

DEVELOPMENT OF OWNERSHIP RELATIONS

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Annotation: The proprietor, that is, the proprietor, is the active part of the property relationship, and has the right to acquire property. The object of the property is the passive aspect of property relations, which is wholly or partly owned by the nature, energy, mental capability, the subject of the material. Property relations involves the attitude of the property to oneself, that is, the subjective attitude of the proprietary object. This relationship is of economic nature, and determines the distribution of products, income, and wealth between proprietors.

At the present stage of social development there are different types of property. Therefore, the market economy is now called a multi-disciplinary economy. Today, apart from the state property, the property is owned by a wide variety of community property in the production, service and press sectors, the property of social institutions, private property associated with the labor of domestic workers and individuals, and private ownership in foreign economic relations and other forms.

Key Words: property and property relations, capital, ownership forms, non-state property.

1. Introduction. The development of property relations has been a critical issue for many long-term scholars - philosophers, lawyers, historians and sociologists, economists and politicians - and today its relevance is steadily rising. Because property relations form the basis of the production relationship, and other economic relationships varies depending on existing property relations. There are many forms of ownership based on the effective functioning of the national economy. The existence of enterprises based on different forms of ownership creates a healthy competitive environment in the market and creates conditions for the effective functioning of

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enterprises. By the end of 2015, stable growth rates and macroeconomic nature of the economy were ensured. Despite the ongoing global financial and economic crisis, the gross domestic product grew by 8 percent, the volume of industrial production - 8 percent, agriculture - by 6.8 percent, the volume of construction and assembly works - 17.8 percent. The annual budget was executed with a surplus of 0.1% of GDP. Inflation rate was 5.6%, ie within the forecast parameters (I.Karimov, 2016). The evidence of the consistent and effective implementation of the process of denationalization and privatization of the economy in our country in ensuring the sustainability of GDP growth rates. Not only does our efforts to continue and deepen the modernization and modernization of the ongoing reforms and eliminate all obstacles to the development of private property and private entrepreneurship, in turn, have a middle class - a class of proprietors, considered as reliable and fundamental to the civil society founded in our country to create new incentives and prospects for the formation and strengthening of its status.

2. Analyzes of references.

Analysis shows that public spending on the world is still growing, including the share of public expenditures in the US in GDP in 2011 at 42% and in Germany - 45%.

In economic literature, the state property is a complex of economic objects fully or partially owned by central and local government bodies.

Volume and volume of state property are measured by the following indicators:

- the share of the economy in the total volume of the public sector;
- the share of goods produced in the public sector by sectors;
- share of fixed assets;
- the share of total public sector investments in fixed capital;
- the share of GDP allocated to the state budget through the ratio of public expenditure to GDP.

The structure of state-owned property includes:

- central state enterprises and organizations;
- Joint-stock companies and other enterprises with a state-owned share in the chartered capital;
- real estate;

The mix is characterized by the diversity of forms of property for the market economy. The share of the public sector in the national economy varies. For example, in the United States and Japan, this figure is very small, and in European countries, on the contrary, state-owned enterprises

produce GDP at 10% (Germany) to 30% (Austria). The share of employed in public enterprises is from 4% (UK) to 20-25% (Austria, Greece, France). Gross investments in state-owned enterprises make up 1.6 per cent (Germany, Great Britain) to 1/3 (France) and 1/2 (Austria). In the United States, the federal government owns 1/3 of all land. Thus, the state is a businessman, a major investor and researcher in the current market economy and a final consumer.

The world practice shows that state property is derived through two methods:

- The new enterprise will be built at the expense of the state budget.
- The state fully or partially nationalization and purchases shares of private enterprises.

State-owned property is provided through the following channels:

- At the expense of the state budget, low-profit infrastructure enterprises (utilities, energy, transport, communications) are created to operate in the economy;
- Development of some high-capacity networks (electronics, aviation) associated with scientific and technical development;
- Nationalization of loss-making enterprises (coal industry enterprises).

