

UDC 338

Regional features of innovation in the economy

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Abstract

The main features of the branches of specialization are the scale (large volumes) and production efficiency. The agricultural sector plays a crucial role not only in the production and export of products, but also in influencing the placement of productive forces, as this industry performs the role of the center in the region, which attracts auxiliary servicing and other complementary industries. Innovative processes in agriculture have their own specifics. They are distinguished by a variety of regional, sectoral, functional, technological and organizational features. State support of innovative activity is a set of measures taken by public authorities of the Russian Federation and public authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and the legislation of the subjects of the Russian Federation in order to create the necessary legal, economic and organizational conditions, as well as incentives for legal entities and individuals engaged in innovative activities. The creation of conditions for the innovative development of the agricultural sector in the region is one of the most important factors contributing to the competitiveness of the Russian regional socio-economic system and increasing the level and quality of life.

For citation

Dalakov A.M. (2019) Regional features of innovation in the economy. *Ekonomika: vchera, segodnya, zavtra* [Economics: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow], 9 (2B), pp. 301-306.

Keywords

Innovation, implementation, economy, region, development.

Introduction

Innovative development of agriculture in the region involves the effective use of scientific and technical potential, the integration of science, education and production, technological modernization of the economy on the basis of innovative technologies. The solution of this complex problem requires the creation of appropriate conditions: the appropriate infrastructure of innovation or a set of material, technical, legislative and other means that provide information, expert, marketing, financial, personnel and other services for innovation.

Innovations in practice in agriculture are understood as the use of new varieties of plants, breeds of farm animals, production technologies in the fields of crop production, animal husbandry and processing of agricultural products. In a broader sense, innovation is the end result of innovation, which is realized in the form of a new or improved product sold on the market, a new or improved technological process used in the production and processing of agricultural products.

Innovative breakthroughs in agriculture are associated with the achievement of three interrelated goals:

- ensuring food security;
- resource saving;
- ecological and social well-being of rural areas.

The essence of innovation process in agriculture

The innovation process is the transformation of scientific knowledge into innovation and includes the following stages: "science – technology (technology) – production – consumption". In agriculture, the innovation process involves a constant flow of turning research and development into new or improved products, materials, new technologies, new forms of organization and management and bringing them to use in production in order to obtain effect. Innovative processes in agriculture have their own specifics. They are distinguished by a variety of regional, sectoral, functional, technological and organizational features. Conditions and factors contributing to the innovative development of agriculture are the availability of natural resources, significant scientific and educational potential, capacious domestic food market, the ability to produce environmentally friendly, natural food.

At the same time, at the present stage of economic development, science and innovation in agriculture in Russia remain in low demand.

The analysis of the socio-economic situation of Russia in the agricultural sector in recent years shows that outdated technologies, plant varieties, imperfect methods and forms of organization of production and management are used here. The number of samples of newly designed mechanisms for automation of agricultural work has significantly decreased, the intensity of the process of development and introduction of innovative equipment and technologies of agricultural production by large farms and small farmers has decreased. Modern farms prefer, at best, to buy imported equipment and introduce foreign technologies, but most of the enterprises use rather worn-out and obsolete equipment. All this exacerbates the degradation of the complex industries, leads to an increase in the cost and low competitiveness of products, hinders the socio-economic development of rural areas, dramatically reduces the quality of life in rural areas [Pellegrino, Piva, Vivarelli, 2015; Sarasini, Hildenbrand, Brunklaus, 2014].

Measures for the transition to a new level of agricultural production should be significantly complemented by projects to create a single environment that stimulates the innovative transformation

of agricultural areas, using the most modern technological opportunities for human development and its effective use. It is very important that the entire complex of infrastructure accompanying modern business in agriculture be formed [Mann, Watt, Matthews, 2013].

The extremely low activity of innovative activity is connected, among other things, with the imperfection of the organizational and economic mechanism of innovation development. There are no proven mechanisms of implementation activities, the system of scientific and technical information corresponding to the market economy, there is no proven effective scheme of interaction of scientific institutions with implementation structures.

The main source of funding for basic research in agriculture at the moment are public investment.

Financial support of scientific, scientific and technical, innovative activity is carried out by the Russian Federation, subjects of the Russian Federation by means of financing of the organizations performing scientific, scientific and technical, innovative activity, including target financing of specific scientific, scientific and technical programs and projects and innovative projects. Financial support of innovative activity can be carried out both by state support funds and funds for support of scientific, scientific, technical, innovative activities, created by legal entities and (or) individuals, i.e. non-state funds [Lenger, Taymaz, 2006].

State support of innovative activity is a set of measures taken by public authorities of the Russian Federation and public authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and the legislation of the subjects of the Russian Federation in order to create the necessary legal, economic and organizational conditions, as well as incentives for legal entities and individuals engaged in innovative activities [ibid.].

