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Research Article

DEVELOPMENT OF HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITY IN WOMEN IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The article expresses the opinion that the positive and high share of entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan's GDP is due, first of all, to the activation of the market for goods and services through entrepreneurship, its organization on the basis of supply and demand, and the correct structure of the economy. The market mechanism, as well as small businesses, and the main reason for the leading position of entrepreneurship is well-developed economic (home-based entrepreneurship) connections, the stable development of farms and peasant farms.

KEYWORDS

Regulatory and legal acts, financial business, entrepreneurship, family entrepreneurship, household, goods production, service.

INTRODUCTION

Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to the development of women's entrepreneurship, in particular home economics. This can be seen against the background of the works sent from the first years of independence. "...great importance is attached to the development of the

household industry, created on the basis of cooperation with manufacturing enterprises" [1;22].

Recently, the growing interest of women in entrepreneurship shows their special place in this

field. In fact, despite significant increases in labor market participation, women are still underrepresented as entrepreneurs.

Women have traditionally faced significant barriers to becoming entrepreneurs. In response to these challenges, national strategies and efforts have been developed to support the development of women's entrepreneurship as well as women homeworkers. Thus, entrepreneurship is supported through scientific and practical various activities that help women overcome obstacles and provide advice on how to better enter into business.

According to the decree of the President of Uzbekistan dated January 5, 2006 "On measures to stimulate the expansion of cooperation between large industrial enterprises with production and services based on the development of the domestic economy" [3;4], attention was drawn to the fact that the development of family entrepreneurship and the increase in the services provided to them is a vital necessity for our country. Because every citizen of our country today has the right to live happily, and our state must create the appropriate conditions for this. The law of our country "On Family Entrepreneurship" states: "The existence and development of family entrepreneurship is associated with the centuries-old professional traditions of our ancestors, business potential, crafts, household and other types of business activities." [2;327].

Research methodology. In the field of entrepreneurship, the views of a number of

scientists are presented on the topic of ways to develop and increase the efficiency of family and home-based entrepreneurship. One of the famous representatives of the classical school of political economy of the 18th century, the father of economics, the English economist A. Smith, analyzed in his work "The Nature and Causes of the Origin of Income of the Population". In this work, Adam Smith gave consistent instructions about the consequences of economic freedom. At the same time, he discussed the principle of laissez-faire, the role of selfishness, the division of labor, market functions and the international concept of a free economy. He founded the theory of personal income and free enterprise. Smith's intellectual system revealed the working mechanism of the free market, and Smith says: "...if a man acts for his own benefit, he unwittingly begins to serve the good of society." [9;332]. The most interesting thing is that a person does not think that "I am enriching society with this." But the "invisible hand" in this process leads to results that are not included in his seven dreams, which benefit not only the selfish person, but also the entire society. "All men," says Adam Smith, "have one desire, and that is an indelible desire to improve the conditions of their lives." This desire will eliminate all the damage and confusion caused by the extravagance of some governments and the mistakes of some administrators, and will continue to improve life day by day." [9;391]. The entrepreneur argues that the main condition for achieving such results is the requirement that all business entities implement and guarantee basic economic freedoms: freedom to choose the field

of activity, freedom to make decisions, freedom of competition and freedom of trade.

Hazrat Navoi, the great Uzbek poet-thinker, also subscribed to this idea, but his interpretation is slightly different: if your ego is good for people, perhaps your ego is good for yourself[10;18].

Household Economics - scientific research on home economics is based on the ideas of J. M. Keynes, J. Schumpeter, F. Engels. N.V. Zvereva, A.V. Chayanov, V.I. Vidyapin, G.P. Zhuravleva, V. Uzun, L. Baeva, V. Bagdanovsky, N.M. It can be found in the works of Barkhatova, M. Baryshnikov, A. Volkov, V. Zerebin, R. Kapelyushnikov, I.I. Razumnova and others. Academic S.S. Gulomov, R.Kh. Khusanov, T. Mamadvaliev, A. Ulmasov, Ya.A. Abdullaev, M.K. Pardayev, G.Kh. Kudratov, U.H. Khudayberiev, T.S. Malikov, A. Vakhobov, Shodieva G.M. Kh. Gurbanov Z.N., Gasanov I., Eminov A., Kuvandikov S.O., Abdusamedov A., Khasanov A., Khasanov A.A. Mamatova and other Uzbek economists also managed to publish a number of publications. [8;332].

