



International Journal for Innovative Engineering and Management Research

A Peer Reviewed Open Access International Journal

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IJIEMR Transactions, online available on 28th November 2021.

Link: <https://ijiemr.org/downloads/Volume-10/Issue-11>

DOI: 10.48047/IJIEMR/V10/I11/40

Title: **FAMILY BUDGET AND ITS PLANNING IN RURAL AREAS OF UZBEKISTAN**

Volume 10, Issue 11, Pages: 254-260

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FAMILY BUDGET AND ITS PLANNING IN RURAL AREAS OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: This article describes what a family budget is, what it can be and how it is formed. In the modern world, it is quite difficult to carefully monitor the flow of family finances, because of this, serious budget deficit problems can arise. Therefore, absolutely every small cell of society needs to plan a family budget, and the article explains by what parameters this can be done.

Keywords: budget, income, family budget planning, expense, family budget, family, family finance management, financial flow

Introduction

Modern economic thought considers the family or, more generalized - the household as an important consumer and producer, whose livelihoods are carried out for the implementation of social, economic and spiritual needs of the individual, the family itself and society generally. Currently, the problem of

studying the formation and expenditure family budget becomes especially relevant, since the family the budget is an integral part of the state budget. He is the basis of the welfare of the entire state and reflects the level of development economy. The aim of the study is the family budget and its sources: income and expenses. The population of the Uzbekistan is divided by regions

Name of cities and districts	Total population	Number of apartments	Number of families	Hence, number of low-income	youngfamilies (Under 30)
By region:	3066706	542492	786941	50075	155429
cities:					
Andijan	434011	69696	103322	5791	20463
Xonobod	41668	8203	10546	471	2011
districts:					
Andijan	256095	47042	66915	2350	13249
Asaka	319239	52872	79439	3166	15701
Balikchi	195495	34097	52241	4786	10415
Boz	70274	13858	17765	3088	3426
Buloqboshi	139327	24074	35052	2733	6903
Jalalquduq	181955	34298	47103	2031	9317
Izboskan	231480	40000	58322	3600	11409
Ulugnor	58141	10855	15583	3959	3126
Qurgontepa	210743	36898	53665	2732	10701
Marhamat	168881	30794	42856	3285	8316
Oltinkul	172898	33494	49513	1081	9883
Paxtaobod	188034	34822	51586	1523	10201
Hujaobod	107096	20782	26369	1279	5199
Shahrixon	291369	50707	76664	8200	15109

Budget - an estimate of the income and expenses of a private person, organization or the state as a whole, established for a certain time period - as a rule, for a year

The family budget is a system for managing money income and expenses of a household, determined most often for a month. This visualization of the family's cash flow allows you to track the dynamics of the family budget, the balance of expenses and income,

helps a couple to adequately assess their capabilities, to analyze financial behavior.

A family budget is a financial plan that summarizes family income and expenses for a certain period of time. In order to effectively use their income, the family must correctly make your budget, think carefully about your purchases and make savings for achieve your goals. To draw up a family budget, it is necessary to draw up a list of all sources of income for family members. These are salaries, social benefits and interest on savings. In the

expense item, you need to list everything for which must be paid within a month: rent and services, meals, travel, payment of taxes and contributions. The planned costs also include savings for the future. If incomes are equal to expenses, then this is balanced budget. If the estimated costs exceed income, then this budget has a deficit. The budget in which income exceeds costs, will have a surplus. If income exceeds expense, it is necessary to exclude unnecessary purchases from the plans in order to balance budget.

In the modern world, there are 3 types of family budget:

- **Joint budget.** Both spouses are involved in the distribution of family funds, coordinating decisions between themselves. At the same time, income in the family budget can come both from one person and from several, regardless of the ratio of the size of income. This type of organization of the family budget is currently the most common.

- **Joint-separate (share) budget.** The spouses calculate in advance the upcoming expenses for utility bills, household expenses, meals, etc. for a certain period (usually a month), after which the resulting amount is divided among themselves in the agreed ratio and paid from personal funds. In another case, everyone contributes his share to the family budget and then, with the funds withdrawn from there, pays the necessary expenses as they come. The rest of the money not contributed to the family fund goes into personal use. This type achieves the greatest efficiency with approximately the same income of the spouses. Recently, its popularity has started to grow.

