

## Scientific-Innovative Potential and Social-Technological Progress

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### *Abstract*

*The article is devoted to discussion of the issues of development of the innovation potential and the possibilities of its use for securing of economic development. The factors influencing on development of economic development as basic innovations are determined. Positive and negative features of functioning of innovation infrastructure with the purpose of securing of economic development are characterized.*

In conditions of the uneven development of social-technological progress and the economies of individual countries and the world system as a whole, Russia should switch over to the social-innovative accumulation of wealth, forming its social-scientific community by priority investment in new progressive technologies.

It is important to preserve the existing scientific-innovative potential and apply methods of state support and tax-privilege incentives for the implementation of the country's social-innovative policy, using the experience accumulated in developing countries, taking into account their errors and adopting progressive methods.

Naturally, Russian science and innovative sphere, which are in a bad shape today, are unable to make a scientific-technological breakthrough in all directions at once.

So far Russia can implement a programme of the accumulation of national wealth on the basis of the systems-interconnected development of the scientific-innovative, economic, financial, social, institutional and other spheres of the economy by forming (with the state support) a full-fledged market. For this purpose Russia should switch over to an innovative development path of the economy. This requires the will and organization of all branches of the state power and the restoration of the trust of the population.

Despite the emigration of its scientists and scholars, Russia still has a considerable scientific-technical potential concentrated in the aviation and space and defense complexes, skilled personnel, vast production capacities used only by 50 percent, especially in the engineering industry, high technologies, etc. Apart from that, it has all types of natural resources. Not a single country in the world has similar wealth.

There are unique scientific-technological reserves in Russia, especially in the aero-space industry (world priority is kept up in 17 developments, 20 high technologies correspond to the world standards, which comprise about 40 percent of world research in high technologies). About one half of highly-skilled personnel still works at scientific research centers. Neither Germany, nor Japan had such a wealth. But this unique human and intellectual potential for Russia's scientific and technological breakthrough may disappear if a discriminatory financial and economic policy continues.

State protectionism in socially oriented scientific and technological spheres should become the main trend of the social-innovative policy of the accumulation of national wealth. This should be affected through the restructuring of the budget and reorganization of the financial-credit system on market principles. The state should render support to the scientific-technological spheres where there are enough stocks and reserves. Investments should be challenged to the promising fields of science for the period of 20-50 years.

Social investments should be oriented to the human factor, primarily, the development of the national system of all-round education and upgrading of personnel, higher living and social conditions of the employees of the innovative sphere, science and education, universal accessibility of higher education, the creation of the adequate living conditions of the population, etc. It should be borne in mind that the budget is mainly formed by the means of the tax-payers therefore the state should take care to channel these means for the accumulation of highly intellectual human capital.

### **References**

1. Catalogue "The Golden Book of Russia, XXI century." ASMO-press, 2000.