THE NATIONAL WELFARE CAPITAL: POST-CRISIS MODEL OF SUSTAINABLE INNOVATION AND PROSPERITY-ORIENTED INCREMENT CLUSTER POLICY

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ABSTRACT

The theoretical and practical aspects of the national welfare capital increasing cluster policy new model are considered in the article in the context of contemporary socio-economic development focus on innovation. Achieved welfare level and the national economy subjects’ innovation activity level close linkages on the base of the organizations innovation activity level and Russian Federation quality of life parameters’ dynamics analysis are shown. The innovation-reproductive and rent-generating function of national welfare is exposed, necessity and real ways of national welfare innovative potential look-ahead analytical estimates methodology and tools’ revision in a context of globalization trends are offered, complex analysis of the results of system parametristic indication of the strategy of national welfare development in the innovation economic growth interests on the author’s set of instruments ground is conducted.

Key words: National welfare, innovation as a new form of combining industrial, intellectual and social resources; innovation rent; cluster policy model; national economy subjects’ innovation activity; expertly-analytical set of tools.

Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to base the necessity and to offer the real ways of national welfare as the integrated innovation-oriented economic development resource methodology and set of instruments revision; to expose the economic content as well as conditions, principles and factors of new national welfare model (which the innovative economic subjects interests coordinates) forming and its role in innovation economic growth valuing. The main research peculiarity is the first time complex approach using which multilateral system national welfare as the integrated innovation-oriented economic development resource from socioeconomic dynamics view indication allows.

Author’s approach novelty consists firstly in the theoretical basing of the heuristic necessity of four-sector national welfare model as the innovation-oriented development social-resource component into the state innovation economic trends management system integration. Regularity that the higher national welfare resources into the innovation economic growth factors conversion level the economic subjects innovative activity level growth promotes is exposed and empirically verified.
1. Intermediate results of stages of research

In a context of the modern economic development model the essence of national welfare is expressed in new aspects – it becomes not only the accumulated re-iterative reproduction process result, but also is converted into the integrated innovation-oriented economic growth resource-factor. This conversion is connected with world and national economic systems movement towards innovative knowledge economy, competition gravity center transference to the science, education, innovative activity sphere, non-material actives role in economic reproduction process increasing.

The resource-provided countries have the export-raw model of economy. Their development may be characterized in comparison with other countries by the rough, spasmodic rate, mainly caused by considerable raw materials prices and economic instability. Such development is inevitably accompanied by the problems which brake economic modernization and its social and innovative orientation. On the contrary, the development of the countries which realize the policy of human capital quality, national well-being, high technologies increment provides advantages in world socioeconomic evolution, raises competitiveness of national intellectual economy.

The obvious cyclic nonlinearity of the national economies innovative-focused development dynamic trends which is originally indicated by the national welfare accumulation – consumption relation is opened: accumulated national welfare becomes depleted during the period of stagnation, low rates of economic dynamics (as the result of its part mobilization for economic growth objectives), and, on the contrary, collects and creates the integrated basis of a long-term economy rising trend at the cost of the increasing add-on national income during the lifting period of high growth rates. It is substantiated that sizeable accumulated national welfare rate in highly developed countries creates the definite innovation-oriented economic growth stability stock, which decreases the depth of the depression in crisis [1, p. 145-150].

The national welfare innovative potential look-ahead analytical estimates modelling tools have to be based, due to the aforementioned facts, upon evolutional-cyclical, informational-innovative paradigm of the economic development theory and upon resource analysis, in accordance with which national welfare in the post industrial society plays the role of an integrated resource for the innovative economic trends. One witnesses not only a different nature of the input of national welfare into the reproduction process, but its various composition, i.e. apart from traditional material elements, which have cost measurement (revenue level, volume and structure of the personal consumption fund etc.), greater importance is attributed to its social elements – level and quality of education of the population, level of its health, housing conditions, degree of security within the society, quality of the social-ecologic habitat, social capital, social-economic mentality, condition of general and spiritual culture in the society, set of the symbolic benefits etc., which do not have market cost and, often, which have the nature of social benefits, i.e. they create general social conditions for fulfilment of a person, for creative freedom (fig. 1).
The national economy subjects’ innovation activity and the quality of life characteristics dynamics analysis revealed a strong correlation between them (table 1), what was the rationale for the quality of life management four-sector model development. The set of instruments integrates the analytical procedures of the quality of life innovative potential complex estimation in the space of the quality of population, material standards of living, the quality of the social and ecological spheres global coordinates as well as the innovative strategies of economic policy forming on the basis of the innovative effect evaluation. The distinguished four national welfare components just define the basic vectors of its accumulation at an initial reproduction stage. They form the potential of innovative economic dynamics rates increasing on the basis of national welfare resources converting into innovative economic growth factors.

The elaborated set of implements allows to analyze efficiency of the existing national welfare resource structure, to expose its limiting components and to form on this basis a strategy for a long-term economic policy, aimed at development of institutions, which increase national welfare resources competitiveness and the level of their conversion into productive sources of innovative economic growth.

