



**HOUSEHOLD SECTOR - INSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION ASSOCIATION AND
STATISTICAL STUDY**

Murodova N. O.

Teacher, Karshi Institute of Engineering Economics

Abstract

This article discusses the interpretation of the concept of a household based on the methodology of the national accounting system, its classification into small industries, incomes and sources of their formation, the provision of personal services and their statistical evaluation.

Аннотация

Ушбу мақолада миллий ҳисоблар тизими методологияси асосида уй хўжалиги тушунчаси талқини, унинг кичик секторларга таснифланиши, даромадлари ва уларнинг шаклланиш манбалари, уй хизматларини кўрсатиш ва уларни статистик баҳолаш масалалари ёритиб берилган.

Аннотация:

В данной статье рассматривается понятие домохозяйства на основе методологии системы национальных счетов, его классификации подсекторов отрасли, доходы и источники их формирования, оказание бытовых услуг и их статистическая оценка.

Introduction

A household is a group of people living together at a particular place of residence, with full or partial income combined. In this case, there is no need for kinship ties between household members. The head of the household is determined at the discretion of the members of the household. The youngest representative of this household in terms of age, or a member of the household who manages the household or brings more income to the household, may be the head of the household [2].

Employed (employed) members of the household are 16-year-olds and older members of the household who have been employed for a certain short period of time, equal to one week, as a hired (paid) employee or independently. Household production is the value of goods, products and services that are the result of household production activities and are intended for both personal consumption and sale. Household cash expenditures consist of consumption and non-consumption expenditures. In turn, household consumption expenditures include expenditures on the purchase of consumer goods and services (i.e., food purchases, meals outside the home, alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, non-food items, and paid services). Non-consumption expenditures include taxes, levies, fees, and other non-consumption expenditures.

"It is no exaggeration to say that 2020 was a turning point in social protection. First of all, recognizing for the first time that there is poverty among a certain segment of the population, we have started extensive work to reduce it. In all districts and cities, in every mahalla, a completely new system of



targeted work with needy families, women and youth has been introduced - the "iron notebook". In a short period of time, 527,000 people were employed through this system. In addition, 500,000 citizens have legally started working due to the provision of tax benefits for the self-employed and the lifting of many restrictions. "[3]

The main task of any economy is to meet man and his needs. It certainly depends on the place of man in society, the relationship of distribution of the material goods produced. In accordance with the law of distribution in a market economy, the income of economic entities is determined by the amount and efficient use of their resources. The income received accordingly is the income of the factors of production or the income of the market, and each factor brings its own income to its owner. The owner of labor receives income in the form of wages, the owner of capital receives profit, the owner of real estate receives rent, the owner of money receives interest, the owner of shares receives dividends [4]. According to the sources of formation, income is divided into wages, income from property and social payments. Property income includes profit, rent, interest, and dividend income [5]. Income related to social payments includes pensions, stipends, and so on. In a market economy, wages are a major part of income, but not the only income. In developed market countries, it accounts for 2/3 of the total income of the population. The amount of wages is more or less usually depends on the ratio of labor demand and labor supply in the labor market, the productivity of labor, the ability to work in accordance with market demand.

Profit, interest, dividends, rent, income from property will depend on their amount, how effectively it is used by its owner. Pensions, allowances, one-time allowances, stipends and various in-kind payments provided by the state to the elderly and the disabled or those left without a breadwinner constitute unearned income. These payments are made by state-owned companies and some sponsors, who provide free food, clothing, medicine and free services to the needy.

In a market economy, the population's income includes wages, income from entrepreneurial activities, pensions, pensions, stipends, income from various forms of assistance, interest on property, dividends, rent, securities, real estate, sales of agricultural products, handicrafts, home-based work, various various services and financial loans consist of income from banks [6].

The concepts of nominal income (ND), disposable income (IPD) and real disposable income (RIPD) are used to determine the level of income of the population [7]. Nominal income is the amount of income received by the population in cash at a given time. Disposable cash income is the income that remains at the disposal of the population for personal consumption and savings after deduction of taxes and various mandatory payments from nominal income.

Real disposable income is determined by how much goods and services are purchased for the disposable income of the population, which means the purchasing power of income, or real income is the income expressed in consumer goods and services and what is given in the market to monetary income under certain price conditions.

The following economic indices are formed to characterize the dynamics of income indicators [8]:



The household sector is defined according to the methodology of the national accounting system: The household sector includes mainly single and group individuals who are producers and consumers, enterprises that do not have legal status, but are engaged in production activities [9].

Although, they may not increase the set of accounts in full.

Often the household is replaced by the concept of family, members of a household do not have to be part of the same family. This is a much broader concept than the family [10]. For example, hired workers or domestic servants living in the same family may not be members of the same household.

The following groups of people were accepted as institutional units included in the household: people living in madrassas and similar places; people in long-term treatment; persons sentenced to long-term imprisonment; people permanently living in a nursing home; military personnel in military service.

Households are the final consumers of the material wealth and services created in society. At the same time, they can engage in all types of economic activities, produce goods and provide services.

