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**PROBLEMS OF FORMING OF CLUSTERS ARE IN RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

To date clusters are the most progressive forms of organizational co-operation between the enterprises of different patterns of ownership. Clusters are widely widespread in countries with a highly developed economy, and in developing countries are the speed-up means of achievement of world level of development of production. Hereupon in home practice aimed to adopt experience of foreign countries. Clusters began to be mentioned in federal and regional projects, but,

nevertheless, many belong watchfully. In spite of the well-proven efficiency, many behave to the clusters watchfully. Therefore on a way to innovative development of economy, it is necessary to expose essence and role of the created clusters.

The English word of cluster has a few values – (1) vine brush, cluster; (2) concentration, accumulation. First in economic science this term sounded in 1930th [1, p. 496]. The founder of cluster theory is Michael Porter. He defined a cluster as group of interactive on certain geographical territory companies functioning in a certain sphere. Also M. Porter assumes placing of cluster both within the limits of one region or city and on territory of a few nearby countries [2, p. 12].

Basis of cluster is an association of enterprises.

An association will give to the companies of advantage, such as:

– To join efforts with colleagues simpler and less expense, what to extend an own production;

– To grow short cost and risk scientific and technical and о designer developments;

– A competitiveness will rise at the market due to mutual support;

– In the process of collaboration new ideas that will get development and application afterwards will be created;

– Joint standards, and standardization, will be produced - one of important factors in development of business.

But, except benefits, there are problems that prevent to active activity of cluster. Row of problems impedimental to forming of cluster in Russian Federation:

1. Bad being informed about activity of cluster;

2. Question of distribution of income, and also fear of theft of intellectual property;

3. Brain drain.

For overcoming of these problems it is necessary to accept next measures:

1. Activity of cluster must be maximally transparent. Charter, terms of entry, reports on activity of cluster must be in open access.

It is required more often to conduct the thematic meeting for an exchange by experience and information about activity of participants of cluster. Coordinating advice will manage work of cluster, to watch the use of technological, financial resources. Informative accompaniment of cluster and his initiatives will be required also. Positive experience of foreign countries and information about realizable projects, seminars, web-portals about activity of cluster and catalogue of technologies, would convince the companies of benefit from participating in activity of cluster.

2. A cluster can create the certain organ of legal help.

A trust is an unchanging element of functioning of any cluster. A trust can be formed by means of complex of actions:

To engage in realization social and commercially projects;

To expose financial indexes;

To conduct regular measures for all levels of management;

To form a general culture.

3. Creation and observance of agreements between companies into a cluster.

The most effective decision of this problem – is this creation into organization of favorable terms, those personnel wanted to remain in a company, and he did not have a desire to examine other alternatives.

There is a problem in thinking and perception of clusters and cluster politics, as in Russia they are folded by not business, as it is accepted in the west. Therefore companies perceive the new form of economy very watchfully and do not hurry to participate in her.

It is necessary also more careful to study foreign experience in area of support, development, organization of forming and functioning of clusters in different industries of economy. It is needed to pay attention to absence of single cluster politics at federal level that limits development of clusters considerably.

**Literature:**

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2. Smorodinskaya N. Territorial innovative clusters: world reference-points and Russian realities, 2014. – 12 p.

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