7]. In this regard, if we analyze the ongoing economic reforms in Uzbekistan in terms of economic development. In 2019, the gross domestic product of Uzbekistan reached 511.8 trillion sums by 2018 compared to an increase of 25.8 percent. In 2014-2019, the country's GDP and the volume of loans from commercial banks tended to grow. The volume of credit investments in the real sector of the economy in 2019 increased by 26.3% compared to the previous year and as of January 1, 2020,



amounted to 211.5 trillion sums [8], the ratio of loans to GDP was 41.3%. From this, we can draw the following conclusions: in our country, real creative work is widespread, the demand for money is growing, and this indicates that the level of credit supply is growing. However, the fact that the relative level of loans to GDP did not increase by almost 0.1% compared to the previous year shows that the loans allocated to the real sector in this country are insufficient.

The Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan has set a task to provide commercial banks with additional liquidity resources in the amount of 2.6 trillion sums. Accordingly, legal entities and individuals facing financial difficulties from commercial banks have the opportunity to delay payments on loans of individual entrepreneurs until October 1, 2020. In addition, a moratorium on the application of bankruptcy procedures and declaration of bankruptcy of enterprises facing financial difficulties as a result of this situation will be introduced until October 1, 2020, audits will be extended until October 1, 2020.

Now shareholders' meetings can be held via videoconference. An Anti-Crisis Fund worth 10 trillion sums are being set up under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan without establishing a legal entity. Measures are being taken to attract up to \$ 1 billion in foreign loans from the budget, the fund, as well as soft loans from international financial institutions and other sources to finance measures to support real sector enterprises, exporters, and commercial banks. Additional support to the budget, enterprises in the field of agriculture, utilities, and energy in the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 22, 2020, PR-4691 "On additional measures to support the population, sectors of the economy and businesses during the coronavirus pandemic". Preliminary agreements have been reached with international financial institutions to attract long-term soft loans and grants totaling more than \$ 3 billion, as well as to develop a roadmap for attracting grants and long-term financing for measures to combat the negative effects of the global coronavirus pandemic, as well as assignments to establish a coordination group to attract grants and long-term preferential financing in the preparation and implementation of investment projects. In addition, in a short period of time, our citizens, governmental and non-governmental organizations - at the initiative of the Foundation "Mercy and Health of Uzbekistan" and the President - launched a nationwide movement "Generosity and Support" [9]. As mentioned above, the purpose of decrees, decisions, and funds is to support the population, develop entrepreneurship, as well as to mitigate the effects of the global economic crisis on the country's economy. This is for us to perform a number of tasks while the complex measures taken must bear fruit in practice, and the perfect decision will surely bear fruit. The end result of the ongoing socio-economic reforms in our country is aimed at ensuring the well-being of the population and the economic stability of families. One of the main ways to achieve this goal is to start a family business based on the formation of a business environment in the family. Because the formation and development of family business, and its widespread development in the country, allows to address easily important socio-economic issues, in particular, the increase in family income, and employment of its members. Therefore, the formation of a family business in the home environment and the development of this sector is one of the urgent tasks. In particular, today it is necessary to consider private entrepreneurship as the main source of family income, the formation of a class of private owners on the basis of family

business, as the main force in ensuring political, economic, and social stability in the country. In the speech, the President of our country paid special attention to the legal definition of family business as a new organizational and legal form of business for the expansion of small business and entrepreneurship. This form of doing business in our country complies fully with our national traditions of doing business, the current state of economic activity, creating a legal framework for such business, strengthening the legal guarantees of the family business, its rapid and widespread development in various sectors of the economy, creating new jobs.

1. It is well known that family business is an intermediate link between individual entrepreneurship and collective entrepreneurship. In ordinary and family business, the entrepreneur is the sole owner of the property. The family business is an economic activity of individuals carried out on the basis of joint property of a couple without forming a legal entity, the organizationally and legally entrepreneurial activity of a couple or family members in direct pursuit of common property, common goals, and interests.

