

Prospects of Forming Innovative Clusters in Uzbekistan

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Abstract

The article analyzes the prospects for the formation of innovation clusters in Uzbekistan and reveals the possibilities of using foreign experience.

Keywords: *economy, competition, innovation, innovation development, national innovation system, cluster, innovation cluster, technological cluster.*

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At present, one of the promising directions of economic development is the formation of clusters. According to M. Porter, a cluster is a systematically organized group of economically interconnected firms, suppliers, related industries and organizations that arise in certain regions and countries in order to gain competitive advantages. Based on the current trends in the development of the world economy, the formation of technological (or innovative) clusters has become an urgent problem.

World experience shows that many industrialized countries, especially Japan, use the cluster method of forming the national innovation system. For example, this approach is fully implemented in the automotive industry. Thus, JETRO Corporation has created and is successfully developing 11 clusters. Regional scientific-innovation clusters, similar in structure to scientific cities of Russia, are also being formed.

According to Harvard Business School, more than 32% of employment in the US economy is provided by clusters, and in the Swedish economy, 39% of the working population is employed in clusters. The level of labor productivity and wages in the clusters is significantly higher than the national average.

In the short term, in order to accelerate the innovative development of the economy of the republic, it is necessary to ensure that the growth rate of the industry is higher than the growth of the gross domestic product, which can be achieved at the expense of the development of innovative clusters.

In developed countries, an innovative development model is currently being formed, which is ensured by large investments in research and development. For example, R&D spending is 2.55% of GDP in the USA, 2.26% in Germany, 2.78% in Japan, 2.05% in France, 1.13% in Italy, In Britain - 2.05%.

From this point of view, it is appropriate for Uzbekistan to implement a unique model of transition to an innovative type of economy, which should be based on its intellectual potential.

In this regard, technological (innovation) clusters can become "growth points" of the competitiveness of the economy of Uzbekistan, which, due to their versatility, will have a high multiplier effect affecting the entire production process.

The unique feature of technological clusters is that the unique innovative technologies based on them are used in various industries and serve to increase the level of competitiveness of the country's economy. In addition, these latest technologies help to develop, support and strengthen the competitiveness of basic networks.

Taking into account the specific characteristics of the economy of Uzbekistan, that is, the relatively small area, the sectoral structure of the economy, it is appropriate to develop inter-sectoral innovation clusters. The formation of regional clusters is possible within the framework of separation of economic regions, for example, the Central Economic Region, which includes Samarkand, Navoi and Bukhara regions. In this case, the creation of a territorial cluster should be based on the similarity of comparative advantages that these territorial units of the country have.

The analysis of the current economic situation of the republic shows that macroeconomic conditions have been formed in Uzbekistan for the formation of the national innovative system and the implementation of the successful development strategy.

At the same time, in order to implement the innovation-investment strategy for the development of the republic's economy, it is appropriate to define the directions for the improvement of the innovative and investment policy mechanisms for the development of cluster formation, and at the same time, the investment tools. the market of innovations and technologies that contribute to the development of clusters and the innovative market, which is necessary for the formation and effective functioning of the republic's NIS.

Basic conditions are required to create technological clusters. There are such conditions in the economy of Uzbekistan; in particular, there are large national enterprises that have entered the world market. Due to the development of business, such enterprises are forced to invest a large amount in scientific-research and experimental construction work, to join their efforts with large foreign partners in order to acquire modern technologies, and to participate in the global division of labor.

In such a situation, the most promising is to focus on the creation of large national companies, for example, financial and industrial groups. The development of competitive business leads to the formation of such network structures around large enterprises that attract many production, service and other enterprises and organizations into the orbit of their financial, industrial, trade and innovative interests. Accordingly, large corporations are making extensive use of such forms of business development as franchising, outsourcing, network marketing, technology parks, innovation incubators, etc., as a result of which the number of business entities is growing rapidly.

The formation of technological (innovative) clusters in accordance with the selection of competitive productions requires the development of a new strategy for the economic development of the republic; this strategy should be aimed at creating conditions for the formation of new competitive productions and enterprises - high-tech productions, which will increase the competitiveness of the country's economy.

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