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MODERN WORLD TENDENCIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE

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Volume 1

Modern World tendencies in the development of science
volume 1

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Prodius O. I.

PhD. in Economics, associate professor, head of the Department of Management, Odessa National Polytechnic University, Odessa, Ukraine

CONCEPTUAL BASIS FOR PROMOTING STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT OF INCLUSIVE INNOVATIONS

Introduction. The activation of globalization processes in the world economic system has become a decisive feature of the modern national economic development of Ukraine, characterized by the growing economic interdependence of countries around the world, changes in the dynamics of the world economic system, the emergence of new forms of organization and management with simultaneous escalating competition.

In the current context the strategic goal of the state is the qualitative management of innovation processes and their governmental stimulation, which is the determining factor of the competitiveness of national economies. The main content of the state management of innovation development becomes precisely the coordination of the teamwork of all the economic mechanism sections, pointed to competitive high-tech innovative outputs production. The result of this is meant to be a significant acceleration of country's economic growth and its economic competitiveness.

The world experience shows that favourable conditions creation for development and increasing efficiency of scientific and innovative activity is a priority task of the state innovation policy in developed countries, as the influence of scientific and technological and innovative spheres on the development and growth of the economic system acquires a decisive importance in modern times. The main mechanism for implementing the strategic goals of the state innovation policy is to stimulate scientific and innovation activity [1-3].

The innovative development problems are reflected in numerous publications by both national and foreign researchers, which is due to the increasing importance of innovation as an important factor in supplying the economic and national security of the country. Among foreign researchers this problem was developed by Y. Shumpeter, B. Tvis, K. Frimen, R. Foster, E. Mensfield, M. Porter, P. Druker, R. Uoterman. Among the national scientists the issues of theoretical and applied aspects of innovation development were studied by V. Aleksandrova, Yu. Bazhal, V. Vasylenko, V. Heiets, V. Hrinov, M. Danko, O. Datsii, V. Denysiuk, S. Illiashenko, N. Krasnokutska, B. Malitskyi, O. Mendrul, S. Onyshko, M. Pashuta, I. Pavlenko, S. Filyppova, L. Fedulova, D. Chervanov and others [4-9].

But despite the breadth of innovation problems disclosure, there is still a number of unrevealed issues, especially the issue of the state encouragement to develop the

innovative potential of the industry, its effective use in order to create sustainable opportunities for the country to strengthen its competitiveness and ensure a high level of national and economic security in the globalization processes context.

According to the data of 2017, Ukraine was on the 50th place among 127 countries according to the Global Innovation Index, which demonstrates a high potential for an innovative model of the country's economic development in general. At the same time, the quality of the state institutions in the innovations context is rather low (96 out of 120 according to the "government's efficiency").

According to the innovation development index of the agency Bloomberg in 2018 Ukraine lost 4 positions during the year, which congruences the 46th place in the ranking among 50 countries. Ukraine proved to be the worst in terms of labour productivity (the 50th place) and ranked the 48th place for technological opportunities. At the same time, it succeeded to be ranked the 21st place on the efficiency of higher education and the 27th place on patent activity.

In the Global Competitiveness Index for 2017-2018, Ukraine ranked the 81st place out of the 137 studied countries. Ukraine still holds quite high positions in terms of "higher, secondary and professional education" and "market capacity", but has a critical backlog in the ratings of the "macroeconomic environment", "institutions", and "business development". According the "innovations" sub-index, this year Ukraine has ranked the 61st place, that shows a fall of 9 positions compared with 2016-2017.

The indicators value of the innovative activity (the number of introduced models of new equipment, the number of inventions, etc.), as compared with 1990, decreased by 8-15 times depending on the economic sector. The most significant decrease is observed in technologically advanced industries, such as transport engineering, aircraft engineering, space industry, production of power equipment for seagoing vessels and so on. Ukraine is becoming a supplier of raw materials and products with little added value to foreign markets. It has lost its positions in the output of science-intensive products. Total volume of financing for innovation activity in 2012 decreased compared with 2011 and amounted to 0.81% of GDP. It should be noted that the impact of scientific and technological potential on acceleration of the country's social and economic development occurs only when the GDP intensity of science exceeds 0.9%; otherwise, the economic function of science is lost. In particular, in the USA has been taken the goal to bring expenses on research and development spending to the level over 3% of GDP to keep technological and economic leading position in the world. These investments are aimed at the breakthrough technologies development that will ensure the progress of the technological basis in the economy for the next decades [10; 11].