According to the methodology of the System of National Accounts, production activities in the household sector include: 1:

* All goods created by household members.

* Tangible and intangible services provided by this household to other households or institutional units.

* Living in a private (rented) house or in their own house, production of personal consumer goods, services.

* Home services provided by domestic workers, etc.

The principal resources of the household sector mainly represent the income received from compensation payments to workers, property income, sales from other institutional units or products to other sectors of the economy.

The household sector consists of the following activities:

* Activities of individuals or groups of consumers.

* Non-legal entities that produce the same products and partnerships.

Their activities are focused on the production of goods and non-financial services.

Non-profit institutions that do not have legal status, provide services to households

Reasons for inclusion in the value of non-payment of household and personal services produced by households:

services produced by the household for its own personal consumption. It is an independent activity that does not affect any other economy. The production of home service requires consumption at the same time. This does not apply to other goods. With harvest, the producer distributes how much to consume, how much to store, and how much to sell. In fact, it is unknown whether the consumption of personal manufactured goods will result in their use by the manufacturer.

For example, when an agricultural crop is productive, household members take a portion of it to the market and sell it, even if it is more than intended.

Since most of the household and personal services of households are not sold in the market, the current market prices do not allow to determine the average cost of such services.



It is therefore difficult to assess the true value of the services produced and the associated revenues and costs.

Conditionally calculated values differ from monetary values in terms of economic importance and are not directly related to economic policy as a monetary and fiscal instrument. For example, it is difficult in practice to tax conditionally calculated income, which cannot affect the inflation rate.

An important difference remains between household conditional income and cash income.

According to the guidelines of the International Labor Organization, economically active persons are those engaged in production [12].

If the boundaries of the system were expanded, the entire adult population would be considered an economic asset and the concept of unemployment could change completely.

When using the provided account information, the following main types of payments received from the production account are recorded:

The amount of wages paid by non-corporate enterprises.

Taxes on production.

The taxes on production in question are pure non-taxable taxes levied on producers, i.e. they do not take into account the subsidies given to production and products.

The wages of hired workers, which are credited to the formation of income, include wages paid by non-corporate enterprises within the household.

There is also a "mixed income" indicator in the household sector, the essence of which is that the owner of the enterprise does not deduct from his income the salary that he can receive as an employer.

If a person works in his own enterprise or if his enterprise is formed as a separate legal or institutional unit, that person does not receive a salary as a hired worker, but only receives "mixed income". "Mixed income" is calculated as follows:

Mixed income = value added - wages of hired workers - taxes on production + government subsidies.

Taxes are mandatory non-reimbursable payments made by households to government agencies.

The reason it is said to be non-compensatory is that the state does not give it anything according to the amount paid by the household.

It should be noted that the tax on products is reflected in the national economy. Therefore, the income generation account in the household sector takes into account payments received from the value added of manufactured products.

Excluding in-house services include:

- Cleaning, repairing, painting and whitewashing and maintaining the housing at the disposal of the household, including minor repairs by tenants and landlords;
- Cleaning, repair and maintenance of long-lasting household items and other household appliances, including vehicles serving members of the household;
- Cooking and serving food to family members;
- Upbringing and education of children and their washing, dressing, etc .;



- Care for the sick, disabled and the elderly;
 - Transportation of household members and goods by household vehicles.
- The need to exclude these activities from the scope of production arises from the following conditions:
- They are independent types of activities, are isolated from the market and have little impact on other economies, the decision to produce is also a decision of consumption, and in the production of goods, these decisions are made separately;
 - Most household and personal services are performed for personal consumption within households and do not have large markets, which means that it is difficult to determine their price and estimate their total volume;
 - Conditionally calculated amounts have a different economic significance than the amount embodied in actual financial transactions. The provision of conditional estimates of the volume of such services in the production account, in turn, requires that the costs and revenues associated with them be recorded in the calculations of the construction, distribution and use of the corresponding revenues in the conditional estimates. Provard ultimately undermines the importance of national accounting in market economy analysis and economic policy development;
 - Conditional assessment of housing and personal services would negatively affect the indicators of inflation, labor force, employment, leaving a bad mark on their essence and analytical significance. It is well known that the economically active population is an influential force that is or may be engaged in manufacturing. If the boundaries of this sector are expanded by the production of household and personal services in households, then the entire adult population will have to be considered economically active, which means that the concepts of employment and unemployment will lose their essence and become analytically useless.
- The sphere of production within the household includes the following types of activities of the members of the household for consumption and partly for the market:
- Production and storage of agricultural products, collection of fruits and other natural gifts in forests and mountains, forestry, logging and harvesting, hunting and fishing;
 - Production of other raw materials, for example, salt mining, water supply, etc. ;
 - Processing of agricultural products, grinding and milling of grain, slaughtering cattle, skinning, production and storage of meat and fish products, drying and canning of fruits and vegetables, production of dairy products, wine, beer and other alcoholic beverages production, oil production, production of building materials from local raw materials (poplar, reeds, etc.), etc. ;
 - Weaving of gray and cloth, spinning, sewing and repair of clothes and shoes;
 - Creation of pottery, carpentry, embroidery, carving, creation of works of art and other types of processing;
 - Provision of transport, trade services, household services and other paid services to the population on a market basis;
 - Production of household services for personal consumption by homeowners, involvement of employees, performance of household chores and other activities.