In the works of these scientists, issues of family business are covered in general terms. However, the problems of developing family businesses in the service sector are not sufficiently covered. Some of our scientists A. Ulmasov, A. Vakhobov, G.Kh. Kudratov, M.K. Pard [17; 40] are limited to studying one or another aspect of this issue in a general sense.

Analysis and results. If we look at the history of the emergence and development of domestic breeding, then in our country there have been

various forms of it since ancient times. Supplying livestock and horticultural products as raw materials to the farms of large landowners, spinning kalawa yarn, weaving carpets, processing cattle hides, processing sheep wool, cutting and sewing clothes, silk production, drying fruits, blacksmithing, jewelry making, carving and others. Such work was carried out by mutual agreement. In this case, responsibility lay primarily with the landlord and he could not make excessive demands on the employer. Solidarity, mutual trust, respect, pride in one's family and one's family, and raising followers have become a tradition and have become one of the main forms of Uzbek life.

According to research, the first forms of associations in household crafts began to emerge in the late Middle Ages as the first manifestations of the modern household. This meant, first of all, the specialization of craftsmen in a certain area. The legend about the origin of a particular craft was recorded in Risola [11;14] (shop Charter). "Risola" contained many of the dogmas of the craft and the commandments of the corporation; it established the relationship between the master (usto), his assistants and students. The apprenticeship lasted a very long time - 10-15 years. Elevation to the rank of master was accompanied by a solemn ceremony, when a crowded feast was held, a "permissive" prayer was said, and a special belt was put on. They reflect the procedure, rules and norms of its legal registration of home craft workshops.

Thanks to the development in cities of such a form of entrepreneurship as home crafts, residents are

located in city neighborhoods depending on their profession. For example, in the middle of the Middle Ages, in the cities of Bukhara, Tashkent, Termez, Khodjakent, Nurota, Kokand, the quarter was formed by Taqachi (shoemaker), Degrez (boiler maker), Sozangaron (porter), Kosagaron (porcelain), Sovungaron (soap maker), Buyrabon (carpet maker)[11;18].

And in the Russian Empire in the 19th century, the prevailing type of business transactions was characterized by clear personal relationships between the parties and strong family-tribal (merchant) ties, ethnocultural and religious homogeneity (the presence of a common set, values), the dominance of family-type firms, the interdependence of the functions of the owner and manager.

Under these conditions, transaction costs were relatively low, and behaviors such as honesty, integrity, and maintaining a high reputation brought real benefits within the strict framework of the private profit maximization model. [12;1].

Under these conditions, transaction costs were relatively low, and behaviors such as honesty, integrity, and maintaining a high reputation brought real benefits within the strict framework of the private profit maximization model.

The economic structure, based on the organization of labor based on the long-standing household economy, weakened significantly during the period of the former Soviet Union. It was considered a harmful activity and became a foreign sphere.

However, modern market conditions require the choice of alternative ways to reduce the cost of goods and services produced. One of these alternative ways is to organize work at home on a household basis.

In general, many significant works are carried out based on the local development of crafts historically inherited from our ancestors in family businesses.

For example, the adoption of the Law "On Employment" became more significant; According to him, today working from home is becoming an additional source of employment and increasing family budget income.

At the same time, this industry is acquiring significant social significance for attracting unemployed citizens into production activities, especially women, especially those with many children, disabled people in need of assistance, and other persons with limited ability to work. [1;22].

The positive and high level of entrepreneurship in the gross domestic product is due primarily to the fact that the market for goods and services becomes more active due to entrepreneurship, it is organized on the basis of supply and demand, and the market mechanism is well structure.

Also, the main reason for the leading position of small businesses and entrepreneurship is the good development of household services (home entrepreneurship).

Home-based entrepreneurship (household - English housework, kasanachilik - Uzbek) - the work of artisans hired on the basis of employment contracts at home, production or service at the place of residence. This could be a particular family or another type of group of people.

