

State-private business as the instrument of the organizational and economic interaction in the knowledge cluster

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Abstract

The effective tool for the development of an emerging economy of knowledge will be the mobile integrated network structures, in particular knowledge clusters. Intrinsic characteristics of clusters, the kernel of which is scientific and educational institutions are considered in a review. It is offered that the state-private business in Russia will be the effective instrument of the organizational and economic interaction in the knowledge cluster.

Keywords: *cluster; knowledge cluster; knowledge economy, state-private business.*

1. Introduction

A transition to a new economic model – the economy of knowledge which is based on the generation, diffusion and use of knowledge involves the corresponding transformation of forms of conducting economic activity. It concerns, in particular, such a network structure as clusters which possess unique opportunity to generate new knowledge, business ideas, scientific and technical development and technologies, using productive partnership of scientific, educational and enterprise structures. The fact of presence of any type of clusters of scientific or educational institutions is undoubted but if the cluster covers a hi-tech production and increases its competitiveness, scientific institute or university (higher education institution) become a kernel of this kind of a cluster. That is, in our opinion, a special type of clusters gets a special role in the conditions of progressive development of knowledge economy. Scientific and educational institutions act as its kernel. The purpose of functioning of any type of clusters consists of the realization of territories' key competences (Tyutyushev of et al., 2011), the increase of competitiveness and innovative activity of the organizations (Volkov and Malitskaya, 2012). In modern conditions of the Russian economy the researches directed on the identification of the tools promoting effective functioning of this type of clusters gain the special importance. It acts as the purpose of the real research.

2. Materials and Methods

The researchers' scientific articles and monographs of a phenomenon of "knowledge cluster" act as the information base of the research. The methods of dynamic information systems' theory, in particular, a method of two-level triadic decoding is used (Razumov and Sizikov, 2003;

Razumov, 2007), for the specification of the concept “knowledge cluster”, “state-private business”. The specified methods received an application in modern scientific researches for receiving new knowledge and formation of categories’ system for the description of absolutely different subject domains (Aksyutina, 2014; Boush and Razumov, 2011; Boiko 2013; Kozlova, 2012; Ryzhenko, 2010). The authors also took into account the experts’ theoretical approaches considering the features and mechanisms of knowledge clusters’ functioning.

3. Results

On the basis of the content analysis of the concepts used by different researchers for the description of a phenomenon of special type of clusters in which scientific and educational institutions play the predominating role the previous research conducted by the authors allowed to choose the term which bears the most exact semantic loading - “knowledge cluster” (Culatta and Richard, 2012; Vanyurikhin et al., 2011; Tieman and Rüdiger, 2009; Anistsina and Natalia, 2010). As the category of “knowledge” reflects the result of the process of studying reality, recreates it in the consciousness of a person in the form of representations, scientific laws and theories adequately. Such a term was used by M. Porter and his coauthors at the description of Massachusetts’ knowledge clusters the leaders of which are the Massachusetts and Harvard universities (Porter et al., 2010). The use of the category “knowledge business cluster” can be seen in the work of Boush G. D. (Boush, 2009) where it is emphasized that is the object creating knowledge, satisfying certain public requirements. In our opinion, three basic categories can be allocated in the phenomenon “knowledge cluster”: elements, products, processes (figure 1).

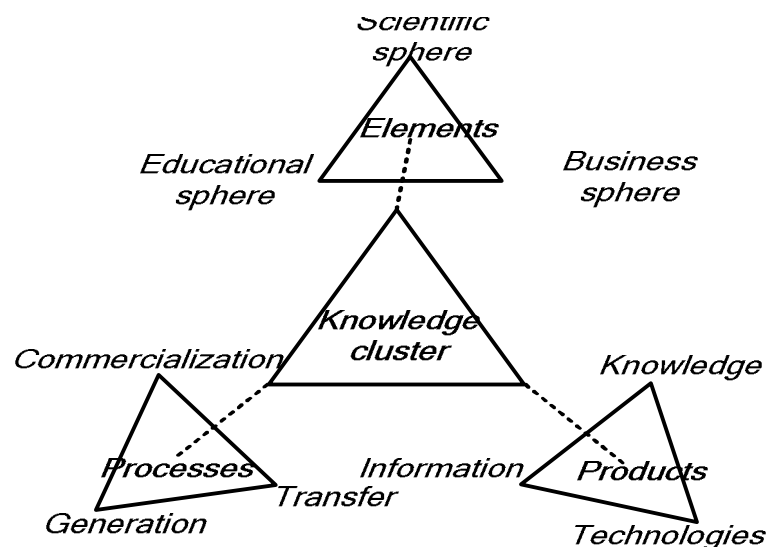


Figure 1 – The model of a definition of the category “knowledge cluster”

The elements of knowledge clusters are understood as phenomenon components – spheres of human activity, the captured clusters of this type, such as scientific, educational, enterprise; the products are the knowledge, technologies, information produced within the specified fields of the activity; specific processes – the generation, a transfer, commercialization of knowledge, information and technologies realized in clusters of this type. The definition of the knowledge cluster received the following meaning: the integration of the educational, scientific and enterprise spheres founded on the processes of generation, transfer and commercialization of knowledge, information and technologies (Petruk and Boush, 2015).

The analysis of the world experience of functioning of the most successful knowledge clusters showed that the effective instrument of interaction’s regulation of scientific, educational,

enterprise spheres is the partnership between the state and private businesses. However, in our opinion, such a form of strategic partnership of the state and non-state sectors of economy as state-private business is the most expedient for the knowledge clusters in the Russian conditions.

4. Discussion

In general sense business is the business and initiative independent activity which is carried out on the risk and directed on the receiving a profit. The state business forms a special type of business activity which is carried out within a public sector and it is connected with the participation of public industries in the production and sale of goods and services. It is especially necessary in remunerative branches which aren't of interesting for the private capital (Doynikov, 2000). Private business is an elementary form of business in the form of individual business where the businessman answers for the obligations by all the property belonging to it.

The main difference between the state business and the private business consists in the priority of the purposes: the main goal of the state business is the solution of various social and economic tasks but not maximizing profit as in the private business.

In our opinion, it is expedient to carry out the organizational and economic interaction in the knowledge cluster between scientific, educational and enterprise structures by the means of such a form as state-private business. This form represents a set of approaches and forms of the implementation of business activity on production of goods and services on condition of obligatory mutually beneficial cooperation of the state and private sectors of economy for the purpose of the solution of social and economic tasks, and also the development and the support of small and average business. (Baldina, 2013).

As in the knowledge clusters as it was mentioned above, one of the products is knowledge which can have applied value (which always causes the interest in the private business), and fundamental value (only 3% of basic researches are used in practice), the financing of which can assume the state. Therefore the support of their functioning has to be carried out on the basis of state-private business.

5. Conclusion

So, the executed research gives the grounds for the following conclusions:

- the economic importance of the use of knowledge increased very much now that it leads to structural and high-quality transformations in the mechanism of economy's functioning;
- there are new types of clusters which authors allocate as knowledge clusters;
- the effective instrument of regulation of organizational and economic interaction of scientific, educational and enterprise structures in the knowledge cluster it is expedient to carry out by the means of such a form as state-private business.

There is no enough experience in the implementation of effective interaction between the state and private businesses in scientific and educational spheres in Russia that is an essential obstacle of realization of the course declared by the Government of the Russian Federation on modernization. Therefore, in our opinion, the perspective directions of the further research are the development of functioning of state-private business' mechanisms, the distribution of risks and rights for the results of scientific activity at the equal participation in financing of researches by the state and private investors.

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