

THE CONCEPTS OF HOMEWORKING, COOPERATION AND CLUSTER AND THEIR INTERACTION

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Annotation

The article describes the concepts of home-based work, cooperatives and clusters, and explains their interrelationships, as well as the combination of home-based work with family work.

Keywords. Home-based work, cooperation, cluster, family, GDP, communication chain, labor resources,

Introduction

Recently, the terms home-based, cooperative, and cluster have become intertwined in my scientific literature. So what do these terms mean and how do they relate to each other? First and foremost, home-based work begins in the family.

The family traditionally means living together on the basis of marriage and kinship.

The main purpose of the family is to give birth to a person, and the household is to restore human potential. In this sense, the main function of the household should be defined as the production, sale and maintenance of human capital. Human capital, in turn, is understood as the sum of human knowledge, practical skills, and labor efforts.

When a child grows up in a family, he or she acquires knowledge, skills, and abilities at the expense of household income and joins the labor force. The labor force, in turn, is a participant in the national economy, a subject that develops, moves and fills its GDP.

Work with the purpose of labor resources in the activities of enterprises and organizations, engage in innovative activities. There is a need for cooperation in this area. By its very nature, a production (service) cooperation is a voluntary association or interaction of individuals and legal entities to achieve common goals. [2]

Indeed, the need for various consumer goods and services in individuals and legal entities necessitates their interaction with economic entities that produce and service a variety of consumer goods. In many cases, economically inactive segments of the population, as well

as those who are temporarily unemployed, engage in home-based work, such as women raising children, artisans, and craftsmen.

It should be noted that home-based work is also carried out through production or service cooperation. The government has approved a regulation on home-based work. [3] Indeed, the implementation of the measures outlined in this document will address a number of socio-economic challenges. In particular, the involvement of the unemployed in production (services), increasing the income of the family budget, the organization of the production of certain types of finished products and the provision of certain services using components using domestic labor. It is possible to increase the efficiency of large enterprises.

Home-based work - a natural person aged 16 and older (18-year-old if the nature of home-based work requires the conclusion of a full individual liability agreement with the home-based worker) is an activity related to the performance of work for the production of goods and services at the request of the employer in his own home or other place belonging to himself or his family members outside the place of production. [3]

It goes without saying that the employment of low-income families in rural areas is one of the priorities of the state's reforms. Nowadays, while it is required that the activities of one person with another person (physical or legal) be effectively coordinated with each other, this process is certainly known if their communication has a certain remote character along with time, it also requires certain costs. As a result, they need a "chain of communication" that coordinates their activities.

The implementation of the "chain of dialogue" within a single entity creates an economic cluster. The economic cluster is also a complex of farms united in a single technological chain, which demonstrates the ability to deepen science, education and their interaction, the rapid introduction of new technologies in practice reaches. The main basis of the economic cluster is economic cooperation. In turn, the cooperative relationship becomes a technological link, a technological package, forming an economic cluster. At the end of the cluster, the raw material goes through all stages of processing and becomes an export-oriented finished product.

Creating a cluster will ultimately require scientists, economists, construction and installation companies, industrial organizations, as well as infrastructure organizations and their best practices to be brought together for a common goal.

Dear President Sh. M. Mirziyoyev's noted in Address to the OliyMajlis, "Along with supporting the farming movement in the agricultural sector, we will continue our research on the gradual transition of cotton and grain production to cluster form.

"If our parliament passed a new law on cooperation and clusters, which is the legal basis for these reforms, it would be in line with our grand plans and intentions." [1]

Today, the country has created a legal framework for these processes, including the "Regulations on home-based work" approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of

Uzbekistan on January 11, 2006 No. 4, as well as the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Cooperation".

List of used literature:

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