Home-based entrepreneurship in the United States appeared at the end of the 19th century in the context of the progressive reform movement. Organizers of the housing movement were educated women and men who lamented the problems of urban overcrowding, child labor, malnutrition, immigration, and lack of education; however, they believed that the application of scientific knowledge could improve people's daily lives and the policies of government agencies and employers. Home economics has become a key factor in women's entry into public higher education institutions. They organized courses on nutrition improvement and resource management in public schools and local organizations in Boston and New York[21]. They launched campaigns to correct the corrupt behavior of landlords, employers and businesses. They advocated a responsible "urban economy" in which the government improves living conditions and citizens participate in public administration. The household is the basic unit of analysis in many social, microeconomic and government models. Orders are carried out on the basis of contracts and by mutual agreement with special organizations and enterprises of the household industry. Effective use of society's labor resources, additional income, flexible work

schedules, no need for special buildings, etc. ensures the economic efficiency of the household.

In developed countries, domestic work is widely regulated. In 2000, the number of homeworkers in the United States exceeded 5 million [22]. In Japan, it is widely used even in industries such as electrical engineering, electronics and tourism. Housework is a part-time job.

Housekeeping is very convenient for those who do not have the opportunity to work in enterprises, organizations, as well as for those who need additional income in addition to housework and family work. Housekeeping requires special organization. Delivery of raw materials, materials, export of finished products, payment within the specified time frame is a necessary condition.

It is important to organize home work, especially in rural areas, for women engaged in housework, raising children in the family and in need of additional income. At the same time, people with disabilities can also be involved in this. This is useful for developing crafts and attracting young people in the family to apprenticeships.

In the context of world integration and globalization, the organization of innovative and modern approaches to the development of active entrepreneurship in our country based on advanced technologies and management methods has become a necessary and pressing issue.

Uzbekistan's transition to a market economy in the post - Soviet period had a strong impact on the

situation of women. The economic difficulties that accompanied the transition period led to limited educational opportunities, reductions in assistance provided to individuals and families, i.e. what in the Soviet era formed the basis of women's desire to get an education and realize their professional opportunities. It is becoming increasingly important to pay more attention to ensuring employment of the population based on the broad involvement of the population, especially women, in entrepreneurial activities.

In 2006 - 2007 and subsequent periods, local authorities have provided specific measures to popularize home-based farming in programs to ensure employment, support and development of entrepreneurship and competition. At the same time, new and most favorable opportunities have opened up for ensuring employment of the working-age population. However, it should be noted that each enterprise must now try to once again monitor its activities in order to determine how far the household industry can be developed based on its capabilities. However, it should be noted that each enterprise must now try to once again monitor its activities in order to determine how far the household industry can be developed based on its capabilities. Today it is very important for them to determine which areas of the cottage industry can be developed, what measures should be taken to organize it, how and from what sources their expenses should be covered. Thus, the development of the household together with the private sector creates the opportunity to further increase the number of family businesses. "In 2005, small business

objects increased by 31.5 thousand, and their number increased from 310 thousand. If, in addition, starting from 2006, homestead farming develops at a rapid pace, then the family's well-being will inevitably increase even more. In order to attract to produce the unemployed part of the population, increase the income of the family budget, master the home production of components and some types of finished products using home labor, as well as organize the provision of some services, increase the production efficiency of large industrial enterprises, a number of activities are planned» [19;2].

Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Action Strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021", "On measures to improve and increase the efficiency of work to ensure employment of the population", as well as "On the development strategy of the new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 " are aimed at developing family entrepreneurship and providing employment to the population [4;].

In Uzbekistan, labor resources, the structure of the family economy, and the state of the means of production ensure the development of the economy. Handicrafts, sewing, embroidery, furniture making, and housekeeping are especially convenient. In Uzbekistan, the Mahalla Foundation and the Republican Chamber of Commodity Production and Entrepreneurs are implementing programs for the development of home economics in microdistricts. That is, as a result of the introduction of an important type of

family business in the republic - the farmstead (tomorqa) - the following acquired significance:

- 1) Solve the important task of increasing family budget income;
- 2) Reduces the size of the employed population and allows its active part to be involved in production;
- 3) The period of activity of the householder is taken into account (even if he is an individual householder), length of service and he is given the right to receive pension and social benefits;
- 4) A housewife uses time effectively in her home, as in a family contract;
- 5) Housewives (especially women) will be able to engage in production at home, as well as raise children [21;44].

