

The Role And Role Of Innovative Clusters In The Context Of Economic Digitalization

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Abstract – This article develops scientific and practical developments on the establishment of innovative clusters in the era of digitalization of the economy, ways to develop them, solving existing problems in the field.

Keywords – Modern economy, world economy, globalization, innovation, integration, technology, cluster, specialization, growth poles.

I. INTRODUCTION

The competitiveness and effective functioning of the modern market economy is in many respects closely linked with the processes of economic change, news, innovations, scientific changes, the application of the achievements of scientific and technological progress in practice. Modern forms of development of economic sectors include the development of innovative activities and the widespread use of forms of economic integration and cooperation in various sectors of the economy. In the context of integration of the country's economy into the world economy and globalization of the world economy, the widespread use of modern forms of innovation in all sectors and industries of the economy is required.

The process, which has a special place in the economic development of the world economy, is formed by the introduction of new economic concepts, the production of new high-tech computer-information products in the economy, the mass production of science-intensive products. Under the influence of changes in the investment climate, the development of competition, changes in attitudes to human capital, the support of innovative development of the economy, a system of industries producing high-tech products has developed.

II. MAIN PART

The organization and acceleration of the development of innovation clusters as effective mechanisms of economic development under the influence of innovative innovations in agriculture of the country. The first scientific developments on innovation were made by J. Schumpeter in the twenties of the twentieth century. It is also called "news diffusion". On the basis of changes in the world economy since the end of the twentieth century is the formation of new management systems in the economies of countries, the creation of a "cluster system" of production, including geographically close enterprises and organizations that serve them. "The cluster has developed the German economy and emerged as an engine of economic growth within the European Union. Showed a high level of growth in the Finnish economy"[1]. It also states that "more than half of all organizations in the U.S. economy operate on this model."

"Cluster is a French term that means paw, head, tie, group, gathering, stable in Uzbek. Cluster selection is also represented as a method of research. The essence of the cluster is reflected in Alfred Marshall's theoretical views on the "integration of specialized

industries in separate regions" in his book "Principles of Economics" (1890) [3]. "At the same time, a cluster is a combination of several identical elements that can be considered as an independent unit with certain characteristics. For example, a cluster is a unit of a topic or a set of search results belonging to a class of relevant elements of a statistical population. A cluster is a group of geographically adjacent companies (manufacturers, suppliers, etc.) and related organizations (educational institutions, governments, infrastructure) "[4].

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research on the study of clustering theory and its implementation in practice is growing rapidly. The multifaceted effectiveness of cluster theory has led to the formation of various methodological approaches. In particular, M. Porter's "theory of competitive advantage" is one of the most effective types of cluster activities. As a result of specialization of firms means vertical and horizontal location on the basis of geographical localization processes, M. Enright, S. Rezenfeld, P. Maskell and M. Lorentsen's "concept of regional clusters", A. Marshall's "theory of industrial zones", P. Bekatin's "Italian industrial districts. M. Storper's "ideal" regional cluster theories were developed, and theories such as "cluster chain compatibility" were also included in this group. The above theories show that a cluster is a system that combines the activities of educational, scientific, technological, economic and other service entities in the region as a highly effective way to ensure a competitive advantage for producers. The "cluster" of J. Dunning, K. Briman, Schmidt, J. Humphrey sees the institutional system that defines the basis of the economy as a system of interacting institutions. B.O. Lundwal, B. Johnson, B. Asheim, A. Isaacson - it is emphasized that the evolutionary development of the cluster must go through a number of stages. The theory of clusters has been studied by Russian scientists Yu.S. Artamonova, B.B. Khrustalyov and others, and many projects have been developed for implementation in practice. The formation of these theories and their practical significance implies that enterprises achieve efficiency as an innovative strategy to increase the competitiveness of the country, industry and enterprises. "The Theory of Growth Poles Developed by Perru. His idea is dedicated to the point of growth, the center, the poles, and usually this idea is most effective in areas where the economic space is less formed, with a large production capacity. A large industrial enterprise will be located in such a region in a settlement with a favorable economic and geographical location, taking into account various factors and conditions. As a result, a growth center will be created." In modern practice, free economic zones, small economic zones, technopolises, technoparks are created on the basis of the theory of growth poles.

While the formation and development of cluster theories is to increase the efficiency of enterprises and firms in the economy in interdependence and interdependence to the cluster, clusters are a group of interconnected agricultural enterprises located close to each other in geographical space, resulting in stable socio-economic relations there will be significant positive changes in their activities, and the competitiveness of the products they produce will increase, the quality of products will increase. According to the practice of applying the cluster theory to increase the competitiveness of the region, industry and enterprise, a cluster is a group of geographically neighboring, interconnected enterprises and related organizations. Also, clusters are communities that form a single technological chain of closely interconnected industries, creating opportunities for increasing the competitiveness of manufacturing enterprises. As M. Porter evaluates the cluster, the cluster is considered an effective organization, develops under the influence of specialization factors, develops vertically and horizontally under the influence of geographical localization. Reducing the cost of production on the basis of local resources will minimize the demand for inventories. The deepening and expansion of the cluster depends in many ways on the mutual competition of the organizations within the cluster.

According to VP Tretyak, cluster participants concentrate across sectors or geographically, which enhances the efficiency of sectors of the economy. Through concentration, specialization is formed, a short specialization process is formed. The cluster forms a quasi-integrated structure, which consists of independent small enterprises in the legal form, in which enterprises retain control over their assets.

A.N. Asaul, on the other hand, sees the cluster as one of the various manifestations of a business entity association, an association of large enterprises that interact with each other. Socio-economic aspects are studied on a large scale. V.V. Pechatkin and S.M. According to Gaymalov, the cluster is a group of geographically and technologically interconnected and competitive enterprises. A set of enterprises that have a significant share in domestic and foreign markets, the main purpose of which is to compete with each other using innovative innovations based on world standards of products and services through the specialization of products and services.

According to SN Mzulev, a cluster is a complex geographical interconnection and the activities of related companies in a separate shell. It performs a variety of functions, has a strong internal specialization, is based on a high level of cooperation, has vertical and horizontal connections and operates on the basis of the laws of a market economy.

In our view, a cluster is a set of enterprises located in a particular region or space, with strong mutual cooperation and collaboration with each other, fairly competitive with each other, quickly learning and adapting to innovative innovations. This system can be applied to all areas and has a universal feature. They will need to be grouped based on industry and industry characteristics. Collaboration between clusters may not always automatically affect the development of innovations.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

If we study the results of the above research, the attitude of employees to work and labor in such clustered enterprises will change, opportunities for increasing labor productivity and production efficiency will be created as they have a direct relationship to suppliers, information, services. In clustered enterprises, labor productivity is up to 1.5 times higher, and wages are up to 30 percent higher. Those who work in a clustering system are constantly becoming a type of creative activity that tends to create innovations, and the more they are encouraged, the higher the desire to produce innovative products. In the process of saving the economy from crisis, especially at a time when traditional methods of economic development are not sufficiently profitable, it is important to put into practice the theory of "cluster" in the organization of business on the basis of innovative systems. The role of the state in the formation of clusters plays an important role. Initially, the clusters were set up solely because of competition, primarily in the modernization of multinational companies, but in recent years the governments of many countries have been helping them with a significant impact on this process.

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