

Cluster – As a Business Entity

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Abstract: The article examines the improvement of ownership and intellectual property relations of new farms, the direction from the material and legal basis of liberalization to modernization and diversification of economic reforms carried out in today's global and difficult conditions will be aimed at forming a new way of life in the regions and territories of a diversified and multidisciplinary sector of the economy.

Keywords: cluster, entrepreneur, property, farms, material and legal base, liberalization, modernization, diversification, reform, new way of life.

In the process of forming relations between the open and free market economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a radical restructuring of the national and territorial economy system in socio-economic, political, legal, spiritual and educational aspects is strictly and systematically required, as well as the transfer and strengthening of socio-economic and educational reforms in the renewed Uzbekistan. Further improvement of ownership and intellectual property relations of new farms, the direction from the material and legal basis of liberalization to modernization and diversification of economic reforms carried out in today's global and difficult conditions, will be aimed at forming a new way of life in the regions and territories of a diversified and multidisciplinary sector of the economy. In this process, in the process of nationalization and expropriation of property and privatization, adaptation of various forms of ownership in micro- and macroeconomics to world experience and increasing the category of types of owners, further improvement of various business entities, providing them with guaranteed economic and organizational and legal freedoms, stable economic growth in economic sectors, especially in, is being developed and implemented a strategy for the development of state support for farms (way of life) in which a product with high added value is created.

The methodology of interdisciplinary economics is that it is an economic system consisting of the integrity of various forms of ownership and different types of farms. It differs from a uniaxial economy in the way of management and the coexistence of various industrial relations with a specific system of organization of the activities of economic entities of the way. However, any national economy will have a multi-purpose character.

The volatility of economic structures has a great influence on the properties of structures, which leads to the emergence of new structures (various holdings), while the old ones become qualitatively new structures or cease to exist. This process is especially clearly observed during the transition from one economic system to another or its transformation. According to this, injections are divided into two groups.

A way of life that will exist in the form of remnants of socio-economic systems that are given priority during the transition period; the latter represent new ways (economic forms) that arise as a result of changes in new production methods and socio-economic relations.

Throughout the historical development of mankind, at different times, any way of life has occupied a dominant position. Under capitalism, for example, the capitalist way of life dominated, although the state, the way of small-scale commodity production, existed. Despite the dominance of the state system in the former Soviet system (state ownership accounted for 90 percent), fine goods, family, collective and Hufen ways also existed side by side.

The current developed and developing economy of competencies acquires a new quality of universality. Uneven changes in the "industries" and branches of the tour economy in industrial relations, changes in scientific, technical and innovative processes that are rapidly changing in the world, generate various types of injections. In this process, which is not the result of struggle, competition, domination and economic violence over others, both in industrial and socio-economic terms, their coexistence in the economic space and mutual economic cooperation are formed, that is, a mixed economy is formed in socio-economic life, and progress is accelerating. At the same time, in terms of changes in efficiency, the nature of competition between the modes is becoming stronger.

In the context of the relations of a developed free market economy, a practically dominant position will not prevail. The State is responsible for regulating the activities of the way of life and their relations. Forms of ownership through the system of state laws. Whatever the organization of production, etc., the interests of the administration of each enterprise are protected by the state.

The mixed economy, which is practiced in the world, in particular, the mixed economy in Uzbekistan, has also acquired a shade of diversity in its manifestation in the forms of capitalist, non-capitalist, market economy. The main driving force behind the activities of many business units are business entities, and various forms of business entities form its basis in the context of the multifaceted development of a mixed economy.

A free market economy presupposes new economic infusions that are diverse, freely and comprehensively compete with each other. In the modern world, in the era of market economic relations, such patterns as individual private small goods, collective, private, monopolized capitalist, monopolistic, state-monopolistic, transnational have naturally evolved. There are also mixed, transitional groups in different countries around the world. There are different coefficients in different countries. Market relations ensure the integrity and diversity of the way of life. The structures supply each other with goods, raw materials, communications, technology, science, experiments, and labor. They cannot develop without economic ties among themselves (even within the framework of their internal relations), at the same time they are in competition and cooperation.

During the transition from a bureaucratic planned economy to a free market economy, the national economy of Uzbekistan also switched to various forms of ownership, including state, public, civil, personal, private property and forms of management. This is reflected in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The multisectoral economy in our country includes the state, public-cooperative, individual, private, mixed, and foreign sectors. Public and public-private partnerships with enterprises and organizations of the public sector, various cooperatives and farms of companies with the public sector. The individual sector includes tamorka farms, individual workers, peasant farms, and family business farms. The private sector includes enterprises, farmers, and foreign private firms that are based on hired labor owned by some entrepreneurs and benefit their owner. The mixed sector is represented by state-owned joint-stock companies, joint ventures with foreign partners, the foreign sector belongs to foreign countries and includes enterprises and organizations active in the Republic of Uzbekistan and its regions. They failed to maximize the material potential of the government, its potential in the further development of new economic units, which over the years of independence were formed in the national economy, the economy of the region, in more than a hundred industries and sectors of the national economy. Only shaklan used the extensive method of various economic injections and farms. In conditions of intensive development, innovation, without effective use of

scientific and technological achievements, especially through further expansion of entrepreneurial activity, slowness was created in foreign experiments on the introduction of new types of economic activity. In macro-micro and mesoeconomics, taking into account the above-mentioned fundamental changes in the economy and social sphere, the development of the agricultural sector in the agro-industrial complex, among which economic networks increase the added value of energy, is currently of paramount importance.

In the process of ensuring sustainable economic growth, it becomes possible to make decisions independently, make decisions on the free and independent activities of economic entities operating independently in industries and territories, manage finances, direct investments, streamline economic, legal and other relations that are openly agreed with contracts between production units within the framework of

With a fair policy of state regulation, the results and effectiveness of the above-mentioned measures will be adapted to the specific and appropriate conditions of the current market economy in the regions and regions of the republic, as a matter of priority for the effective and rational use of their existing economic potential, the legal framework for their support has been created.

Within a short period of time (2017-2020), the realization of incomes of the population in the regions and regions of our country through new integrated business structures and enterprises of a new economic style, which are formed in the process of innovation, systemic solutions to employment problems and poverty reduction, as well as improving the situation of updated economic entrepreneurs based on action strategies, changes in the structure of the new method economic development - clustering in the regions of the agro-industrial complex in the direction of the cotton and textile industry is increasing.

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