2. Thus, family business is a form of private entrepreneurship carried out on a family scale, with the participation of a couple or other persons living in the family on a single farm (their parents, spouses, and dependent children) economic activity aimed at obtaining income (profit) under the responsibility of property. The family business is a form of entrepreneurial activity based on the joint management of a group of people (mainly family members) who are related by mutual kinship. Today, family businesses can be divided into two types: the first is large companies that have been operating in the world for many years and passed down from generation to generation, and the second is family businesses established in countries transitioning to a market economy. They are separated from each other in terms of scale, i.e., large and small businesses. In developed countries, a joint business activity is a family business, established under the common property interests and obligations of one or more family members or families. The establishment of family small business in our country, along with the solution of many socio-economic problems, creates the basis for the formation of a class of entrepreneurial owners who are the main driving force of a market economy. Family business creates an opportunity to enrich the market of our country with consumer goods and various services. It reduces the unemployed part of the population or family members and attracts them to engage in entrepreneurial activities, to engage in a certain type of work.

Most importantly, it encourages family members to engage in entrepreneurial activities together — family businesses. Due to this, it is important to develop small family businesses in the modern market economy, to bring them to the level of an industry that produces competitive products and services.

The socio-economic significance of family business in the national economy is reflected in the following:

- family small business is the most convenient way to develop free market relations, and restore the historical traditions and skills of the people;
- improvement of the mental state of the population, development of the ability to run an independent business, summarizing their income and expenses, without losing the sense of dependence;
- creation of a material basis for improving the welfare of families;
- self-employment of family members, the creation of new jobs within the family;

- preparation of conditions for families to earn income in accordance with market rules;
- sharing in GDP, production of products for large industrial enterprises through home-based activities;
- production of industrial and agricultural products;
- entrepreneurial activity in the field of construction, trade, and services.

The family business is an important factor in eliminating unemployment. It encourages the population to engage in certain income-generating labor activities, and self-employment of family members together. It has become the main and additional source of income for the family farm. The development of family businesses will increase the level of employment in the country, create new jobs on a family scale, and provide employment for the existing unemployed in each family. The creation of new jobs, especially in rural areas, plays an important role in the implementation of important social tasks related to solving the problem of youth employment. It should be noted that the creation of new jobs in the family business is much cheaper and more convenient than in other areas. The value of jobs created on the basis of different forms of ownership will vary. Therefore, while the most expensive jobs are created in state and mixed forms of ownership, the cheapest jobs are created in the private sector, especially in family farms. It is known that the economy is experiencing rapid growth in employment in areas where there is little opportunity to create cheap jobs. For this reason, the majority of new jobs are created by small and private businesses.

The family business has long been formed and developed in Uzbekistan in the form of national crafts. The transition to market relations, changes and diversification of forms of ownership, the establishment of new attitudes to labor, and the growth of material interest through entrepreneurial activity require a new approach to this area and the need for its comprehensive development. Embroidery, sewing, weaving, carpentry, goldsmithing, copper smithing, pottery, painting, jewelry, bakery, handicrafts, carving, national knife-making, and other similar handicrafts are among the family crafts that have been practiced by family dynasties for many years. [10.43]. Attention is paid to the preservation of traditional heritage and its transmission to future generations, the restoration of craft centers, and changes in the quality of products. Today, the production of handicrafts can be divided into two groups: products for use in everyday life, as well as for exhibitions and sales to foreign visitors [11].

In 2018-2019, Crafts Development Centers will be established in 23 cities and districts of the country. These centers will be built in the style of historical and traditional architecture and other items are placed. Importantly, in these centers, artisans have lived and worked for centuries in the same place as their ancestors, that is, on the first floor of the building under construction are their workshops and shops, and on the second-floor modern accommodation is organized for them [12.1256]. In accordance with the "Comprehensive Program of Projects for the Development of Handicrafts in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2018-2019", more than 12,000 projects worth 405.1 billion sums were financed by banks, and 46,400 jobs were created. It also exported \$ 18 million worth of handicrafts [13.1].

