

ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL MODELS FOR THE FORMATION OF ECONOMIC CLUSTERS IN UZBEKISTAN

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ANNOTATION

The review of the competitiveness of this national economy came under the influence of National Economic Policy on the processes taking place in the economy. If the conditions under which the world economy is currently developing-the processes of globalization, the growth of the number of transnational companies and the expansion of the spheres of their activities are taken into account, the issues of developing the competitiveness of the economy, taking into account the location factor, come to the fore

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The review of the competitiveness of the national economy came under the influence of National Economic Policy on the processes taking place in the economy. If the conditions under which the world economy is currently developing-globalization processes, the growth of the number of transnational companies and the expansion of the spheres of their activities are taken into account, then the issues of developing the competitiveness of the economy, taking into account the location factor, come to the fore. Ensuring competitiveness on the scale of the regional and national economy is a complex process that requires systematic, consistent, evidence-based measures. This question is a constant focus of economic science. However, despite the discussions, analysis and scientific work of Economist scientists on this topic, there is no theory in science that fully reveals the essence of the term competitiveness of the national economy. A generally accepted definition of the term competitiveness of the country's economy has not been developed. Although there is a clear definition of the competitiveness of an enterprise in science, it cannot be applied to the country's economy. The relevance and high practical significance of the topic necessitates a deeper theoretical study. In many countries, the current composition of production has a negative impact on economic growth. In this case, we are talking about the fact that relations between sectors of the economy are not properly established or interrupted. The task of economic science is to develop a mechanism of economic policy capable of ensuring rapid economic growth at the regional, national and international levels and increasing competitiveness. In this case, it is advisable to develop a methodology for creating clusters in which intersectoral complexes are calculated. After all, clusters are specific "growth points" that eliminate the structural shortcomings of the unified network structure of inter-sectoral relations and production, formed in economic entities. M.In Porter's scientific views, it gives clusters a key place in the theory of national, state and local competitiveness. Clusters are geographically concentrated, competitive, but interconnected companies in specific areas, specialized vendors, service providers, firms in related fields, and organizations related to their activities (such as standard universities, agencies, and trade associations) [7]. As already mentioned, in the fight against competition, special attention is paid to clusters, since they make it possible to increase the efficiency of other institutions of the market economy, in particular, the state, universities and companies. "Clusters represent a new and complementary way of understanding

public policy. Understanding the position of clusters in a particular area gives an idea of the internal characteristics of the economic production potential of clusters and the existing restrictions on their future development” [7]. Currently, the use of the cluster method in the organization of production is recognized as the most effective way to improve the structural structure of the country's economy. Clusters are now so popular all over the world that their coverage can reach the territory of a particular city, province, state, or several bordering countries [5]. Clusters usually include enterprises producing finished products, factors of production, supply of spare parts, machines, provision of services, sometimes additional distribution channels and enterprises working with consumers, infrastructure providers, state organizations in the field of Science and education, information and standardization. Within the framework of individual clusters, business associations can also be organized. The cluster scheme has a high concentration capacity and fully covers the inextricable links between different sectors and sectors of the economy within the framework of regional sectors [6]. In the national economy, the presence of clusters, that is, interconnected industries for the production of the main industrial product, indicates the nature of competition and the role of geographical location in the formation of the country's competitive advantages. At present, industrial clusters have not developed in Uzbekistan. The absence of clusters in competitive networks is a sign of the weakness of the national superiority of the Republic. The lack of support for production does not allow Uzbek enterprises to hope that they will act together with technological innovations in the world. Clustering is the process of forming associations of firms and industries close to each other, which mutually help to increase the competitiveness of each other. For the entire economy of the country, clusters play the role of growth points for the domestic market and the basis of the international economy. The cluster form of the organization of the national economy of Uzbekistan makes it possible to identify important links between industries for the implementation of the intended goals. This is a completely new approach to the issue of the composition of the national economy, which makes it possible to systematically manage the creation of a competitive product (from the preparation of personnel capable of generating new ideas, the preparation or purchase of high-quality components and raw materials). for the production and sale of the final product). The main goal of world countries in the development of their economy is to increase the competitiveness of their national economy and increase their share in the world market. The strategic task in developing a cluster model on a regional scale is to change the psychology of entrepreneurs, explain to them that economic cooperation between members of the cluster Association is effective for all participants. Because representatives of the private sector love independence in economic activity and can perceive joining clusters as a restriction of their freedom. The policy of clustering requires the modernization of the social reproduction network, technological and institutional structure at the macro level. A developed economy with a cluster structure will have the following characteristics:

- availability of competitive enterprises;
- the presence and effective use of competitive advantages in the regions;
- territorial association of enterprises and organizations within clusters, not far from each other;
- A wide range of cluster members;
- A high level of constant organic communication and interaction between participants [8]. Minimizing production costs in clusters is explained by saving scale. In this case, the average total cost is reduced due to a decrease in the average fixed cost. An example of this is the cost of market research. Since all enterprises serve one consumer, that is, a single market, it is enough to study a certain market segment for the entire system. Clusters can also reduce transportation, storage and maintenance costs. A

decrease in the average total cost will have a positive effect on the cost of production, and the product will have a clear price advantage in the market. This ensures price competition in the market. The activity of clusters in the country is associated with the specifics of the market economy, the business environment and the socio-economic policy of the State [9]. In terms of structure, innovative clusters are the most effective in terms of increasing competitiveness. In this, the resource capabilities of vertically integrated enterprises are combined, creating a clearly oriented system for the dissemination of new knowledge, technologies and innovations. This system can transform effective and cost-effective inventions into innovation, and innovation into competitiveness. The inclusion of innovative clusters in regions with high scientific potential of our country constitutes separate innovative regions. In developed countries, clusters of this direction serve different sectors and sectors of the economy, do not compete with each other and contribute to the development of the country.

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