3. Methodology of research

This article examines the scientific works of economic scientists of our republic and foreign countries. In the economy, the forecast for the improvement of production, satisfaction of needs and the development of various forms of ownership in our republic.

4. Analysis of Results

In most developed market economies, state-owned enterprises are subordinated to the Ministry of Industry and controlled by the Ministry of Finance. In some countries, they are incorporated into a holding company.

Table #1

Distribution of registered and operating enterprises and organizations by forms of ownership (without the dehkan and private farms as of January 1)¹

	2005, percent of total	2010, percent of total	2014, percent of total	2015, percent of total	Change
Registered - total, Including ownership	100	100	100	100	
State	7.0	7.3	14.8	14.4	-0.4
Non-state	93.0	92.7	85.2	85.6	0.4
Operating in total - Including ownership	100	100	100	100	
State	7.6		16.3	15.8	-0.5
Non-state	92.4		83.7	84.2	0.5

The distinctive feature of state-owned enterprises is that they depend on state structures and institutions. First, state-owned enterprises have fewer competitiveness than private enterprises. Second, state-owned enterprises use financial incentives (in taxation, privileges, loans, freezing). Thirdly, wage and working conditions in state-owned enterprises are higher than those of private businesses. State enterprises have low productivity, high capital intensity, low profitability, less innovation, bureaucratic apparatus, and bureaucracy. In England, production costs are higher than in the state-owned enterprises at 30%, and in the US at more than 20% in private enterprises.

One of the important components of the public sector is land. While in the public sector in 2001, 25.8% of GDP was produced, by 2007 their share was 20.7%. In line with this, the share of non-state sector in GDP was 74.1% and 79.3% respectively. In the country, the share of business entities in the pattern of ownership in 2001 was as follows: in 2007 the share of state-owned

¹ Uzbekistan in figures. State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Tashkent-2015. 103-p.

entities was 12.3% and in 2007 it was 7.0%. In line with this, the share of business entities operating in the non-state sector was 87.7% and 93% respectively.

In 2005, registered enterprises in Uzbekistan accounted for 7.0% state-owned property, 93.0% - non-state property, by 2015 their figures were 14.4% and 85.6% respectively. This tendency remains in the distribution of enterprises by their ownership patterns. Analyzes show that in 2005, the operating enterprises accounted for 7.6% of state and 92.4% of non-state property, by 2015 their figures were 15.8% and 84.2%, respectively. This situation influenced the quality and effectiveness of the development of the national economy.

Table #2

Share of non-state sector in economy of Uzbekistan in 1995-2014²

Indicators	1995 y	2000 y	2010 y	2014 y
GDP	58.4	72.6	81.7	82.9
Industry	49.1	63.9	91.0	93.1
Agriculture	97.6	99.1	99.9	99.9
Construction	62.1	81.2	89.6	93.4
Retail trade turnover	91.7	96.8	99.9	99.8
Paid service	34.6	57.1	81.7	86.3
Employment	69.0	75.9	79.1	81.9

Analysis shows that the share of non-state sector in the GDP of the Republic in GDP has grown at a steady pace in the period from 1995 to 2014 by 24.5 points. Thus, the share of the non-government sector in the production of agricultural products increased from 97.6% to 99.9%, from retail trade to 91.7% to 99.8%, construction from 62.1% to 93.4% and industry to 49.1% to 93.1%. The above mentioned conditions have ensured the sustainable economic growth of the country. As 2014 shows, the country's GDP has grown by 8.1%. 1.4% of this growth was ensured by industry, 1.2% in agriculture, 1.1% in construction, 0.9% in trade, 0.7% in transport and communications, and 2.1% in other sectors.

² Uzbekistan in figures. State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Tashkent-2015. 39-p.