In recent years, additional powers have been granted in this regard. Opportunities have emerged for the rapid development of family businesses in the republic, in particular, the agricultural industry, which is its main direction. This is a confirmation of our opinion that in 2016 more than 4.5 million families in our republic have their own agricultural land, and they have at their disposal more than 412 thousand hectares of land [23;47].

In New Uzbekistan, within the framework of the state program, a wide path has been opened for household development. Based on the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 24, 2017 No. PQ-2996, the Limited Liability Company of the Republic "Consortium for

Household Support" was created. The list of types of households that will be created in exchange for loans provided by this society is as follows:

1. Production of textiles and knitwear.
2. Production of haberdashery products.
3. Production of confectionery and bakery products.
4. Production of furniture products.
5. Repair and maintenance of electrical products.
6. Gardening and landscape design services [11].

At this stage, special attention should be paid to increasing the activity of women in family entrepreneurship, folk crafts and home economics. The role of women in family business is important, firstly, some women face the problem of unemployment in remote villages, and secondly, most women prefer crafts and housework. According to historical data, by 2021 the number of women entrepreneurs in our country has reached 45 thousand.

According to the research, among women aged 18 to 55, respondents who expressed a desire to engage in family business accounted for 45.4% of the total number of women. They are not so interested in improving their professional career in the future, but they are more interested in economic interests based on entrepreneurship.

Urban women are more interested in improving their professional qualifications, position and level in the future, this is 52.1%, rural women are less aware of this - 44.2%, this figure is 57.9% among women 20-24, 24-29 - among one-year-old women it is 59.7%, and among unmarried

women this figure is 60.9%. This idea is shared by 60.0% of medical workers, 70.6% of management personnel and 60.% of business women[22;47].

In recent years, family entrepreneurs have been given additional powers to develop family businesses, households and crafts. The republic has opportunities for the rapid development of family businesses, in particular the agro-industrial complex, which is its main focus. This is a confirmation of our opinion that in 2016 more than 4.5 million families in our republic have their own agricultural land, and they have at their disposal more than 412 thousand hectares of land[].

In this study, we analyzed the current state of family business, especially traditional crafts and households, using the example of the regions of the republic.

Based on the characteristics of each region, we divided them into seven regions and analyzed them based on the following ethno-regional characteristics.

Fergana, Andijan and Namangan regions: - production of satin, adras and silk fabrics, jewelry (city of Margilan), - pottery (Rishton district), - knife, hat production (Chust district) - jewelry making (cities of Andijan, Namangan, Fergana), wood carving (cities of Kokan, Kosonsoy, Namangan, Andijan)

Tashkent city: - hat production, fabric production, carpentry, woodworking, blacksmithing, knitting, jewelry, confectionery, etc.

Tashkent region: - production of knitwear, woodworking, furniture production, blacksmithing, spinning (Bostonlik, Parkent,

Bekobod district)

Jizzakh and Syrdarya regions: wool, weaving, carpet weaving, jewelry, thread spinning (Bakhmal, Forish, Gallaorol, Zomin districts and the city of Jizzakh)

Bukhara, Samarkand and Navoi regions: mainly carpet weaving, jewelry production, knitwear production, fabric weaving, hat making, wool weaving, black leather products, jewelry making, thread spinning (Bukhara, Karakol, Olot, Nurata, Karman , Urgut, Koshrabot districts) woodworking, furniture manufacturing, preparation of poultry products, confectionery, etc.;

Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya regions: - mainly the manufacture of cradles, the manufacture of chests, jewelry, patchwork, embroidery, porcelain tableware, the manufacture of woolen products, the manufacture of yarn, jewelry, carpets, carpets, felt, etc., confectionery (cooking novvota, kholvy, sugar, nishol) Boysun, Jarkurgan, Muzrabotsky, Uzunsky, Sariosiysky, Chirakinsky, Kitabsky, Yakkabogsky, Shakhribabz districts of Kashkadarya region, Surkhandarya region).