During the first half of this year, handicrafts in the country include floral fabrics and embroidery, embroidery, national costumes, porcelain, faience and ceramics, jewelry made of precious metals, author's furniture, wooden handicrafts, volumetric and shaped

molds, foundry, metalware, and wood carving made up the majority of registered artisans in order to carry out their craft.

Implementation of targeted and comprehensive measures to preserve the cultural heritage and historical traditions of our people, further development of folk art and applied arts, comprehensive support of citizens engaged in handicrafts, on this basis, employment of the population, especially youth, women, and low-income families. Decrees and decisions in this area have imposed a number of tasks on the Craftsmen's Association. It should be noted that as a result of extensive propaganda and advocacy work, the number of registered artisans from the Craftsmen's Association has increased 2.5 times. That is, before the adoption of the Decree [14.], the number of registered artisans from the Craftsmen's Association was 9,823, but today their number is 33,294. Particular attention is paid to the creation of new jobs through the development of crafts. In 2018, 40,338 jobs were created, and in 2019, 48,175 jobs were created. In order to teach the secrets of handicrafts to the unemployed population, especially young people, based on the traditions of "teacher-apprentice", artisans are given young apprentices. During the first half of 2020, 30,964 new jobs were created [15.]. "If we look at the tourism statistics before the pandemic, the flow of tourists to our country continued to grow. If this trend continued, it would be possible to easily exceed the figure of 6.7 million in 2019. But the pandemic has ruined all forecasts of all countries. Would you like to travel?!

It is obvious that at a time when the movement of the population and tourists of our country is limited, the activities of artisans and the sale of products have stopped. But the era itself shows that one of the areas that will revive the country's economy is tourism, without forgetting and looking for ways to attract buyers.

"The Year of Science, Enlightenment, and Digital Economy" allows, using the benefits created by the introduction of digital technologies, to increase the activity of artisans, promote their products on social networks, connect to online trading platforms, and create opportunities to sell directly abroad.

Various incentives for the development of the sector by the government are reflected in a number of documents. In particular, in paragraph 7 of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of November 28, 2019 "On additional measures for further development of crafts and support of craftsmen" from January 1, 2020, to January 1, 2023, for craftsmen included in the National Catalog and Register Revenues from sales (works, services) of more than 100 million sums, but not more than 1 billion sums will be paid by individual entrepreneurs at a single tax rate of 2%. With the resolution of May 28, 2020 "On urgent measures to support the tourism sector to reduce the negative impact of the coronavirus pandemic", the profit tax rate for tour operators, travel agents, as well as accommodation facilities from June 1 to December 31, 2020, reduced by 50 percent. Together with the Tourism Committee and the Association of Craftsmen, the site [hunar.uz](http://hunar.uz) was created, which has more than 900 registered artisans in the field of tourism. The most active of the artisans on this register are encouraged by the Committee a number each year. These include participation in international exhibitions abroad and assistance in the promotion and sale of products.

Earlier this year, the Tourism Lab was established with the support of the State Committee for Tourism Development. The center is engaged in activities such as the development of innovative projects that can serve tourism and other social spheres, the



creation of new national brand products, and the involvement and encouragement of young people in projects. Currently, the translation of films about our great scholars and cultural heritage into foreign languages, photo-map of Uzbekistan, eco-prayer, performance "Dolls on a journey across Uzbekistan", logos of our regions, the green labyrinth in Muynak, HomeFitness sports application and Masjidfinder pilgrimage tourism applications for children work has begun on projects such as "the Etiquette Guide" [16.1].