A distinctive feature and advantage of the elaborated model set of implements is the possibility to use it in order to accumulate analytical information regarding the results and parameters of economic, social, ecologic strategies related to accumulation and increment of the national welfare resources with the view of achieving a higher national economic dynamics and to thus provide (as opposed to the traditional implements) a more adequate evaluation of the mechanisms used in the state economic policies related to support of the innovation-oriented economic development trends (fig. 2) [2, P. 98].
Table 1 – The pair correlation matrix of achieved national welfare level indicators and the level of economic units’ innovative activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Plant facilities’ innovative activity level</th>
<th>GDP&lt;sub&gt;PPP&lt;/sub&gt; per capita</th>
<th>Average life expectancy</th>
<th>Gini coefficient</th>
<th>Ecological sustainability index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plant facilities’ innovative activity level</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.442</td>
<td>0.393</td>
<td>-0.671</td>
<td>0.324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP&lt;sub&gt;PPP&lt;/sub&gt; per capita</td>
<td>0.442</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.585</td>
<td>-0.466</td>
<td>0.249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average life expectancy</td>
<td>0.393</td>
<td>0.585</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-0.346</td>
<td>0.241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gini coefficient</td>
<td>-0.671</td>
<td>-0.466</td>
<td>-0.346</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-0.227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecological sustainability index</td>
<td>0.324</td>
<td>0.249</td>
<td>0.241</td>
<td>-0.227</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first module implementation results which were revealed by the linear multiple regression model constructing showed that taking into account the Gini Index (monetary income differentiation indicator) and the Environmental Performance Index Human Development Index (GDI) changes the countries’ quality of life estimates (fig. 3).

Diagnostics effected on the basis of the set of implements with regard to the national welfare as an integrated resource of innovation-oriented economic development of Russia state-of-the-art within the global coordinates framework (fig. 4) and integral innovative effect of its increment showed that due to realized innovative welfare management strategies (including strategies of a higher level/quality of education and lower sickness rate of the population, higher buying power of its monetary income per person and lower level of poverty, development of the social infrastructure, higher social-territorial mobility and level/conditions of employment of the population, development of smaller business and greater freedom of entrepreneurs, creation of a dynamic information infrastructure and better access to technologies and science etc.), the indicators of the Russian economy subjects may be increased approximately by 1.5 times mostly by means of better social sphere quality [3, p. 34].

The innovative effect due to national welfare increment and its transformation into innovative economy resources indicators: level of economic subjects’ innovative activities, level of conversion of national welfare into innovative growth competitive factors, innovative rent capitalization level are the key parameters which characterize the proportions between accumulation and consumption of the national welfare resources state policy.
The quotients, calculated (with regard to Russia) with the view of proposed structural model empiric verification and reflecting the dependence between the dynamics of the innovative activity of the economic subjects parameters and the parameters of the national welfare resources (average expected lifetime, GDP_{PPP} per person, Gini index and ecologic stability index) showed that, within the integrated effect indicator among the four basic components of national welfare, greater importance is held by the social sphere resources which reflects the priority of social, socially-advantageous benefits – social capital accumulation sources reproduction.

These sources are characterized by such important properties from the point of view of the innovative growth as: positive network effects and their higher marginal utility in the course of their use; therefore, the level of the national welfare resources into factor sources of
Innovative growth conversion greatly depends upon the state of the social sphere – the elasticity quotient was 1.724 and the correlation quotient was 0.671, then, following the order of lower dependence one has the ecologic habitat quality – accordingly 0.463 and 0.324, quality of the population – 0.137 and 0.393 and the material life standards – 0.057 and 0.442.

In the course of interregional comparison of the conditions and existing limits for realizing the policy of state national welfare resources reproductive proportions between accumulation and consumption optimization, one detected a domineering correlation between the economic subjects innovative activity indicator and indicators of the achieved level of conversion. The calculations effected by the author according to special methods showed, in particular, the following typology of dependence of the features of the economic subjects innovative activity on the parameters of domineering kinds of national welfare resources (social sphere resources) into innovative growth factors conversion which determine the priorities of the long-term state economic policy: for an economy, which is characterized by a low, medium, high fully realized dependence of the features of the economic subjects innovative activity upon the parameters of the social sphere resources conversion, priority belongs, therefore, to the strategy of developing social infrastructure and higher level/quality of employment of the population, strategies of developing smaller business and greater freedom of entrepreneurs, strategies of easier access to scientific achievements and to new technologies, information infrastructure development (figure 5).
The detected innovative effects indicate the priorities of the social-economic policy, in which the main role belongs to investments into the innovative national welfare resources: housing conditions, social and information infrastructure, science, education, healthcare, culture etc.

Figure 4 – National Welfare as the Russian Economic Development Integrated Resource State-of-the-art Estimation

Figure 5 – Spatial strategic «developmental crystal» of Russian national welfare in the innovative growth interests

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\[\text{Composed according to the author’s set of instruments approbation results.}\]
2. Conclusions

The obtained results show that due to social conditions, factors and motives of behavior more important role, social capital resources greater importance, it is necessary to elaborate a harmonized systematic program of innovation-oriented long-term economic policy modernization and to create a favourable social-economic climate in the country on the basis of the existing national welfare.

In the present situation efficient mechanisms of balanced innovation-oriented economic development may be formed only on the basis of the state, civil society and business integrated efforts in order to achieve consistent expansion and rectification of opportunities for the representatives of different social, professional and territorial population groups via reproduction of the national welfare resources as a social benefit. This has to be reflected in the system of innovation-oriented long-term social economic development strategic management.

The national welfare resources will be realized in an efficient way within the framework of an innovative economy, only if there is a stable need for them from the reproductive process. The strategic task is to bring about long-term correlation of the national welfare resources demand and supply in the innovative development of the economy. The developed theoretical analytical tool allows to evaluate not only efficiency of accumulation and usage of the national welfare resources, moreover, it makes possible to determine the innovative effect due to a higher level of their conversion into the sources of innovative growth.

Bibliography:

