Agrarian Policy of the Region in Terms of Economic Development Innovation

Sergey M. Reznichenko[1], Nadezhda K. Vasilieva[2], Rustem A. Shichiyakh[3], Yulia M. Medvedeva[4], Yurii B. Mindlin[5]*

[1]Kuban State Agrarian University, Krasnodar, Russian Federation, [2]Kuban State Agrarian University, Krasnodar, Russian Federation, [3]Kuban State Agrarian University, Krasnodar, Russian Federation, [4]National Research Nuclear University MEPhI (Moscow Engineering Physics Institute), Moscow, Russian Federation, [5]Moscow State Academy of Veterinary Medicine and Biotechnology Named after K.I. Skrjabin, Moscow, Russian Federation. *Email: mindliny@mail.ru

ABSTRACT

One of actual problems of regional economies is the problem of the transition of inter-regional divergence and problematic regions to the model of "catching up" development, definition of the newest competitive domestic and world market, forms of development of the agrarian policy of the regional territories of the state. Being a successful model of public-private partnerships and interaction between businesses, agro-industrial innovative education economic level represents the source of competitiveness of the region increases its level of importance and implementation of global processes in the agricultural sector. The cluster campaign of agrarian policy created on the account of affirmative synergy effects of regional agglomeration, network effects, diffusion of innovations, able to act as an accelerator of socio-economic education development stagnated production processes of problem regions, prevent deprivation in rural areas. Plan for the development of agro-industrial economic cluster and the program of its implementation with the implementation of the comprehensive state support of innovative initiatives and education clustered development in regional areas. Thus, the imperative of ensuring the unity of economic space establishes the need for modernization of program target management of socio-economic development of problem regions, in rural areas the formation of cluster strategies and network models of cooperation in agro-industrial complex.

Keywords: Innovation, Economy, Region, Competition, Cluster, Complex, State
JEL Classifications: J43, O13, Q13, Q19

1. INTRODUCTION

The task of overcoming the recession in the region's economy, at a time when the structure of its formation, all processes are moving into the recovery period, you must make a decision that contributed to the increasing importance of major economic processes in the region in an increasingly competitive world market, at different levels of the domestic market for basic manufactured products, and in various spheres of economic activities. In this context, the transition from the model of "catching up" to models of "advanced" development is possible only by increasing competitive capabilities: The cultivation of unique varieties of products, the introduction of the right policies for the livestock

farming of the region and the overall agricultural potential of the region and state.

In the conditions of globalization of world powers, increase of competitors market, developing new varieties of products, breeding of certain breeds increases the competitiveness of the national economy and agriculture. This policy enhance the region's economy depends on the efficiency of competitive new forms of production organization and industrial clusters, which are understood concentrated on a certain territory a group of related companies; suppliers of equipment, components and specialized services; infrastructure; research institutes; universities and other educational organizations, mutually reinforcing each other and

strengthening competitive advantages of separate companies and organizations as well as the region's economy as a whole.

Cluster approach the implementation of innovative approaches in the system of economic process in the management of agro-industrial development of the region is realized in the form of cluster policy efficiency of existing firms in the industry.

In the world, on the territory of the main leading in this direction powers, we can distinguish two models in which cluster policy is carried out in the region's economy-liberal (US, UK, Australia, Canada), in which a cluster is regarded as a market body, and the role of the Federal government is removing barriers to its natural development, and dirigida (Japan, Korea, Singapore, Sweden, France, Finland, Slovenia), counting on the country's active participation in the establishment and development of clusters.

Statistics held in Russia cluster policy confirm the formation dirigistic model, which, in our opinion, the most effective in the modern Russian conditions and aligned with the main legislative base of the state and basis of local government regions and localities.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Theoretical and methodological basis for the writing of this article was the classics, economic and management publications in the definition of the innovative cluster, the understanding of agrarian policy in the field of innovative reforms and ways of formation and change of public sector agriculture, development of agricultural sector of the regions and their assistance on the economic shell of the state and the world powers. Special attention was devoted to the domestic and foreign scholars on the disclosure of major issues affecting the overall organizational formation of agricultural innovation clusters of enterprises and economic sectors, and economic processes of domestic and foreign policy activities of the innovation policy of the state and region.

