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THE ROLE OF INNOVATIVE - PRODUCTION POTENTIAL OF THE RUSSIAN NATIONAL ECONOMY

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Abstract

In this article, the authors disclose the role of the innovative - production potential of the Russian national economy, on the one hand, as an innovative capacity component, and on the other, express the maximum production possibilities with efficient technological combinations of available resources for the purpose of generating income. The relationship between such categories as "production", "real sector", "production factors" and "production resources" has been established. At the same time, the production of the real sector is an important category that ensures the formation of economic goods and the satisfaction of human needs, the creation of a material base for the national economy of Russia. However, to ensure the production process, both resources and production factors are needed. There are differences between these categories. Resources include tools that are used in accordance with the nature of the production process in different combinations and lead to different results. Factors of production are the resources actually used in production in a certain combination with the aim of obtaining concrete results. Different classifications of resources and factors of production, which are the beginning of the production process, are proposed. It is emphasized that the value of innovative products in the national economy of Russia is one of the key indicators for measuring innovative - production capacity.

Keywords: innovative - production potential, production, real sector, national economy, production resources and production factors

Production, which acts as a process of formation of economic benefits, forms the material base of the national economy. In the production of products,

a person influences the objects of nature, transforms them into a form suitable for meeting different needs. The beginning of production is the available resources owned by society. In the economic theory, different categories are used (Fig. 1), characterizing the production of the real sector [1] and innovative - production potential, such as "production resources" and "production factors". There are differences between these categories. Resources are means that can be used in the production process in different combinations and, in accordance with the nature of the production process, they lead to different results.

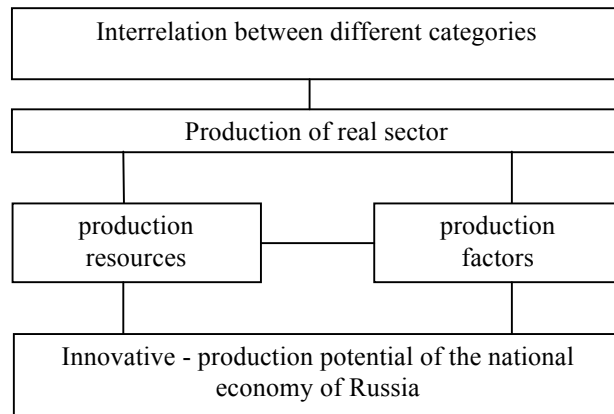


Fig.1. - Convergence between different categories

Factors of production should be understood as resources actually used in production in a certain combination in order to obtain concrete results. Resources, that is, expenditures on research and development, are the material basis of the production process, its expenditure component, and are characterized by what needs to be applied, and not what needs to be produced as a result of the production process.

In economics, there are different classifications of production resources. The significance of certain production factors changed as the transformation from pre-industrial to post-industrial society. Initially, the primary production factors played a key role, namely: natural resources and labor. In the conditions of an industrial society, the main factors were taken by such factors of production as capital and entrepreneurial abilities, in addition to which they also allocate land and labor in economic science. In economic theory, the last two factors of production (land and labor) are natural factors that are not the result of human activity. Capital acts as a secondary factor, in the form of a set of economic benefits formed internally in the economic system and accumulated by the activities of people used in the production process. Capital includes both basic and current production assets, as well as non-

productive funds, personal property of citizens, etc. In turn, labor resources in economic theory are represented by physical activity aimed at the production of economic goods, the provision of services. Entrepreneurship acts as a special factor of production, which includes both choosing the best method of combining the three key factors of production, which also involves the use of initiative, ingenuity, and risk assessment in the organization of effective production.

In economic science in a postindustrial society, the key importance is attached to the information, organizational, economic, and environmental factors that are directly interrelated with the results of the activities of the subjects of the scientific and high-tech subsectors. Therefore, science currently in the national economy of Russia can act as an industrial resource, since it has a direct impact on the level of production efficiency. In the postindustrial economy, conditions have been created for the organization of interconnection for scientific - technological and innovative - production potential. At the same time, labor resources are represented not only as a workforce, but also as a complex of individuals' abilities, conditioned by the quality of education, professional skills and specific individual factors characterizing human capital and forming the human resources potential. Therefore, part of modern scientists and economists believe that an important factor in the economic growth of the national economy is human capital, the conditions for its formation, and therefore the human resources potential. The presented classifications of factors of production are not permanent, since historical transformation indicates a change in the theory of factors of production.

At present, scientists continue to refine and refine the classification of factors of production. So, J. Doroshenko among modern factors of production allocates the basic and turnaround production assets, natural resources, economically active population, information [2]. From the point of view of A. Ogarkov [3], it is necessary to single out labor resources, including labor and personal factors, as well as material factor, including objects and means of labor, land.

At the present stage, in our opinion, such intangible factors as information, science, human capital, and, consequently, human resources, scientific and technological potential should play a key role in the national economy of Russia. These factors are of an innovative nature and should bring additional benefits. Participating in the production process, innovative components become resources. At the same time, the results of the activities of the subjects of the scientific subsector become resources in the production process. This fact proves the hypothesis of a two-sided convergence of costs and results based on the author's complex approach to research and evaluation of innovative potential. The potential and actual degree of application of available resources is determined by the level of all components of the innovative potential of the national economy of Russia [4], the predominant

activities in its structure, the interaction of the real and financial sectors, and the specialization of Russia in the world economy. On the other hand, these factors of production, affect the content of the concept of "innovation - production potential".

In the opinion of the authors, the innovative and productive potential of the Russian national economy, on the one hand, is an important element of the innovation potential [5], and on the other it characterizes the maximum - limiting and potential production opportunities for real sector actors, expressed in the presence of efficient technological combinations of available resources with the aim of the result. In this category, it is emphasized that the production potential is realized including if the market value of available resources, the production process is estimated with alternative combinations and production results, characterizing each of them.

Fully and objectively the results of innovative production potential, in our opinion, determines that such a key indicator as the share of innovative goods, works, services in total amount of shipped goods, performed works, services of industrial production. The use of this indicator to measure the innovative potential, it is recommended us in the first place, as it characterizes the capacity and the innovative activity of subjects of the real sector to produce innovative products to meet endogenous and exogenous demand, and secondly, shows how effective is the convergence between the subjects of science, technology and high-tech sub-sectors of the national economy of Russia, third, this ratio is a target indicator vision and Strategy of innovative development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2020.

In General, the dynamics of innovative activity of Russian enterprises of the real sector is considered to be positive for 2010 - 2016, in 2013 the value of innovative products in the national economy of Russia amounted to nearly 3.5 trillion rubles. The share of innovative products of the Russian enterprises of the real sector increased by 1.2% in 2013. Given the economic and political situation of sanctions, the import substitution strategy in 2017, in our view, is expected to further increase the share of innovative goods, works, services in the structure of Russian high-tech production. Growth of specific weight of innovative products, in part, through continued update and implementation of progressive production technologies employed in the national economy of Russia.

Therefore, the magnitude of the innovative - production potential of the national economy of Russia is a generalizing characteristic of the production capacities of the activities of the real sector entities within the entire state. Innovation - production potential depends on a set of resources presented at its disposal for innovation. Qualitative and quantitative indicators of these resources and their integration form the productive capacities of economic entities.

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Thus, the essence of this category is revealed as the innovative and productive potential of Russia's national economy and a direct relationship between such categories as "production", "real sector", "production factors", "production resources" and "innovation - production potential" is established.

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