Despite the fact that handicrafts in the field of tourism belong mainly to the group of recreational and aesthetic consumer goods, it is important that industry representatives do not waste time. Even before the quarantine period and the beginning of the tourist season, it is important that our artisans and shopkeepers selling their products learn to communicate in different languages, in addition to creating new types of souvenir products and learning foreign experiences online. The social orientation of the Crafted.uz platform is also designed to help artisans draw portraits and geographies of potential buyers. Who buys the most souvenirs? Which tourist is interested in what product? Which souvenir product earns the most? In which ethnic group do tourists shop, male or female? This is achieved by conducting the necessary research to find answers to questions such as attracting foreign grants and experts in the field. Today, such a traditional view of family business is beginning to recover. On the basis of family property, family members, based on labor and hired labor, organize family businesses, which are called family businesses, room shops, family businesses, micro-firms, farmers, and farms. Given socio-economic importance of small family business, several advantages can be identified:

- family members and relatives work on the basis of common goals and devotion to the family (in Western countries this is called the "spirit of family kinship");
- presence of strong kinship ties in the family makes it easier for other forms of business to form and develop relationships between employees, as these relationships are already formed in the family;
- inheritance of family business to the next generation;
- absence of contradictions in property relations, that is, the reliance on the property of one family;
- organization of business on the basis of mutual trust;
- each participant in the family business has a strong motivation to achieve a common goal;
- the absence of problems in the socio-economic relations between the employer and the employer, i.e. the participation of family members belonging to the same family;
- uniformity and generality of the interest received from business activity or product of labor;
- decision-making related to entrepreneurial activity together with family members, its speed and conciseness;
- rapid change of family business, taking into account the constantly changing market conditions;
- possibility of easy control and analysis of family activities and production processes at the family level;
- direct transmission of information and rapid assimilation among family members, rapid response to changes;

- existence of family relations in conducting business.

The household requires independent management as an integral part of the microeconomy. One of the advantages of this management is that it is free of administrative command in management. The family business is an entrepreneurial activity carried out by family members for the purpose of gaining income (profit) at risk and under their own property responsibility. The family business is based on the voluntariness of its participants, and all family members participate in the management. The family business is an organizational and legal form of the family business, which is carried out by a legal entity that is a small business entity established on the basis of common property. Family business participants are all looking for the most effective and convenient ways to manage, thinking of their own well-being. So, as a result of the work of the family, their direct material interest increases. Family members develop a spirit of not only owning property but also owning the work and its outcome. This manifests itself as a factor that does not require additional capital, or money in the use of people's inner potential, or talent.

Thus, the family business will have a new meaning in terms of its management. Most importantly, people develop a mentality of owning, multiplying, using, disposing of, and achieving material and financial interests in accordance with market relations. Dependence on this psyche is completely alien. Hence, family entrepreneurship is also seen as an important factor for the growth of the whole economy.

**4. Conclusions.** Based on the above considerations, it can be said that the management of a family business regulates all its aspects independently and objectively. These aspects include, first of all, the internal structure of family business. Depending on the profession and abilities of each person in the family, they decide for themselves what to do. Second, it directly manages, monitors, and evaluates the economic process, i.e., entrepreneurial activity. Third, it also agrees to pay the family members' wages. Whether to give it as a boon, separate it according to the necessity of each, or divide it according to the end result, all matters are decided independently. In any case, it is clear that all income from the result of labor will belong to this family. Fourth, participation in family business encourages every family member to adhere to strict discipline, not to deceive each other, to fight for family honor, to have good results, and thus to form a spirit of striving for high-quality products and educate generations in this spirit. The family business is one of the most important functions of the family economy in a market economy. In this regard, the functions of the family should be considered as factors that ensure its well-being. Because the successful performance of the functions of the family economy leads not only to its material well-being but also to the reduction of social conflicts arising in the family. Eventually, a family tradition of entrepreneurship is formed. Thus, a generation with qualitatively new content and spirit emerges. This generation is the future of Uzbekistan. Thus, the family business is the foundation of a democratic civil society, not an investment or a hired worker, but an entrepreneurial activity capable of providing a decent life for oneself and one's family members while maintaining one's family at the expense of a privately gifted, self-employed person with an average income.

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