The value of agricultural and other products produced by households for personal consumption is calculated at the base prices of similar goods sold in the market. The cost of housework performed with the help of hired housekeepers is conditionally measured by the amount of wages paid to them, while the cost of home services provided by landlords is conditionally determined by the cost of the apartment. People living in houses that are considered their property are considered to have non-corporate enterprises that produce household services that are consumed in their household. They pay the rent themselves as business owners, and this fee is considered to be equal to the rent paid for a similarly rented house in market conditions. Expenditures incurred by a nonprofit business owner for large-scale repairs, whitewashing, roof improvement, etc., are interpreted as expenses incurred by the home services developer for the intermediate resource. These costs include fees paid by professional repairmen, materials used, electricity, and so on.

National accounts consider households to be the most basic number one entity in the economy, and firms and the state are the next most important. It should also be borne in mind that one of the most pressing practical issues of our daily lives today is the calculation of the gross income of households. Such data are necessary for the rational organization of the social protection of the population, especially low-income families, and the rational organization of the taxation system [12].

Although each member of the household has certain rights over the generalized resources of the household, it is not considered an independent institutional unit because it does not have all the characteristics of that household. For example, decisions related to consumption or other household expenses cannot be made independently by an individual member, a matter that is generally the responsibility of the household, and can be agreed upon by all members.

In our opinion, in the context of market relations, households are an important link in the economic system, the category (category). In the circular circulation of goods and income, and in the process of reproduction in general, their main functional function is the consumption of goods and services. Hence, households play an important role in the formation and development of consumer markets. They have a strong impact on production, supply, forming the demand for consumer goods and services.

However, the consumption process also has its other side. As a result of the consumption of goods and services, the labor force is recreated. Consumers will regain their ability to work and gain new improved power. The consumption of services related to education will result in the formation and growth of a new generation of the workforce. This means that households also play an important role in the development of the labor market. They determine the offers of this factor and thus have a strong influence on the process of building and distributing their income. Thus, the second major functional function of households in reproduction is to recreate the workforce, including entrepreneurial ability.

The second category of ancillary additional functions and activities performed by households combines the types of labor activities aimed at the production of goods and services that are partly natural and the rest are commodity-specific. The word refers to individual types of labor activity, such as the production of clothing, footwear, various household appliances and products, bread and confectionery, somsa and other consumer goods at home, the creation of homework, embroidery and painting, and



personal auxiliary agricultural and farming activities. -production and production of field and livestock products on land allocated for farming, gardening, horticulture, the creation of new products by processing them at home, the provision of various cultural, transport, trade and catering services, foreign trade in "chicken" and similar farm activities.

The System of National Accounts ("SNA-2008") in the international standard calls this type of activity under the same name "Non-corporate enterprises and financial services without legal status" and requires the accounting of their results [1]. In the current situation, official statistics take them into account in part, in one form or another.

Most of the activities of the second category form a "hidden economy", which is not directly taken into account by official statistics. The System of National Accounts (MHT-2008) recommends estimating their scale in different ways and recording them in the production account [13].

Finally, the third category of ancillary additional functions and activities that households undergo includes family leasing and securities market operations, as well as types of coordination activities. A family lease is a lease of a household property, such as a house, a country house, a plot of land, a working animal, a car, etc., which is then sold to the lessee or rented out and subsequently purchased. Such activities are gaining momentum with the development of small and medium-sized businesses. Securities market operations are the purchase or sale of savings books, bonds, stocks, promissory notes, certificates, and similar securities, and the resulting return.

Thus, the household is a socio-economic category. It is the primary nest that unites a small group of people for a socio-economic system and is primarily a combination of income and wealth, aggregate costs and consumption, re-creation of productive forces, household chores, production of goods and services mainly for personal consumption and partly for the market. -characterized by signs of engaging in economic and other activities.

References

1. Система национальных счетов 2008. ISBN 978-92-1-461028-1, Европейская комиссия, Международный валютный фонд, Организация экономического сотрудничества и развития, Организация Объединенных Наций и Всемирный банк, ST/ESA/STAT/SER.F/2/Rev.5, SNA EA 2008 001, Нью-Йорк, 2012 год.
2. Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis. 29.01.2020
3. Чистик О.Ф. Анализ уровня и дифференциации доходов населения в регионах Российской Федерации // Вестн. Самар. гос. экон. ун-та. 2015. №1(123), с. 81.
4. Abdurahmonov Q.X. Labor economics. Tashkent, "Mehnat" .- 2009. 357- p.
5. Macroeconomic statistics. Textbook. Academician S. Under the general editorship of Gulyamov.- Tashkent, "DITAF" publishing house, 2001.-275 pages.
6. Рекомендации ЕЭК ООН по внедрению Системы национальных счётов 2008 в странах Восточной Европы, Кавказа и Центральной Азии и ЮгоВосточной Европы. Подготовлены Статистическим Отделом ЕЭК ООН, 2013 г.