The research methodology is built on the dialectical method, systemic and strategic approaches to analyze objects. Scientific provisions, conclusions and recommendations made in the article are based on the use of a range of methods of historical and logical analysis, comparison and synthesis, induction and deduction, economic-statistical method and expert evaluations.

The information base of the research were the laws of the Russian Federation, the official publication of the state statistics, bodies of management of social-labor relations in the sphere of innovation development of the cluster policy, territorial sector, International Labor Organization, thematic collections and reference books, information published in scientific editions and periodicals, Internet resources.

The main sources of information for writing this article is based on publications and reports, contemporary scientific approaches to research of features of development of agriculture, the agricultural associations in the region and the economy of the Russian Federation, as well as the works of domestic authors on

the organization and development of agro-industrial clusters and their role in the economic system of the Russian Federation. We used the methods of comparative analysis, groupings; a systematic approach based on the matching and comparison of theoretical and practical material and solve practical problems.

3. DISCUSSION

Implementation of the state agro-industrial cluster policy involves the development of strategies focused on the formation of clusters in the agricultural unions.

Economic development the basic processes of the domestic market of the agricultural sector, envisages by 2017, the increase in the gross domestic product, which would be impossible without the global system, the reform of key areas of economic and agricultural development.

The policy of reforming the agricultural sector of the economy is a complex system of measures for efficient supply of the formation of agricultural industry and related sectors, which have a unique specificity in the stage of transition to an innovative way of formation, which is caused by the necessity of increasing the competitiveness of agricultural production and food supply security of the Russian market and the integration of domestic production into the world economy (Huhrin, 2012; Silnov and Tarakanov, 2015; Ksenofontov et al., 2016).

Future the process of implementation of market policy reforms in agricultural policy of the economic sector of the country represents a complex of measures with separation of the main and priority directions for the supply of efficient formation of the agricultural sector.

Agricultural economics system of the Russian Federation is searching for a unique and perfect forms and methods of economic activity that will be most acceptable to the market structure of the country.

Modern approaches to innovative implementations in the agricultural policy of the regions and the country as a whole are based on upgrades and modifications for the development of the agricultural sector and require the development of new priorities for the establishment of an agricultural complex.

A major role in the formation and embodiment in reality of the strategic course of innovative education of the agrarian sector of economy of the region belongs to the state management apparatus. The government should find a balance in cooperation with private business to abandon the practice of excessive interference in business as small scale and large businesses (Il'Yaschenko et al., 2015).

Priority strategic directions of the formation of agro-industrial enterprises should be tailored to regional characteristics, state policy, among which, first of all it is necessary to allocate a high proportion of the rural population and the level of rural unemployment (Table 1). This allows you to define as priorities of

Table 1: The proportion of urban and rural population and unemployment rate in 2016, %

Country	The proportion of urban and rural population		The unemployment rate	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Russian Federation	73.7	26.5	6.4	10.8

the cluster policy of the state support of development of regional agro-clusters.

The development plan of the agricultural sector should also be based on spatial potential of development of the Russian Federation.

The possibility of translating the strategy of development of agrarian society has targeted programs that represent a way of achieving assigned in the strategy goals.

Of course, innovative activity in each region should be supported and regulated by the state. This necessitates the creation of federal and regional bodies that will coordinate regulate and, if necessary, the unified management of innovative activity in various sectors of the economy, including the agricultural use of the experience of developed countries.

The experience of state support of innovative activity in developed countries shows (Silnov, 2015) that the government should formulate innovative policies that will ensure the competitiveness of the agricultural sector of the economy (Moskalenko, 2015; Kobersy et al., 2016).

Therefore, the strengthening of innovative activities should occupy the central place in realization of state policy in the agro-food sector of the Russian Federation.

In this regard, in order to ensure innovative development of the regions and the country as a whole required the adoption of the federal law "On innovative activity."

It should be noted that most of the developed and implemented programs for the development of agriculture was front-covered the influence of socio-economic processes of large economic systems of a state or local-has been focused on improving the structure of cities, rural settlements or urban agglomerations.

