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IMPROVEMENT OF INNOVATIVE MECHANISMS IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

This article presents the role of innovation and ways to improve innovation mechanisms in the context of crises occurring during a pandemic. Innovative clusters are defined separately, the author has developed scientific developments and prepared proposals and recommendations for implementation in practice.

KEYWORDS: *Crisis, Innovation, Innovation Mechanism, Clusters, Cooperatives, Concerns, Syndicates, Regional Economies, Innovation Cores And Poles, Transformation.*

INTRODUCTION

At a time when the effects of the crisis continue in the world, in some countries, where the pace of decline continues instead of development, the rapid development of the economy of our country testifies to the correctness of economic policy. All of the above data show the relevance of the topic, which is planned to introduce new approaches to the economy, a system of innovations through the improvement of innovation mechanisms in the economy. In the context of globalization of the economy and the requirements of market relations, there is a fierce competition for investment in the world. If we analyze the investment tendencies of the world's fastest growing economies, we can cite China as one of the first Asian countries and the United States as an overseas country. The pursuit of such high-performance investments can be observed in many developed and developing countries of the world, which are transitioning to a market economy. "Investment" is derived from the English word "investments", which means "capital investment". In the broadest sense, investment is the transfer of funds for a certain period of time to entrepreneurship or other activities in order to earn income or profit. ". According to Swedish economist Klos Eklund, "investment is tomorrow to have more consumption something left to the keun. Part of it is consumer goods that are currently left unused, and the other part is

resources aimed at expanding production ”. Research in this area is one of the most pressing issues today. "Investment is a capital investment, which is a set of tangible and intangible funds spent on business and other activities for a certain period of time in order to obtain economic benefits on a risk basis".

Main part

The global financial and economic crisis observed in the world community under the influence of the COVID-19 pandemic is having a significant impact on all sectors of the economy, especially on the supply of products to the world's population. The full satisfaction of the needs of the population in quality and affordable products produced locally depends mainly on the development of the agricultural sector, which in turn requires the introduction of modern and innovative methods in the industry. Modern innovative methods are now manifested in the background of the formation of clusters.

In today's scientific literature, there are scientific developments dedicated to the activities of innovative associations, scientific organizations and enterprises associated with innovation. At the same time, innovation clusters are recognized as one of the main forms of diversified farms. The development of the regional economy consists, first of all, in the rational placement of industrial enterprises and the formation of innovative trends, in particular, innovative clusters, cooperatives, concerns, syndicates, and ensuring their rapid development.

Gradual economic reforms in Uzbekistan are being carried out with a view to achieving a rational sector, production and territorial balance, ensuring economic growth and improving the living standards of the population. The solution of these problems is inextricably linked with the implementation of appropriate investment policy, regulation of investment processes and the formation of an effective system of support. At the current stage of market reforms, the investment policy pursued in Uzbekistan is an important factor in determining the stability, structural and qualitative changes in the economy. In the context of globalization of the economy and the requirements of market relations, there is a fierce competition for investment in the world. Today, Uzbekistan is a country ready for investment. The local policy pursued here, the preservation of peace, the positive situation in macroeconomic indicators - all this serves as a key factor in actively attracting foreign investment. At present, a number of methods have been developed to regulate investment in economically developed countries. They have some experience in the development and implementation of large-scale scientific, technical, social, energy, nature protection and other programs. Also, 2 tasks play a decisive role in the organization of investment in developed countries [8]:

- the use of a system of economic and legal methods in regulating the structure of production and investment processes;
- Development of planning methods at the state and enterprise levels, ie target programs of scientific forecasts, summaries and balance sheets to overcome the negative events and crises in the regulation of investment.

It should be noted that after the introduction of planning in the regulation of investment, France, the Netherlands, Norway and Japan began to develop.