State support for innovation is based on the following principles:

- programmatic approach and measurability of objectives in the planning and implementation of government support measures;
- availability of state support at all stages of innovation, including for small and medium-sized businesses;
- advanced development of innovative infrastructure;
- publicity of rendering the state support of innovative activity by means of placement of information on the rendered measures of the state support of innovative activity in the information and telecommunication " Internet»;
- priority of further development of innovative activity results;
- protection of private interests and promotion of private initiative;
- priority use of market instruments and public-private partnership instruments to stimulate innovation;
- ensuring the effectiveness of state support for innovation activities for the purposes of socio-economic development of the Russian Federation and the subjects of the Russian Federation;
- target character of use of budgetary funds for the state support of innovative activity.

The above principles can also be supplemented by the following:

Optimization of state support should be carried out "through the possibility of combining its various forms and methods of implementation, taking into account the characteristics of the subject of innovation, the stage of innovation, the results of scientific and technical activities used in the production of innovative products, the type of innovative products and other indicators" [Gailly, 2011].

The rationality of state support implies that it should completely exclude unjustified financing of similar innovative projects and programs.

Continuous improvement of forms of state support and ways of its implementation — the external environment is changing, innovative enterprises themselves are developing, this requires improvement of state support.

One of the main documents regulating the state support of innovative activities of agricultural enterprises is the State program and its subprogram "Technical and technological modernization, innovative development", the purpose of which is to improve the innovation of the agro-industrial complex.

In the process of implementation of this subprogram it is planned to solve the following tasks:

- encouraging the acquisition of high-tech machinery and equipment;
- creation of information support system of agriculture on the basis of formation of information resources and expansion of access of agricultural producers and rural population to consulting services;
- systematic training and retraining of personnel of agro-industrial complex;
- implementation of measures aimed at the implementation of the results of research work of agricultural science;
- stimulation of innovative activity and innovative development of agro-industrial complex.

The program notes that, despite the ongoing research work of agricultural research institutions of the Rostov region, the level of implementation of existing innovative projects and developments remains low. The level of technical and technological equipment of agricultural and processing industries remains low.

Agricultural producers are not sufficiently informed in the field of scientific research.

For 2013-2020 the program includes financing of the subprogram "Technical and technological modernization, innovative development" in the amount of 23.7 billion rubles [Cameron, Wasacase, 2017]. These funds are clearly insufficient, and this is the lowest level of funding out of all the sub-programmes of the state Programme. The share of the Federal budget allocated for the sub-programme in the total amount of funds allocated for the implementation of the State development programme for 2013-2020 is only 1.8%.

Lack of physical and moral deterioration lead to infringement of technology of work and agrotechnical dates. Innovative development of agriculture involves, of course, not only the renewal of the Park of agricultural machinery. This selection work, and the use of new types of fertilizers, and the use of innovative management methods.

Conclusion

Innovative processes in agriculture have their own specifics. They are distinguished by a variety of regional, sectoral, functional, technological and organizational features. Conditions and factors contributing to the innovative development of agriculture are the availability of natural resources, significant scientific and educational potential, capacious domestic food market, the ability to produce environmentally friendly, natural food.

Creating conditions for the innovative development of the agricultural sector is one of the most important strategic goals of the state policy, the achievement of which will ensure food security, improve the competitiveness of the Russian economy, the level and quality of life.

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Региональные особенности инновационной деятельности в экономике

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Аннотация

Сельскохозяйственный сектор играет решающую роль не только в производстве и экспорте продукции, но также и в эффективном размещении производительных сил. Эта отрасль занимает стратегическое положение в экономике любого государства, поскольку сельское хозяйство выступает в качестве основной производительной системы, обеспечивающей граждан продуктами питания и товарами первой необходимости. В данной статье рассматриваются особенности инновационных процессов в сельском хозяйстве, а также роль инновационных процессов в развитии сельского хозяйства. Автор отмечает, что государственная поддержка инновационной деятельности представлена комплексом мер, принимаемых органами государственной власти Российской Федерации и органами государственной власти субъектов Российской Федерации в соответствии с законодательством Российской Федерации и законодательством субъектов Российской Федерации.

Федерации в целях создать необходимые правовые, экономические и организационные условия для юридических и физических лиц, занимающихся инновационной деятельностью. Сделан вывод о том, что создание условий для инновационного развития аграрного сектора в регионе является одним из важнейших факторов, способствующих конкурентоспособности российской региональной социально-экономической системы и повышению уровня и качества жизни населения.

Для цитирования в научных исследованиях

Далаков А.М. Regional features of innovation in the economy // Экономика: вчера, сегодня, завтра. 2019. Том 9. № 2B. С. 301-306.

Ключевые слова

Инновации, внедрение, экономика, регион, развитие.

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