THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT OF INNOVATIVE ECONOMY OF REGIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

Innovation is a complex economic and organizational process, which relies on the use of two types of potentials - scientific, latest technologies and equipment, on the one hand, and intellectual, related to the ability of management to introduce innovations at all stages of production and commercial activities, on the other. An important element of this process is its investment support - finding and rational use of significant financial resources. Attracting private, state or mixed investments with their specific reserves, which can compensate for the increased risk, provides access to a qualitatively higher level of management. Moreover, as the experience of many less developed countries has shown, a successful transition to an innovative model of the functioning of the national economy is possible only if it perceives innovation. Such a model would not be viable without reforming the economic environment as a whole based on a radical restructuring of the country's economic mechanism.

Kazakhstan inherited the economic regions created during industrialization and designed to develop large-scale mass production, and therefore have a centralized organization. In addition, large vertically integrated companies (VIC) in the post-Soviet period absorbed most of this production, which also affected the production and territorial organization of the regions. In the economy, the priority direction of innovative development is the formation of growth poles, which sets the researcher the task of the concept, their role in the region. The “Pole of growth” (“the point of economic growth”) is an agglomeration of enterprises concentrated geographically and distinguished by intensive innovation processes. The concept of “growth pole” was one of the first to be introduced into scientific circulation in the early 50s. XX century French economist Francois Perroux [1].

The essence of TPD among the branches of the economy is necessarily allocated propulsive (dynamically developing, leading) industries that stimulate the development of adjacent territories. They can develop both spontaneously and purposefully, by optimally locating the appropriate enterprises and creating favorable conditions for their economic activities with the help of state investments in infrastructure, subsidies, tax benefits, etc. Development centers - after rooting in the region of the propulsive industry, its further comprehensive development, as a rule, occurs automatically, due to the growing demand for production and other services, i.e., under the influence of the market economy mechanism. Stimulation occurs, first of all, due to auxiliary, additional and servicing industries), representing growth poles, and their concentration in certain areas leads to the formation of development centers. F. Perroux explained that the “dominance effect”, consisting in a qualitative change in the relations between economic units, leads to a “polarization of space” around the industry (“growth pole”), in which economic units behave as parts of a single whole (macro-units). Moreover, the “centers of growth” - the most promising enterprises - will "dominate" others - more traditional or "backward", predetermining the assumption that economic growth does not go everywhere, but has focal character (theory of unbalanced growth) [2].

Theoretical provisions on the poles of development are used in many countries in the development of strategies for spatial economic development. At the same time, the ideas of polarized development are significantly differently adapted for economically developed regions and new regions of economic development. In the first case, polarization occurs as a result of the modernization and restructuring of industrial and agricultural regions, the creation of advanced production facilities along with objects of modern production and social infrastructure. In the second case, the most characteristic growth poles are industrial units and especially territorial production complexes, which allow for the integrated development of natural resources, creating a technological chain of production along with infrastructure facilities. The main economic effect is achieved through concentration and agglomeration. If we consider research and theoretical approaches to formulations, we can note the following definition: “Poles of growth are the concentration of enterprises in certain areas where economic growth,
entrepreneurial activity, and the innovation process are highly intensive. Stimulating the creation and development of innovative enterprises within the poles brings industry, research and education closer together. ” In other words, growth poles are state-sponsored territorial-production associations with a regulated sectoral structure [3].

Most experts agree that the concept of “points of economic growth” should include a combination of four elements: - geographical and environmental conditions of the territory (region); - industries (the most promising and least costly for a particular territory); - enterprises (basic for industries in the region or simply stably functioning); in most regions of the country, the composition of priority types of activity is oriented today, as a rule, to already existing sectors and types of activities, which are traditionally implemented in the region, proceeding from the system of inter-territorial division of labor formed in the Soviet political and economic conditions [4] - programs (implemented in the region and suitable for further development). Consideration of the innovative potential of the region as an integral part of the socio-economic potential of the mesoscale economy, its target subsystem that performs specific functions, determines the need for its study as an object of regional management. There are a number of methodological approaches to assessing the innovative potential of a region. In our opinion, these methods of assessing innovative potential do not fully allow us to develop a mechanism for managing innovative activities in the region, but are only material for subsequent analytical studies. An objective assessment of the innovative potential of the region can be obtained by highlighting its elemental composition and establishing rational proportionality between the elements. An analysis of specific structural proportions will make it possible to make informed management decisions and choose specific areas of stimulation of one or another component of the innovative potential, depending on the goals and objectives of the region. So, to characterize and evaluate its interindustry relationships in the region, the following matrix can be used to assess the proportions between the components of potential in each industry of the region.