- **Separate budget.** The organization of the family budget in this way is rarely found in Uzbekistan, it is more common in the West, mainly in families with an income above the average. Spouses do not decide and do not report to each other about spending money.

Everyone pays for those family and personal expenses that he sees fit. However, large purchases of goods and services are paid jointly by the older family members in equal amounts.

The family budget is formed by the income of family members. Income - cash receipts, material acquisitions received by the state, some commercial and industrial institution or a private person from their enterprises, from their activities (economic official). Table 1 shows the sources of income, which means the sources of the family budget.

The family budget needs rational management. However, many neglect it, considering it a waste of time or an occupation for the rich. This is a big misconception. Financial planning is equally important for people with high and low incomes. Thanks to this, it is possible to adjust the flow of family finances in such a way that the income exceeds or, at least, is equal to the expense. The financial planning process can be studied and applied in practice by any person,

The most important thing in this process is the correct definition of the goal. The direction of all family budget planning activities, the setting of specific tasks and ways of achieving them depend on this step.

Stages 2, 3 and 4 include making decisions such as:

1. assessment of the family's financial and property status;
2. creation of a system of protection against undesirable and unforeseen phenomena in life;
3. choice of ways to preserve and increase savings;
4. choice of the type of contributions "for the future" (pension systems).

It is important to note that when drawing up a plan, one should take into account not only constant expenses, but also so-called seasonal expenses, for example, gifts for the holidays and

so on. It is advisable to plan the purchase of an expensive product or service in advance, so as not to take out the funds set aside for certain (other) purposes.

You can plan a family budget either in a manual entry in a financial book, or use spreadsheet programs or special programs for maintaining a family budget and personal finances for this.

Any person, any family needs to competently manage their money. We found out what it is for, and in what ways it can be done. Undoubtedly, we, without hesitation, carry out many elements of financial planning at the level of intuition. The task of each of us is to put them in a series of meaningful everyday actions.

Incomes of household members are the main sources for the formation of the personal and family budget of the country's population, including rural residents, which are used to purchase food, various goods, pay for services, tax payments, contributions, savings and are expenditures of households.

Household income exists in two forms: cash and in kind.

Income in kind includes products received by residents of rural areas on personal plots, from personal subsidiary plots, as well as wages from agricultural enterprises in kind. If households produce part of the production not only for personal consumption, but also for the purpose of selling to the population, then the income is considered to be the money received from the sale.

According to the sources of income, household cash income is divided into the following types:

1. Remuneration for labor by the employer (wages, bonuses, various payments of a social nature).

2. Income from doing business (construction of a greenhouse and the sale of products grown in it).

3. Income from deposits in financial institutions and from operations with securities.

4. Income from transactions with real estate, personal property (for example, the sale of land, agricultural machinery).

5. Various state payments of a social nature (old-age pensions, disability pensions, loss of breadwinner, subsidies for utility bills).

The main source of income for the family or personal budget is wages, for farmers and individual entrepreneurs - earned income from their activities. For each household, there are certain sources of income, which depend on the social status of rural residents.

Benefits, pensions, and other insurance and social revenues constitute one large group, since the state pays the bulk of them. The current legislation largely determines the procedure for their accrual and payment. Social and insurance receipts are not homogeneous. Directly or indirectly, some of them depend on the labor contribution of employees. This applies primarily to a significant part of pension payments (labor pensions). These incomes are of a "social" nature, since they are a means of maintaining the minimum standard of living of the population paid by the state.

Various types of child allowances are widespread: a one-time allowance for the birth of a child, allowance for caring for a child up to 1.5 years, allowance for a child under 18 for low-income families, allowance for a single mother's child, allowance for caring for a child with a disabled non-working parent.

Thus, in order to simplify the accounting and analysis of the personal and family budget of a rural resident, it is necessary to single out income categories.

Let's break down all the incomes of rural residents into separate categories and consider what this gives.

1. The first category includes cash payments at the main place of work.

2. The second category includes income from part-time work.

3. The third category includes income from sales of products of private household plots.

These three categories cover all types of wage earned income in rural areas.

The following categories include the income of farmers, large agricultural producers.