It should be noted that the innovation funding model in Ukraine, according to which the main investments volume in this sector is carried out by the state, does not

correspond to the current trends in the world [12; 13]. In developed countries innovation funding is mainly carried out by national and foreign businesses, in particular by transnational corporations (TNCs), whose role in the global innovation and investment process is decisive. The constant increasing in the range of activities and assets, the intellectual resources availability that receive TNCs as entities of the world economy define the preconditions for their leadership in creating innovations. In order to obtain scientific and technical knowledge and experience, TNCs organize strategic alliances [8; 9]. International scientific and technical cooperation promotes to increase the efficiency of using time and expenses for carrying out scientific developments. The policy of developed countries concerning international companies consists in using advantages thanks to which the country's competitiveness forms, that is particularly topical for high-tech industries.

Nowadays in the world's globalization conditions, effective innovative development of the economy is a prerequisite for the country's exit on the trajectory of sustainable high-tech development. Gradually the necessary preconditions for the transition to an innovative model of economic development are being created in the country – a legislative framework is being formed, small and medium innovative entrepreneurship is under the development, its infrastructure is under the development – venture capital, technology parks, business centres and innovative incubators, consultancy firms. However, the analysis of the scientific and technological development experience in other countries suggests that in order to transfer the economy to the innovative path, an inclusive involvement of all society members to the innovation activity in the context of guaranteeing security and equality, respect of human rights and freedoms of each individual are necessary.

The inclusive development concept sets aside that each economic entity is important, unique, valuable to society and has the capacity to meet its needs. The inclusive growth of the economy is a multi-factorial and multi-layered process, which basis is the economy of maximum employment and all subjects interaction in the context of humanitarian development of society.

The World Bank defines inclusive innovation as any innovative activity that helps to expand easy access to quality products and services, which creates and increases the opportunities for marginalized social groups to raise the finances. It highlights five distinctive features of inclusive innovation: acceptable access; sustainable production; goods and services that create opportunities to receive funds for livelihood; focusing on the marginalized social groups, especially people with disabilities [1].

Under “inclusive innovations” is perceived the creation and introduction of new quality products or services designed for and / or those who deprived of decent living standards (for example, for people with low incomes, people with disabilities, migrants, retired people, etc).

Inclusive innovation activity is based not only on technological innovations, but also on the work processes automation, delivery systems and innovations within business processes of cost saving and increasing access. It means that inclusive innovations can be developed on the basis of advanced research or using previously known technologies [2].

Inclusive innovation activity is primarily aimed at promoting access to basic goods and services and expanding economic rights and opportunities through efforts of creation, obtaining, adaption, digestion and acquiring of knowledge directly oriented to meet the needs of marginalized social groups.

All over the world inclusive innovations are used to improve quality and standard of living, increase the well-being of citizens, resolute socially significant and environmental issues. For that reason, equal attention should be paid to the social innovations implementation that promote the civil society construction capable of accepting and proposing innovative projects of different directions.

Thus, in the USA, the integral part of innovations realization and socially responsible business development are public-private partnerships, private and public initiatives implementation with the state support. The European Union is pursuing the policy of ensuring cooperation in the social sphere, aimed at campaign poverty and social inequality, as well as increasing the significance of this problem and recognizing the fundamental rights of people in distress, with the opportunities provision for such people to live and take an active part in public life. Priority areas include development and implementation of social innovation support programmes for vulnerable segments of the population based on the innovative technologies provision in education and training, and the provision of jobs that would enable them to employ the full working potential.

Inclusive innovation programmes should also include the creation of mechanisms that will encourage poor people to codevelop and improve inclusive solutions. As the World Bank noted in 2013, the returns from inclusive innovations will be more significant in the long run if developing countries strengthen capacity to develop their own inclusive innovative solutions in partnership with national, regional and global organizations in the innovations area.

Thus, it can be concluded that in the world practice inclusive innovation is an instrument for overcoming economic, environmental and social problems to combat poverty, coping with incomes inequality, increasing the living standards and quality of socially vulnerable social groups, respect for human rights, handicapped citizens' socialization, effective using of human resources. In the Western society the development and implementation of inclusive innovations is not only a task of the state, but also of entrepreneurs and non-governmental organizations. The development and implementation of inclusive innovation policies can help to achieve a more equitable,

sustainable and inclusive development. For including social goals in the strategy of innovation policy, it is necessary to study the people's special features with disabilities, the way they live and what they need to improve their existence; it is necessary to develop goals and strategies as to how encourage and implement inclusive innovation activities. It should also be emphasized that an important aspect of creating a harmoniously developed society is the full inclusion of vulnerable population groups in the state innovative development, which act as subjects unable to enter the meaningful relationship for their socialization and relations in the prevailing social economic conditions.

