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STAGES OF FORMATION OF INNOVATION CLUSTERS IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES AND THEIR ECONOMIC ESSENCE

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Abstract. In the article, the approaches to the concept of "cluster" in the economic literature are widely covered. Also, together with foreign economic literature, the opinions presented by the authors of local literature were analyzed.

Key words: cluster, competitiveness, composition of clusters, innovation, innovation cluster, industry, discovery, state, economy.

The formation and development of clusters in the country's economy is an effective mechanism for accelerating foreign economic integration and attracting investments. The inclusion of national clusters in the chain of global added value creation allows to increase the level of the national technological base, to ensure the international competitiveness of the enterprises included in the cluster, to increase the quality and speed of economic growth, and to ensure the financial and economic stability of oil and gas enterprises. From this point of view, it is appropriate to analyze the concept of "cluster" and its economic essence.

There are many approaches to the concept of "cluster" in the economic literature. In particular, M. Porter understands a cluster as geographically close interrelated companies and related organizations that complement each other and operate in a certain field (educational institutions, public administration bodies, infrastructure companies).

French scientists I. Tolenado and D. Sole uses the concept of "filers" to describe a group of technological networks. The formation of filers is explained by the dependence of one branch on another in terms of technological level. Thus, "filers" are very close to the concept of "cluster" in terms of meaning, so their development is the establishment of technological connections between sectors and sectors of the economy.

Some economists consider the concept of "cluster" as a territorially limited form of economic activity within similar industries, usually connected to one or another scientific center and closely interacting with each other to ensure competitiveness.

T. Roeland and P. Hertoglu considers the concept of "cluster" as a vertical production chain, networks formed near the main firm and connected through the interaction of supplier-buyer, buyer-supplier, common channels of purchase and sale.

The composition of clusters is a set of independent interrelated business entities that interact and complement each other based on generally accepted norms and rules of business management aimed at achieving higher efficiency from cooperation. The main aspect of the composition of clusters is that each participant uses a common market environment and operates under conditions of mutual competition. In such a process, the role of innovation and its economic significance will increase even more. In particular, M. Afanasev and L. According to Myasnikova, it is desirable to introduce an integrated logistics framework within the clusters, mainly for innovation and interaction with the external environment in the entire chain of value creation.

The above approach was developed by economist A.V. Expanded and interpreted by Biryukov as follows, that is, an innovative cluster is a purpose-oriented group of enterprises formed on the basis of business and scientific ideas, training centers of highly qualified specialists. After all, today, 80-95 percent of GDP growth in industrialized

countries corresponds to the weight of new knowledge directed at the organization of production, equipment and technologies.

A scientist A.F. Rasulev was one of the first to conduct research on cluster development in Uzbekistan. His main idea was to create a national cotton cluster, which is considered a strategic branch of the country, and he scientifically and practically justified this cluster. But based on the analysis, it became clear that the scientist did not consider the clusters in terms of innovation harmony.

Y. Schumpeter was one of the first in foreign economic literature to establish the structure and essence of innovative processes. He introduced the concept of "innovation" into the economic theory and characterized it as the stages of the life cycle of the result of scientific and technical development: invention (discovery) - innovation (implementation) - imitation (taking a model)., such components as design, production, marketing, sales, and service are schematized. Such a correct innovation chain (science - technology - production - consumption) reflects a simple model of the analyzed processes.

The innovative model corresponds to the theory of "technological growth", such an idea can be seen in the researches of Y. Mensch. In particular, he considers two aspects of innovation separately, that is: technological progress is the basis of innovative changes, and decline is embodied as a "loop on the slope" of innovative activity.

At this point, if we touch on the definition and economic importance of innovation in the economic literature, we can see different approaches: innovation is a process in which discoveries or ideas gain economic meaning; innovation is all the processes from the idea to the finished product realized on the market; innovation is the result of scientific research introduced into production or discoveries that are fundamentally different from their peers; innovation is the final result of creative activity in the form of a new or improved product realized on the market, as well as new or improved technological processes used in practice.

Innovative development is interpreted from two points of view, in particular, for enterprises that are not considered the main type of activity, as a tool that provides their strategic advantages, and as a product with specific scientific, scientific-technical and other results that are used as a basis for the introduction of innovation in other industries, that is, as a type of activity.

The level of innovative development directly depends on the entities implementing it. Subjects of innovative development can be grouped as follows. In particular, "state" - establishes the institutional conditions of innovative development and encourages it, "science" - is a source of innovative ideas and new technologies, "economy" - the introduction of ideas and technologies for consumers, united enterprises (firms) that produce products and provide services, company, etc.) is embodied as.

It should be noted here that the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5264 of November 29, 2017 Decree "On the establishment of the Ministry of Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and dated November 30, 2017 No. PQ-3416 Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the establishment of the Ministry of Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" implementation of a unified state policy aimed at comprehensive development of society and state life in the field of innovative and scientific and technical development of the country, increasing the intellectual and technological potential of the country, indicators of its efficiency in innovative activities on the basis of assessment, determining the main directions of development of relevant industries and sectors that require the introduction of advanced technologies at the first level, coordinating the activities of state management bodies, research and information-analytical institutions and other organizations on the issues of

introducing innovative ideas, developments and technologies, as well as set as a goal and task to be considered the only customer of state scientific and technical programs and projects implemented by scientific research, education and other institutions. This, in turn, by foreseeing the far future, taking into account the long-term scenarios of the country's development, developing innovations, applying them to the construction of the state and society, as well as determining the strategy for the development of priority and promising directions of scientific research and advanced technologies that ensure the development of society and the state tasks lead to strategic and advance planning to ensure the rapid development of the economy, taking into account the rapidly changing world environment. In order to ensure their speedy implementation, 2018 was declared by our country's president Sh.M. Mirziyoev as the "Year of supporting active entrepreneurship, innovative ideas and technologies". It is not for nothing that our government implements the above measures through centralization.

At this point, in our research, the enterprise is taken as the subject of innovative development. The economic importance of innovative development has been scientifically covered in the following areas: forecasting ; state management of scientific research and development ; management of research and development in enterprises ; analysis of investment projects ; production management (organization of production) ; price formation and regulation of tax policies ; increase competitiveness.

Uzbek economists A. Rasulev and R. Alimov was approached based on the specific characteristics of the country and economic sectors, and the directions for encouraging innovative development were widely disclosed.

The share of innovative active companies in the structure of industrial enterprises operating in today's developed countries is high. In particular, this indicator is more than 50 percent in some countries of the European Union and more than 30 percent in the USA. Also, today the US controls about 97% of the patents registered in the world. In the last 20 years, the volume of intellectual property export has increased 3.5 times . Here the American researcher F. Jansen's comments are noteworthy. According to him, it is emphasized that innovation is "the highway that ensures the company's progress and continuous growth" and that it should be considered as an important tool for ensuring the country's economic growth . Economist E. According to Denison's calculation, the share of the innovation factor in the economic growth of developed countries was about $\frac{2}{3}$. Increasing the share of innovation in the composition of economic growth factors and expansion of production capacity provides qualitative manifestations of economic growth. At this point, we pay attention to the urgency of forming clusters in the oil and gas industry. The problem of forming clusters in the oil and gas industry is based on the creation of an interdependent chain of processes, starting from geological prospecting, extraction of resources, their transportation, storage, processing and sale of finished products. If we look at the composition of this chain one by one, the participation of large enterprises that perform each task embodies a "living class".

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