Republic of Karakalpakstan and Khorezm region: - production of woolen products, carpet weaving, leather production (desert and steppe-Adyr regions of the Moinak, Kungiro, Kyzylkum deserts, Ustyurt plateau).

Today in the republic there are many entrepreneurs who are engaged in family and home entrepreneurship and export products produced by their labor to local and world markets.

Today, especially locally, support for the entrepreneurial initiative of each family has given impetus to the implementation of the “Every Family is an Entrepreneur” program and the development of private property interests.

This is undoubtedly due to the increase in the number of workers in this area. Of course, it should be emphasized that in recent years, more positive changes in results in this regard have begun to be observed in New Uzbekistan.

In particular, as a result of the implementation of regional programs aimed at providing employment, supporting and developing entrepreneurship, 3.8 million new jobs were created. Of these, more than 74% belong to small businesses and private entrepreneurship [23;47].

Government services began to be provided to business entities on January 1, 2016 [23;44]. This has created great opportunities for entrepreneurs, including those running family businesses. A clear confirmation of this is that by the end of 2018, thanks to the further activation of the Single Window system in the field of doing business and investment in the country, significant growth trends in the free activity of small businesses emerged. In particular, in every district and city of our country a special program is being implemented aimed at further improving the lifestyle of the population and raising the

standard of living, especially in regions remote from the center and with harsh natural and climatic conditions.

Since 2019, the work of the system has been consistently continued in order to provide practical assistance to citizens; 7.2 trillion soums have been allocated to financially support the tasks provided for in it. For example, as a result of preferential loans in the amount of 358 billion 350 million soums by banks to 21,543 citizens of the Andijan region alone, so many households received a stable source of income [23;47].

Until March 2022, the authorities studied 6 million 900 thousand households and divided them into 4 categories. 11% of households were low-income, 47% - in need of additional income, 6% - in need of social protection and 36% - self-sufficient families [22;44].

“Home work is a good employment opportunity for women, girls and people with disabilities,” the President said, “entrepreneurs who hire housekeepers will be financially encouraged. Entrepreneurs who hire workers will receive 500 billion soums from the family entrepreneurship program. In addition, such entrepreneurs will be able to receive a guarantee from the Entrepreneurship Fund in the amount of 75 percent of the loan cost and more than 10 percent of compensation” [23;47].

Homeworkers pay social tax only as self-employed citizens. The state covers the salary for the first month of work in remote areas from its own funds.

In accordance with the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 04/21/2022 No. 214 "On additional measures to ensure employment of the population based on the development of domestic industry" through the development of domestic industry, supporting employment of the population, the unemployed population, especially women, from July 1, 2022, household organization is allowed on the basis of civil law contracts on the performance of work, production of goods or provision of services, including contracts along with an employment contract.

In this regard: from January 1, 2023, a procedure will be introduced for training unemployed citizens in home economics in non-state educational institutions on the basis of a state order.

CONCLUSION AND PROPOSAL

In a word, during the historical period under study, the main task was to create a favorable business environment for the widespread development of small businesses and private entrepreneurship among women in Uzbekistan.

Housekeeping is very convenient for those who do not have the opportunity to work in enterprises, organizations, as well as for those who need additional income in addition to housework and family work. Home work requires special organization; delivery of raw materials,

removal of finished products, payment within the specified time frame is a necessary condition.

Women are the fastest growing entrepreneurs in the world. However, according to Mon, self-employment and entrepreneurship rates among women are much lower than among men. Because women are a unique group with their own motivations, expectations, and challenges, they have traditionally faced significant challenges in becoming entrepreneurs.

It should be noted separately that the large-scale work that has been carried out to develop women's entrepreneurship, to create a favorable environment for doing business, and to protect their legal interests, has been carried out in women's entrepreneurship, especially family entrepreneurship of needy families in remote areas. demands that it be done.

Therefore, in our opinion, it is necessary to pay attention to the implementation of the following in the development of the activities of homemakers;

- It is necessary to adopt the Law "On Household";
- creation of leasing and additional financial resources for women homemakers in rural areas;
- further development of the production of export products by women entrepreneurs and family entrepreneurs.

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