This experience later spread to Sweden, Finland, the United Kingdom, Italy, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Spain, Portugal, Greece, and Ireland. Due to the different levels of development between the countries, they have formed planning systems to regulate the following investments. North American system (USA, Canada, Mexico). It has created the conditions for the confrontation of the European Economic Community and the established European common market, as well as had a strong impact on the efficiency of the reproduction process.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Studies by Harvard Business School experts show that the share of innovation clusters in the economy is 32% in the United States, 39% in Sweden, and 44% in other developed countries [1]. In the scientific literature, cluster clustering, agglomeration factor, institutional factors, scientific and technical factors affect the placement of clusters.

In neoclassical theory, clusters are seen as a structure that provides stable interactions between economic agents, ensures economic growth, and leads to a high level of competitiveness. Much research has been done on clusters, the most notable of which are M. Porter's developments. A cluster is a group of companies and organizations that are geographically close and interact with each other. He sees his developments as advantages of geographical location and production, technological proximity. Ketels' research focused on geographical localization. In geographical localization, clusters are interconnected, interacting with each other in terms of dynamic development. According to him, if we ascend at a distance of 10 km from the earth's surface, the clusters are similar and close to each other, but if we analyze them closely, they are radically different from each other [2]. Analyzing the activities of innovative clusters, MP Vainarenko identified the efficiency of cluster activities and developed the concept of "5 I". The author summed up the research of the above scientists and developed a scientific development "3 I".

Such scientific developments have a place in the development of the region's economy. Divided into three major mechanisms, the first mechanism transforms society with the business environment, the second mechanism develops ways to develop the region's economy, while the development of regional development strategies determines the prospects of the region. The third mechanism is the process of cluster consolidation through the development of the economy, integration with information systems. Concentrations of geographical and intersectoral development and business society, market infrastructure will be developed, and these clusters will become large associations.

M. Galushkina believes that the acceleration of cluster activities, in turn, will develop an innovative economy. The competitiveness of the region's economy is largely due to the availability of innovative regions with high efficiency. In our opinion, innovation clusters should be identified as the core of innovative regions and the locomotives of development. Buyers of innovative products will be offered a wide range of new technical and technological products. On the basis of such structural changes, "innovative nuclei" are formed and their distribution is observed, and "innovative poles" begin to appear. Under the influence of strong ties and relationships between them, "innovation clusters" begin to develop.

Under the influence of the cluster approach, the region enters the stage of innovative development, as a result of economic activity, the clusters undergo processes of concentration and cooperation. Specialization and localization processes can be cited as one of the main

reasons for the sustainable development of clusters. These processes are formed on the basis of the interrelationships of clusters, and it is necessary to improve the horizontal and vertical development of clusters.

At the same time against the background of active development of clusters is human capital. This is a high level of mobilization of human capital, and as a result of this process, the level of mobilization of human capital is determined. Based on the following results, clusters form highly innovative human capital;

First, the competitiveness of the labor market will develop, highly qualified specialists will be selected from among the workers, there will be competition among highly skilled workers for jobs with good conditions;

Second, there will be an increase in the number of highly skilled workers in the labor market, an increase in the number of highly skilled workers in clusters, and the same process will occur in industries;

Third, research centers will be established within the clusters, which will strengthen the process of specialization, as well as accelerate the process of economic growth.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, it can be said that ways to develop innovations in the development of the economy, as well as to improve innovation mechanisms have been developed. On the basis of these developments, the development of regional economies, innovation clusters as the core of innovative regions and the locomotives of development are presented. On the basis of such structural changes, "innovative nuclei" are formed and their distribution is observed, and "innovative poles" begin to appear. Under the influence of strong ties and relationships between them, "innovation clusters" begin to develop. The application of the North American policy of "fixed-purpose investment - stabilization of the competitiveness of entrepreneurs" in the country as "investment in the development of small business" meets today's requirements. In addition, for the regulation of investment processes in the Republic of Uzbekistan, in our opinion, the Italian type of regional planning provides for the regulation of investment processes in the development of individual sectors of the economy, for example, disparities between regions; It is also expedient to use in the context of Uzbekistan a method aimed at eliminating the disparities between industry and agriculture: the degree of stratification of the population and other cases.

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