The desire to build a social state in Ukraine has led to new moves towards the social protection of people with disabilities, which implies the establishment of a holistic social security system, the adherence to international norms of law, which are followed by highly developed civilized countries. Changing moral stereotypes in our society has led to the awareness that it is society itself that needs to adapt to persons' with disabilities needs, and not vice versa. One of the fundamental tasks facing the national science in modern conditions is the methodological and instrumental support of the development and implementation of the strategy of persons' with disabilities social inclusion, which allows to take into account as much as possible peculiarities of their personality. These factors outline the problem of inclusion not only in social but also human dimension, related to the needs and interests of a particular individual, included in a particular social environment that ensures its social functioning and development. The main role in solving the problems of maximizing the use of persons' with disabilities potential is given to the state. It is it, that has to become the initiator and guide of the corresponding socio-economic policy. In order to attract people with disabilities to active work, it is necessary to create and implement a model of interaction between all institutions that implement policies for persons with disabilities. It is necessary to legislatively establish the norm, which provides for the reimbursement of employers' expenses employers for equipment, equipment of special workplaces for the employment of invalids at the expense of budget funds. It is necessary to ensure the persons' with disabilities inclusion in the overall flow of education, assistance in overcoming the geographical discomforts and economic differences. Independent life of a disabled person, like any citizen, is the right to be an integral part of society's life and to take an active part in socio-cultural processes, namely the right to freedom of choice and access to work and education, housing and public buildings, transport, means communication. Thus, today it is necessary to develop new conceptual approaches to the study of social conditions of persons' with disabilities self-actualization in the inclusive-integrative space of modern society, which is in the transformation stage, which would reveal the many-valued interaction of the object and subject, society and personality.

The methodical foundations of training for people with special needs are disclosed in the scientific works of domestic scientists. Thus, the concepts and models of people's with special needs training (D.Dikova-Favorska, G.Burova); methods of cultivating spiritual values for students with special needs (O.Horoshailo) were substantiated; issues of young people's with special needs integration (G.Pershko, O.Tarasov, S.Omelchenko); pedagogical conditions for the rehabilitation of students with special needs (M.Roganova, A.Shevtsov) are investigated; theoretical and practical aspects of social-pedagogical support, integration and socio-psychological adaptation of students with disabilities to study at universities are analyzed (M.Andreyeva, Y.Boginskaya, V.T.Kerklevich, T.Grebenyuk, T.Komar, V.Skrypnyk, M.Tomchuk). The theoretical and methodological foundations of of labor potential restoration's problem and the integration of persons with special needs are researched in works of O.Andreyeva, Yu.Blynkov, S.Vasin, O.Kolesnykova, A.Konovalov, N.Klushyn, T.Malyeyev, O.Malysheva, A.Makaryan, D.Nekypelov, D.Ryazanov, V.Safonov, I.Syrnikov, V.Tkachenko, Yu.Khaustov, S.Rykk. Despite many domestic and foreign scientists' achievements, problem of increasing the inclusive mechanisms' effectiveness, as an effective means of eliminating social exclusion of persons with disabilities, remains poorly understood [15].

Ukraine's integration into the global economic space requires the implementation of an effective model of innovative development, which involves not only the adaptation of economic, fiscal and monetary policy to the tendencies of the information-oriented industrial society , but also the dominance of such important factors as high technologies, knowledge intensity of production, human capital.

It should be highlighted that innovation and human development are closely interconnected. Thus, the basis of innovation development is a person's creative abilities: to create, develop, accumulate and use new knowledge in different spheres of activity. Human capital as a resource of the enhancing knowledge, abilities, skills and acquirements accumulated by a person, which increases in the process of its use in various spheres of social life, is an innovation development resource, that is, the resource of creation, introduction, use and growth of intellectual products of innovations as a factor of various changes in society in general and in its various spheres – industrial, social, cultural, etc., and at different levels: enterprise, industry, region, country, world economy. Human development as the carrier of innovative human capital is the goal of social and economic development as exactly the person is the creator, producer and end user of innovative products and services.

In the context of radical transformation of Ukraine's social economic system, particular attention should be paid to the continuance and development of the nation's labour potential as well as targeted actions to improve its quality.

