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Abstract: This article highlights the importance and necessity of youth entrepreneurship, the urgency of developing youth entrepreneurship today. Also, the factors affecting the development of the industry and measures for the development of youth entrepreneurship are described, and conclusions on the topic are given and relevant recommendations are developed.

Key words: youth entrepreneurship, strengths and weaknesses of youth entrepreneurship, relevance of entrepreneurship development, information policy, financing of youth entrepreneurship, legal framework, financing of business projects.

A cluster system is a whole system that includes processes from the production of raw materials to the delivery of processed finished products to the consumer. A cluster is a group of enterprises that brings together all participants of the added value chain (farmers, processors, exporters) towards one goal. Today, the total number of clusters organized by the Ministry of Agriculture in the Republic is 463. The combined land area is 2210385 ha. Out of this, 282,004 hectares are in clusters, 1930,975 hectares are in 75,283 farms. The main purpose of clusters:

- Renewal of agrotechnical measures by involving modern innovative technologies in product production, increasing productivity several times.
- Creation of value added chain by product producers and export of finished products.
- Get more income by spending less. Improving the financial situation of producers.
- Enriching the material and technical base of producers with modern agricultural techniques and equipment. It consists of updating infrastructure objects.[10]

"Cluster" is a French word that means "bundle", "group", "gathering". The concept of "cluster" was first mentioned in 1990 by Michael Porter in his work entitled "Competitive advantage of states". In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the system of clusters was introduced in 2017. On the basis of decision No. 2978, "VST cluster" LLC in Bukhara region and on the basis of decision No. PQ-3279 of September 15, 2017 "On measures to establish a modern cotton-textile cluster in Sirdarya region" Cotton-textile clusters of JV "Bek cluster" LLC were established as an experiment. After the cluster system showed good results, various clusters were established throughout our country. Today, cotton-textile, grain-growing and fruit-vegetable clusters are operating in the republic.

The decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 16, 2017 "On organizational measures to create youth entrepreneurship clusters" was adopted. In the economy, the concentration of a group of interrelated organizations, for example, suppliers of raw materials and materials, providers of infrastructure services, scientific research institutions, and other organizations in a certain area, is called a cluster. The organization of the cluster improves the performance of these organizations and increases their competitiveness.

A cluster is a group of interrelated organizations concentrated in a certain area. Youth entrepreneurship clusters are a group of interrelated organizations aimed at providing privileged

services and favorable conditions for the organization and implementation of entrepreneurial activities of young people in a certain area.

Youth entrepreneurship clusters are created in the district centers and cities of the republic without establishing a legal entity. Management of their activities is entrusted to the District and City Councils of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan. Production areas located in clusters are given only to young entrepreneurs who are members of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan, at the cost of "zero" rent during the period until the enterprise is on its feet, but for a period of no more than 5 years. Clusters work as a kind of business incubator and help young people to take special training courses on entrepreneurship. Free service on preparation of necessary documents and giving practical advice for doing business activities is provided.[8]

A business incubator is an organization engaged in supporting young entrepreneurs at all stages from the development of a business idea to its implementation.

The percentage of employees under the age of 35 should not be less than 70 percent of the employees of the business entities to be placed in the cluster.

Sources of funding for cluster activities: Sources of funding for cluster activities include:

- income from the provision of paid services to cluster participants;
- revenues from usage fees of cluster participants;
- other sources that do not contradict the law.

The first manifestations of business incubators appeared in Great Britain in the middle of the 20th century. The first business incubator in the current concept was founded in 1959. Joseph Mancuso bought a factory warehouse in Batavia and founded the first incubator in America called Batavia Industrial Center. His goal was to create new jobs in a city that was in economic depression. By 1985, there were about 70 business incubators in the world, and in 1992, their number reached 470, and in 1995, they joined the National Association of Business Incubators. The largest number of business incubators was established in the USA, due to the need to develop the economy of city centers and regions, stimulate innovative activity and entrepreneurial activity in universities, as well as create favorable conditions for private investors.

The following conclusions can be made based on the research conducted within the topic:

1. Currently, the formation of youth entrepreneurship clusters at the stage of the market relations system is undergoing an institutionalization period, because this economic phenomenon in society is still at the stage of regulation, institutionalization and standardization, which requires strengthening and regulation of activities and legislation in this regard.

2. At the current stage, the development of youth entrepreneurship clusters should contribute not only to the training of qualified personnel, but also to the rapid transition of our country to the path of innovative development.

3. Clusters of youth entrepreneurship - the achievement of financial well-being of young entrepreneurs that does not contradict the laws and is based on certain resources, socio-economic initiative, innovation, personal qualities, as well as responsibility and profit, and the free death of the young generation. is an independent entrepreneurial activity for self-realization and self-affirmation.

4. The main task of developing entrepreneurship among young people is to form a positive image of an entrepreneur, increase the level of employment of young people, increase self-sufficiency, find a way to earn an income, and increase the level of well-being in the industry. lib, it has economic responsibility, innovative behavior as well as social orientation.

5. There are problems that directly hinder the development and support of youth entrepreneurship clusters, including: underdevelopment of the legal framework; low level of development of the financing system of business projects; availability of tax and credit interest; ignorance of the

necessary information about the current programs for supporting youth entrepreneurship clusters; corrupt barriers are included.[7]

We recommend the following organizational and economic ways to develop and support youth entrepreneurship clusters:

- implementation of important measures in the state policy regarding young entrepreneurs starting a new business;
- training entrepreneurs to conduct business activities, providing incentives and credit guarantees for cluster activities;
- eliminating administrative obstacles to the formation and development of youth entrepreneurship clusters, creating acceptable and favorable conditions for doing business in production, accepting them as the future middle class;
- expanding the ways and methods of internal or external motivation of clusters of young entrepreneurs;
- formation of "thinking as entrepreneurs-businessmen striving for success" among young people;
- development of the "master and apprentice" system in the field of clusters of young entrepreneurs;
- establishment and development of mutual cooperation of interested parties (population, government bodies, universities, entrepreneurs).[9]

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