Table #3**The share of enterprises in Uzbekistan on the pattern of ownership.**

Indicators	Percent of total					Change
	1995 y	2000 y	2010 y	2013 y	2014 y	
Registered - total, Including ownership	100	100	100	100	100	
State	31.0	24.1	20.9	18.7	18.1	-12.9
Non-state	69.0	75.9	79.1	81.3	81.9	12.9
Of these, citizens are in private ownership				71.1	71.6	

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According to the analysis of the table data, in the reporting period, the share of those employed in enterprises with state-owned property has declined steadily. For example, in the period from 1995 to 2014 31.0% of the total employed in the economy worked at state-owned enterprises, which is 18.1% in 2014, or -12.9 points. At the same time, the share of employed in non-state-owned enterprises increased by 12.9 points. This process demonstrates that the middle class is shaping in the country and the status of enterprises with a focus on private ownership, proving that the middle class is shaping and strengthening social stability.

There are two trends in the role of the state in the economy. First of all, the increase of globalization of economic ties increases the role of the state in the economy, and restricts its role in regulating its activities on the basis of market law. Therefore, the government's intervention in the economy should be of a certain standard.

The optimal level of government intervention in the economy is that it does not interfere with the functioning of the market mechanism but rather creates conditions for it and, if necessary, replenishment of this mechanism.

The world practice shows that the efficiency of the state-owned enterprises depends on a number of factors:

State-owned enterprises have a specific network structure. These are mainly inferior infrastructure objects, while the other part consists of enterprises with low capital intensity, raw materials producers and energy sectors that require high investment. Generally, profitability of public enterprises is lower than in private enterprises. Therefore, the public sector is a cheap electricity carrier (transport, mail, telegraph service) and electricity and energy. Efficiency of state-owned enterprises is determined by the following indicators:

- amount of profit to be transferred to the budget;
- amount of dividends to be paid to the budget by joint ventures in state-owned companies;
- profitability of the capital;
- asset profitability;
- current liquidity ratio;
- the ratio of attracted and own funds;
- Rotation period;
- the aging factor of fixed assets;
- Debt settlement and others;

The efficiency of asset management in state-owned enterprises is the achievement of management-targeted goals that conserve maximum resources. Also, the privatization of the state property has a major impact. The state manages bankruptcy processes and monitors the implementation of the bankruptcy law at the following stages: observation, external management, competition production, contractual agreement and financial soundness.

5. Summary

In summary, we can say that although different forms of ownership have been privatized, they have an integral nature, because the economy is a single operation, which means that ownership behavior is interconnected. Therefore, a complex of all forms of ownership will be the national property of the country. National ownership does not represent a single nation or state. It is a union of state property, representing the interests of individuals belonging to various social groups and national interests in a particular society. Nationality means property belonging to a particular country, and is different from that of other states, their companies, and foreign ownership, owned by their citizens.

The next step in the process of denationalization and privatization is to improve the efficiency of corporate property or joint-stock companies in the economy, to further develop this form of ownership in the industry. In this regard, "... in the context of Uzbekistan, the form of ownership of foreign investors with shares of our country is optimally justifiable"

- Increase in the share of direct foreign investments in capital investments into the national economy. The share of direct foreign investments in 2000-2014 increased more than twice and in 2014 amounted to 78.6%.
- Increase the share of direct private investment, which will be channeled at the own expense of enterprises. The volume of such investments in the country only grew by 10.3% in 2014 and accounted for about 30% of total investments.
- Increase in the share of funds invested by private property in total investments. There is a tendency for instability in the republic compared to the share of such funds in the total investment. Its share in total investment declined from 10.5% in 1997 to 19.5% in 1998 and then declined to 10.8% in 2001. The share of these funds has grown steadily since 2010 (16.0%), reaching 24.7% in 2014.
- Expansion of joint ventures with foreign capital. At present, more than 4 thousand enterprises with foreign capital in more than 90 countries of the world successfully operate in the fields of mechanical engineering, oil and gas, information and communication technologies, chemical, textile, food, pharmaceuticals, construction materials and other industries. This is accompanied with the improvement of the national economic and economic structure of the economy, radical modernization of the sectors of the economy, the expansion of production and expansion of its products, and the development of new competitive products on the world market "
- These factors, which lead to the improvement of the property structure of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, increase the effectiveness of the non-state property.

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