Unfortunately, within the period of past two decades, Ukraine has rapidly lost some of this potential, which is due to the natural consequences of aggravating the demographic situation and the population's ageing, mass migration (often – latent in the form of “emolument”) of employees in various qualifications – from workers to highly skilled professionals, including in the field of science and technology. In addition, the loss of the labour potential part is associated with an increase in population's disability. Unfortunately, for our country, the problem of disabling the economically active population is updated every year (especially given the events associated with military actions in the ATO zone). The amount of disabled people over the past 15 years has increased by 8,7%. Nowadays 2,7 million people (or 6,1% of Ukraine's total population) have a disability. For comparison – at the beginning of the 1990's the people's number with disabilities in the country was less than 3% of the population (about 1,5 million people). Particular attention is needed by disabled people of working age, for whom the problems of rehabilitation, social protection are closely linked with the need to ensure their full socialization and effective employment [15-16].

That is why the issue of “inclusive” innovations aimed at improving the well-being of low-income and marginalized groups, in particular, from the viewpoint of their access to the basic public services (education, infrastructure, health care), is becoming more relevant. Inclusive innovation activity is aimed primarily at facilitating access to basic goods and services and the expansion of economic rights and opportunities by virtue of creation, obtaining, adaptation, mastering and disseminating knowledge directly oriented to meet the needs of the population's marginalized segments, which include disabled individuals.

A significant contribution to the study of innovation development in Ukraine was made by the national scientists O. Amosha, Yu. Bazhal, V. Heiets, I. Lukinov, M. Pashuta, A. Chukhno and others. The problem of the national innovation system formation is highlighted in the investigations of Ye.V. Morhunov, I. P. Topukh, L. Yaremko, I.V. Brykova. The works of such Ukrainian scholars as Yu. Bazhal V. Heiets Ya. Zhalilo I. Klymenko D. Pokryshka V. Semynozhenko, L.Fedulova are devoted to the creation and increase of innovative competitive advantages of the Ukrainian economy on the basis of effective functioning of the innovation system. In the scientific works of I. Verkhovod, N. Koliadenko, O.Leushyna, D. Marshavin, L. Fokas the main promotion directions to increase the competitiveness of disabled people were determined, and the ways of social and professional rehabilitation and adaptation in the labour market in the context of effective development of the innovative system were proposed.

So, most researchers consider that it is useful for the state to devise an innovative policy to enable disabled people to participate in the inclusive innovation activity, either as innovators or as users of innovations. It should be noted that the private sector is also able to help improve disabled people's living conditions, mainly in three ways: by creating work places and improving productivity, by meeting some of their needs as part of corporate social responsibility initiatives and by developing affordable goods and services that meet low-income consumers' needs.

It is rational to intensify disabled people's involvement in active work on the new municipal project initiatives development and the discussion of municipal and sustainable social development plans. Experience exchange with youth leaders from different corners in Ukraine and leading experts from near and far abroad and, thus, facilitate the formation of disabled people's Ukrainian network in the field of municipal planning with strong international contacts and links. It is necessary to improve the legal framework, state regulatory policy for establishment of conditions in creation affordable quality education, to promote disabled youth's creative and intellectual development; ensure employment and business development.

Labour activity is the main way of integration thanks to which a disabled person becomes a part of social and public relations, gets rid of a psychological barrier and asserts oneself as a person. Due to the existing restrictions such people experience various restraints in finding a suitable work place and need the legal support from the state. In practice the disabled people's employment assistance is a long and complicated process with a lot of obstacles. But the barrier-free environment creation, the law implementation on the jobs quota, wage increase, and raising the educational level for disabled people will help to solve the employment assistance problem.

In the Western society, the development and implementation of inclusive innovations is not only a state's task, but also of entrepreneurs and non-governmental organizations. The development and implementation of inclusive innovation policy can help to achieve more equitable, sustainable and inclusive development. To include social goals into the strategy of innovation policy, it is necessary to study the disabled people's characteristics, the way they live and what they need to improve their existence; it is necessary to develop goals and strategies on how to encourage and implement the inclusive innovation activity.

CONCLUSION

Taking into account the afore-named, the national innovation system improvement should not only ensure the formation of a knowledge-based economy, but also promote Ukraine's participation in the world innovative space as an equal partner. The inclusive development concept implies that each economic entity is important, unique, valuable to society and has the capacity to meet its needs.

The inclusive growth of the economy is a multifactorial and multilevel process which basis is the economy of maximum employment and interaction of all subjects in the context of the society's human development. Efforts consolidation of the scientific, governmental, society's business circles in the complex solution of methodological, strategic and tactical problems of the national innovation system formation is able to improve the innovative model of the country's development, to ensure an increase in the rates of economic growth, to accelerate and facilitate the processes of Ukraine's European integration in the context of inclusive innovation activity.

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