Such programs are often done by way of budget co-financing of many disparate projects, but not as a means to supply progressive structural changes in the agricultural sector, the smoothing of social contradictions.

Effectively, in our opinion, is the program focal type, directed on formation of agrarian clusters on the basis of establishing a single orientation of agriculture, integrated development and use of territorial combinations of natural and economic resources, specialization and cooperation of production, territories and the competitive environment.

Research the state of the agrarian sector of the state, regions, settlements, market potential, competitive environment, allows us to identify the following potential agricultural clusters: A cluster for the production of meat and meat products, fruit cluster, the manufacturing cluster of wool products, the cluster of dairy products, etc.

Cluster structures occur in the institutional environment, characterized by certain qualitative properties that stimulate the clustering process.

Significant properties of institutions that contribute to the process of clusterization, is the significant level of competition, to encourage local entities to the integration interaction, and a high level of production concentration.

The prevalence of households in agricultural production of the state is evidence of the predominance of natural and small-scale production and the almost complete absence of competition between producers as a key element of the cluster forms of business organization. And so low competition and concentration of production plunged to a lack of a critical mass of members of agrarian cluster.

4. RESULTS

In this regard, important value is the development of small forms of managing in agrarian sector of the domestic economy. With this purpose, targeted programs are implemented, the States and regions, which determined the development of the peasant (farmer) farms to increase production and marketing of agricultural products through the supply conditions for the establishment, expansion and modernization of beginner farmers; organization of conditions for peasant (farmer) farms on the availability of financial resources; stimulation of transition of citizens, conducting a personal subsidiary economy, peasant (farmer's) economy.

In the course of formation and development of innovation activity of agrarian policy of the region and its impact on key economic processes must take into account the specificity of agriculture, its development trends and benchmarks (Sen, 2016). The main production processes based on the use of land, plant and animal sector ensures the unity of technology and biological processes that determines the relationship between economy and ecology.

Based on these main components of the agricultural policy of the region innovation activity should be based and be aimed at the supply of effective and efficient growth of economic processes, rational use and consumption of intensive resource-saving processes of agricultural production, bipolarization and ecologization of the production cycle, preservation of topsoil and other natural resources consumption.

Therefore, in the agricultural sector on a par with the already well-established areas of innovative economic activities, as well as with other types of innovation activity (organizational, social, industrial) is used selection genetic, reclamation-environmental and biotechnology-logical directions, which provide for the

formation and cultivation of new, not previously existing, highly productive and resistant to environmental influences of varieties and hybrids of plants and breeds of animals, the use and application of environmentally friendly and resource-saving technologies of processing of land and production of agricultural goods and the creation of biological resources to ensure conservation and protection of flora and fauna.

Specificity of the use of the most important definitions of the theoretical perception of the innovative capacity of the region to agricultural activities is also in the attraction of its main technological processes in the processes that occur in the environment-natural, in participating in the production process of organisms as well as other can be the object of innovative development of the agrarian policy and economic environment of the region.

Based on the established definition exists classification of innovative processes in agrarian sector of economy of region in clearly defined focus of operation, which relies on the account of specificity of both internal and external linkages agricultural industrial system and includes three groups of agro-industrial innovations (Polunin, 2013; Jose and Padmanabhan, 2016):
1. Innovations that are in their field use policies on the improvement of the production process;
2. Innovations that improve the interaction of internal processes of agricultural industrial system;
3. Innovations that improve the interaction of the external environment, the performance of agriculture.

State policy in the framework of the long-term target program of agricultural sector of regions and their innovative formation assumes a secure document on "Development of agriculture and regulation of markets of agricultural products, raw materials and food of the regions (2013-2020)" elaborated the sub-program "Innovative development and information security."

The main objectives presented in this document for 2013-2020 are:
• Supply effective-productive activities of executive authorities of the regions in the field of agriculture development and economic potential, as well as control of the markets of agricultural products, raw materials and food;
• Provision of advisory services to agricultural producers;
• Sustainable development of agricultural production with increase in production and processing of agricultural products, improvement of its competitiveness through the introduction of scientific developments.
• Development and implementation of the policy of creation of cluster of enterprises with introduction of innovative technologies to improve the economic level of the regions.