The growing importance of the regions of states in increasing the efficiency of the socio-economic and innovative development of the national economy contributes to the actualization of scientific research in the field of territorial development. The intensification of interregional imbalances in socio-economic development forms a whole series of structural and parametric contradictions, and therefore, there is an objective need to analyze the ratios of the main indicators of socio-economic development of the regions, identify the causes of the imbalances, and monitor trends in integration and disintegration processes. It should be noted that the uneven development of the regions characterizes any national economy, and even in countries with relatively complex economic development, economic dynamics often indicate the presence of both sectoral and territorial imbalances [5].

There may be many reasons for the lack of development of regions. Objective reasons are distinguished: natural differences in climatic conditions, prevailing resource base, reproductive structure, degree of urbanization, state of infrastructure facilities, etc. Subjective reasons arise due to ineffective, often conflicting political and economic decisions, imperfect methods and tools for implementing regional policies [6].

Under these conditions, the basic theories of regional development are of particular interest. The purpose of this study is a fragmentary review of the conceptual framework for the balanced development of regional economies in the context of the evolution of scientific views and developments of foreign and Russian researchers.

The founders of the theory of regional economics are the classics of economics - A. Smith and D. Ricardo. In their theories of absolute and comparative advantages, they noted the profitability of commodity exchange between countries specializing in the production of certain goods in the context of established economic traditions, available natural and human resources, thus substantiating the need for specialization of countries and regions. An analysis of territorial imbalances is presented in the works of I. von Tyunen, who is the author of the theory of agricultural standard. In particular, he proposed a model of localization of various types of economic activity around one settlement, focusing on the differences and functional interdependence of
the center and the periphery. The basis of his concept is differential rent of position (economic and geographical conditions) [7].

Thus, the author’s clarification of the concept “Formation of the growth poles of the innovative development of regions” consists in the following: - an economic (business) entity, industry or type of activity capable of diversifying, rationalizing the structure of the region’s economy and stimulating innovative development, which will give a synergistic effect that contributes to improving the quality of life of the population of a particular territory (subjects: state government agencies, clusters, technology poles, SEZs, technology parks, leading industry enterprises, banks, research centers, universities, intermediaries, transport organizations, private enterprises, science cities, business incubators, technology innovation centers, technology transfer centers, commercialization centers, etc. .). Thus, the innovative development of the region during the formation of the growth pole is based on the following principles, such as:

2. Due to the difference in socio-economic conditions for the development of the innovation sphere of each region, the unification of innovation processes throughout the country cannot be effective. The program for the development of innovation in a particular region should be carried out taking into account the specialization of the regional economy and the priorities for its development.

3. The principle of science-intensive production replaces the previous large-scale, standardized approach to its organization, increasing the ability to constantly update products and technologies is crucial in strengthening the nation’s competitive position in the world market. In such an economy, local alliances of scientists, entrepreneurs, and the local administration are a significant factor in achieving market success.

4. In a modern diversified economy, achieving high competitive positions is possible only with the concentration of all available resources within the framework of a specific specialization. Therefore, the development of innovation should be carried out with respect to the economic specialization of each region. In this case, one of the most important elements of regional innovation policy is the creation of conditions for the most rapid diffusion of technologies within a certain specialization.

5. The spatial proximity of the creators of “intellectual capital”, “technological resources” and business is crucial for the success of innovative activities, since the directions of scientific activity and business should be as coordinated as possible. Therefore, combining the efforts of all subjects of innovative activity within one region is a rational way of innovative development.

6. State regulation of innovation (legal, financial) should be built taking into account the characteristics of regional economies. A shift in emphasis in the management of innovative development in the region and the transfer of part of the rights to regional authorities will strengthen the tendencies for self-organization of regions. The governing influence on the innovative development of the region is provided by the state innovation policy.

7. The innovative development of the region is carried out in conditions of regional innovation environment.

8. The process of innovative development of a region is formalized by building a regional innovation system.

9. The innovative development of the region is based on the ability to innovative thinking and perception, both of an individual and of the whole society.

10. The effectiveness of the innovative development of the region directly depends on the regional innovation culture, that is a comprehensive system of motivation for innovation.

11. The ability of the region to innovative development is characterized by the level of regional innovative potential.

According to these principles, it is possible to build an organizational and economic model of the growth pole of innovative development of the region, taking into account the peculiarities of territorial and economic interests, the specifics and level of development of the region, the ratio of technological structures of the economy, in order to increase the competitiveness of the region’s economy as a whole.

We can state the fact that innovation is one of the determining factors in the long-term economic development of the territory and has a decisive influence in the creation of strategic plans and programs. State innovation policy - determination by the state authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan and
subjects of the goals of the innovation strategy and mechanisms to support priority innovation programs and projects [8].

In Kazakhstan, regions are the basis of the state economy, therefore, the concept of long-term development reflects not only general macroeconomic and social trends, but also development prospects at the regional level.

List of references

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