4. The fourth category includes income from farming.

5. The fifth category includes income from investing free funds in the entrepreneurial activities of other people.

6. The sixth category includes other incomes, including income in the form of interest from deposits in the bank, inheritance, various winnings, cash awards.

The second step in drawing up the personal (family) budget of rural residents is the accounting of expenses.

Household expenses - the actual costs of acquiring material and spiritual values necessary for the continuation of a person's life, which include consumption expenses and expenses not directly related to consumption.

Household members meet their needs through spending.

Household expenditures can be classified in a different way. In accordance with this option, household budget expenditures include three main subsections:

1. Mandatory payments.
2. Consumption costs.
3. Deferred expenses (savings).

After grouping expenses into subsections, it is necessary to organize their accounting. At the same time, you should pay attention to the fact that accounting of expenses in comparison with income is carried out in more detail under the above subsections. This is due to the fact that expenses are carried out by the household after receiving income, which makes it

necessary to keep records only after the income accounting system has already been formed.

The first category includes food costs. If the cost of food was incurred when traveling to the city with children, it makes sense to transfer these costs to the category "Entertainment".

The second category includes the cost of purchasing clothing and household needs.

The third category includes expenses for the purchase, renovation, rent and maintenance of housing.

The fourth category includes the freed up funds that can be invested in deposits.

The fifth category includes the cost of life insurance, the purchase of medicines, sports.

The sixth category includes the costs of maintaining a personal subsidiary farm.

The seventh category includes the costs of purchasing, operating and renting transport, as well as additional costs associated with the purchase of a bicycle, motorcycle, car, trailer; transport taxes, compulsory and voluntary liability insurance of vehicle owners.

The eighth category is the cost of entertainment.

The ninth category includes business expenses (payment for communication services, taxes (excluding transport tax), the purchase of office supplies).

The last category includes expenses for other purposes not included in the previous paragraphs:

- purchase of vouchers for children to summer health camps / sanatoriums;
- buying gifts;
- voluntary contributions.

The division of expenses into categories is a rather arbitrary thing. For example, someone does not use the Internet and mobile communications. The costs of communication services are reduced for such a person to a monthly subscription fee for a home telephone. In this case, it is inappropriate to single out the

costs of communication services in a separate category, but it is possible to refer the costs to something else in category No. 2.

One of the tasks of accounting is to ensure that the data can be used for analysis. For the analysis to be indicative, it is necessary that the essence of the content of the categories does not change for some time. That is, if you have already decided to include the cost of lunch in a restaurant in the category "Entertainment", then

these costs should always be attributed to this category.

As you can see, the person is thrifty and very punctual - not only keeps financial records daily, but also displays daily balances, on the basis of which he displays weekly.

Labor and employment indicators(in thousand people)

No	Name of cities and districts	Number of labor resources thousand people	Number of economically active population thousand people	Busy population thousand people	Number of working teens thousand people	Number of working retirees thousand people	Unemployed thousand people	Unemployment rate %
	By region:	1734,4	1398,6	1263,8	2260	6040	134,9	9,6
	Cities :							
1	Andijan	254,7	212,2	193,1	321	895	19,1	9,0
2	Xonobod	23,6	18,9	17,3	25	89	1,6	8,4
	Districts :							
3	Andijan	142,7	114,1	103,7	178	504	10,4	9,1
4	Asaka	178,7	142,8	129,5	245	610	13,3	9,3
5	Balikchi	110,6	90,1	81,4	147	382	8,7	9,7
6	Boz	40,3	32,6	29,5	52	142	3,2	9,7
7	Buloqboshi	79,5	63,9	57,0	103	277	6,8	10,7
8	Jalalquduq	103,6	84,7	76,3	141	355	8,4	9,9
9	Izboskan	129,7	98,0	87,8	176	444	10,2	10,4
10	Ulugnor	32,8	26,7	24,0	45	113	2,8	10,3
11	Qurgontepa	119,4	93,6	84,8	156	415	8,7	9,3
12	Marhamat	96,1	77,6	69,8	131	330	7,8	10,0
13	Oltinkul	96,0	78,1	70,2	125	335	7,9	10,1
14	Paxtaobod	103,5	83,8	75,3	136	359	8,4	10,1
15	Hujaobod	60,4	49,4	44,4	76	213	5,0	10,1
16	Shahrixon	163,0	132,2	119,6	203	577	12,6	9,5

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