Basic policy for the maintenance of economically stable functioning of the agricultural sector determines the development of conditions that will encourage the process of agrarian clusterization in the future will make of a particular region or particular area of application of this policy cluster enterprises are the most attractive.

Many of the world's countries prefer to have as the main investor in the area of agrarian innovation and the economy of the region so-called venture capital funds (Zakharov et al., 2016).

The main activities of these firms maintain their small business is carried out by maintaining the policy risk of investing funds in innovation projects, not previously used in the production process in order ultimately to no small profit which can compensate for their previous and current failed investment (Myrzaliev, 2014).

For such functioning, not big on their activities and the sphere of dissemination of the firms flexibility and simplified system management apparatus, there is a wide scope of individual initiative actions that have the possibility of a flexible system of NTP, can be traced to the active involvement of its core business innovators and inventors with unique ideas to improve the processes that are acceptable in the field of agricultural policy. The policy provides a substantial performance of its core activities of venture capital firms.

Many of these firms, with the involved personnel with clearly defined and developed program implementation and development, bring not small contribution in economic development of the region, the main innovation of the agricultural sector, projects for the introduction and manufacture of completely new products, progressive technologies.

Therefore, this impact is currently funding venture capital firms actively takes its origins and development in many countries of the world, but also in the territory of our state, creating a large-scale joint ventures-cluster agricultural complex in the so-called special economic zones located in certain areas.

Improving the investment climate in the period of recovery growth primarily involves carrying out active innovative policy of the state contributing the greatest application of intellectual and scientific resources.

Effective mechanisms of innovation policy of development of agrarian fields in conditions of recovery growth are:
1. The establishment of the budget the minimum cost of financing of science and innovation and imparting to these articles a status protected;
2. The organization of innovation centers, such as Innovative Consulting Center, center for agrarian reforms, center of scientific and technical information, and the coordinating council on innovation, carrying out analytical studies of innovative possibilities.

One of the defining conditions for the establishment of agricultural cluster performs diversified structure of the economy.

Analysis of the structure of the manufacturing industries of the economy suggests that agricultural sector produces primarily products of low added value (Goryushkina et al., 2016). While in the Russian Federation total per capita production of branches processing agricultural raw material exceeds the volume of per capita production of agricultural products, on average across

regions, the economic results of the industries of food and light industry per capita, taking into account included in the price the added value behind the economic results of agriculture.

Agro-industrial cluster policy should be based on supporting those industries and sectors of the economy, which are able to give a synergistic effect and give an impetus to the independent development of agricultural entrepreneurship. This effect, in particular, provides transportation infrastructure, which ensures the reliability of the relationships between entities, and consumer access to products. Analyzing the agro-cluster as a form of institutionalizing of economic interests, should note their key role in the growth of the degree of employment the rural population.

A necessary condition for the clusterization in the agro-industrial complex of the state, in our opinion, should be a restructuring of the system of trade and distribution of agricultural products and food.

5. CONCLUSION

The most important feature of the modern period of development of the agro-industrial complex is the need for maximum acceleration of scientific-technical progress as a process of gradual, technical, technological and socio-economic renewal and improvement of agricultural production to significantly enhance its effectiveness.

Scientific and technical progress, in turn, is a decisive factor of stability of development of agro-industrial complex solutions to complex socio-economic problems of the village. Agriculture, as you know, is a fairly complex system consisting of different organizational and functional subsystems, and the production process consists of certain stages, and that determines a large diversity of factors of scientific and technological progress in the industry. Here are the following groups of factors: Biological, technical, technological, informational, organizational and legal. Within these groups of factors determines the various directions, among which are at various stages of development of production of them are determined by the priority that is decisive for this period.

A certain realization and implementation of the basic processes of the scientific-technical process is carried out through the realization of major innovative forms of economic development of the region, the providence of innovation course in the agricultural sector and the production, which allows in the future to achieve a positive effect.

Research conducted by many scientists give a reflection of what the conquest of innovation and their attainment in agricultural policy and its distribution contributes not only to maintaining a certain level of production, but also accelerates some of the processes of growing, processing crops that as a rule is accompanied by the acceleration of the final result-the profit of the manufacturer, thereby guaranteeing a stable financial position and economic stability of the region.

