

## THE EVOLUTION OF THEORETICAL RESEARCH IN AREA CLUSTER FORMATIONS

© 2010 D.D. Ismagilov\*

**Keywords:** a cluster, theories of economic development, territory, competition, the subject of economy, interaction.

In this article the author considers the evolution of scientific research of the development of economy. The advantages and disadvantages of the theories are analyzed. The basis under the theory of competitive advantages of M. Porter is revealed.

Each historical period is marked by various theories of effective ways of external interaction of national economies, and of the intraregional organization of firms, and the distribution of efforts and potential with the greatest effect. While analyzing the theories of effective economic development, it is possible to divide them into the following groups:

- A. Theories paying attention to the spatial organization of the subjects of economy;
- B. Theories considering communications and interaction of separate groups of the subjects of economy;
- C. Theories which study economic categories and activity of the subjects of economy;
- D. Combined theories.

Group "A" is presented by the theory of placing (localization) and the theory of industrial zones. According to J.Tjunen, V.Launhardt, A.Veber, V.Kristaller, A.Lesh, A.Marshall, the major factor is the arrangement of the enterprises near cities and agglomerations.

Such approach has certain drawbacks as the important role in the achievement of end results is also played by other agents of the market. Despite a number of advantages, the considered theories cannot be recognized as a basis of the development of economy as they do not consider such factors, as competition, innovative development, and international trade.

The next group of theories is represented by the theory of national innovative system, the theory of development blocks, and the theory of sectors.

In this case the attention is mainly given to the interaction of groups of subjects of economy. It is considered that the domination of economy of any country in a separate sphere, such as space, genetic engineering, electronics will forever provide a stable consumer demand and well-being of the citizens of this country.

Other theories attribute the development of economy to the means of development of a separate block (group) of subjects which will develop subsequently other parts of economy.

It is possible to name the basic drawback of these theories: the absence of the description of

the mechanism, or way of achieving the desirable interaction of the subjects.

The theories united in group "C" pay special attention to the formulation of laws, axioms of the development of economy. In group "C" there are both theories whose conclusions became a rule of housekeeping, and theories of free application.

However, the effective development of economy is impossible if we keep to a unique approach, having rejected all the others. The program of development of the country is always based on the positions of several theories, making up a uniform complete policy. But at the same time the central place in the development programs is occupied with one general theory supplemented by others, not contradicting it.

The basic theories that have been applied in some countries, are united in the group of combined theories - group "D". Group "D" is made up by the theory of poles of growth and structures with straight lines and feedback, the theory of territorial and production complex, the theory of a techno polis and the theory of competitive advantages.

The distinctive feature of the considered group of theories is the approach based on the positions of the economy of institutes. Perhaps, the best theory of this group is the theory of competitive advantages of M. Porter. In cluster theories the placing theory, the theory of industrial zones, the techno polis theory, the theory of territorial and production complex, the enterprise theory, the theory of poles of growth, the theory of national innovative system find the reflection here.

Unlike traditional approaches, the clusters approach allows managing subjects and the government to understand, what efforts are necessary for the maintenance and development of competitive directions of business, what exactly requires attention and where to invest.

In our opinion, the theory of competitive advantages is the theory directly adapted to market conditions of the development of economy and answers all the calls of global integration.

*Received for publication on 31.05.2010*

\* Damir D. Ismagilov, post-graduate student of the Bashkir State University. E-mail: fed\_urist@mail.ru.