A comprehensive analysis of the socio-economic trends, the implementation of innovative projects in the development of the region and its core activities of the agricultural sector, namely the development of an innovation cluster in the agricultural sector in conditions of recovery growth on the basis of the diagnostic indicators of its efficiency and effectiveness, as well as the spatial potential for the development of agriculture of the Russian Federation, it was evident that, despite the presence of a number of factors which have a deterrent effect on the functioning of the agrarian sector, low competitiveness, poor investment policy in the domestic agriculture formed the background of the transition to the cluster model of development, which in turn contributes to a more progressive stage of development of agriculture and the sphere of its influence.

It is established that the formation of cluster-forming conditions will require active public policy, public impact aimed at increasing the level of competition and degree of concentration of production in the agricultural sector, improving the innovation component of the investment climate, diversifying the economic structure, promotion of industries and sectors of the regional economy, which are able to give a synergistic effect.

For the formation of the resource base for support of investment projects it is necessary to make a state a grace exposure and funding, aimed at the formation and functioning of agro-industrial clusters of the agrarian sector means the basis of a single investment system, including institutions such as mutual fund agricultural consumer credit cooperatives, funds for mutual financial assistance, agricultural leasing funds, venture innovation fund and the institute of mortgage lending.

Only these projects are innovative updates of agrarian policy of the region, its economically stable activities will allow for effective performance of agro-industrial clusters and high-level qualitative indicators, derived products, which will enable the region and the country to reach the world level of market relations to improve and increase their competitiveness, striving to achieve the specified level in the leading countries.

REFERENCES

Goryushkina, N.Y., Shkurkin, D.V., Petrenko, A.S., Demin, S.Y., Yarovaya, N.S. (2016), Marketing management in the sphere of hotel and tourist services. International Review of Management and Marketing, 6(6), 207-213.

Huhrin, A. (2012), Agro-industrial clusters: Russian model. Economics of Agricultural and Processing Enterprises, 7, 30-34.

Il'Yaschenko, D.P., Chinakhov, D.A., Danilov, V.I., Schlyakhova, G.V., Gotovschik, Y.M. (2015), Increasing strength and operational reliability of fixed joints of tubes by MMA welding. Paper Presented at the IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering, 91(1), 12007-12010.

Jose, M., Padmanabhan, M. (2016), Dynamics of agricultural land use change in Kerala: A policy and social-ecological perspective. International Journal of Agricultural Sustainability, 14(3), 307-324.

Kobersy, I.S., Khasiyeva, L.G., Yakhina, V.D., Ignatyeva, O.V., Goloshchapova, L.V., Shkurkin, D.V., Sadykova, L.R. (2016), Approaches to implementation of motivation as the complex conditions of increase of efficiency of social and labor relations: International experience. International Review of Management and Marketing, 6(1), 208-217.

Ksenofontov, A.S., Savon, I.V., Serba, V.Y., Shkurkin, D.V. (2016), Basics of modeling the probability of corporate borrowers' default. International Journal of Economics and Financial Issues, 6(1S), 14-18.

Moskalenko, A. (2015), Principles and problems of agricultural land rational use. Economic Annals-XXI, 5-6, 57-59.

Myrzaliev, B. (2014), State regulation of agricultural production. Herald treasury. Economic Series, 2, 3-9.

Polunin, L. (2013), Evaluation system study the competitiveness of enterprises in innovative regional policy. Socio-Economic Processes and Phenomena, 9, 7-12.

Sen, A. (2016), Some reflections on agrarian prospects. Economic and Political Weekly, 51(8), 12-15.

Silnov, D.S. (2015), Security holes in manuscript management systems. ARPN Journal of Engineering and Applied Sciences, 10(18), 7994-7996.

Silnov, D.S., Tarakanov, O.V. (2015), Assessing the stability of antivirus software and data protection means against erroneous outcomes. International Journal of Applied Engineering Research, 10(19), 40342-40349.

Zakharov, A.A., Olennikov, E.A., Payusova, T.I., Silnov, D.S. (2016), Cloud service for data analysis in medical information systems using artificial neural networks. International Journal of Applied Engineering Research, 11(4), 2917-2920.