

# Research on Regional Policies for SMEs' Innovation and Entrepreneurship

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**Abstract**—Under the background of accelerating globalization, the advent of the era of knowledge economy, and the concept of sustainable development in the global context, the development of the world economy has become increasingly regionalized. Elements of global resources and the division of rapid changes at different levels, and more and more concentration in the region competitive. In response to this phenomenon, the current academic study of regional economic competitiveness are mostly deployed from the macro point of research, and has achieved many of the conclusions; people also come to realize that these macro research and conclusions, although very necessary, but not sufficient. Micro level to study the regional economic development and competitiveness, at least as important from a macro-level study and, even more important, because the micro-level forms the basis of regional competitiveness at national, provincial, city, etc. From the level of regional economic growth, analyzes the status and role of SMEs in regional economic development and structural adjustment. Regional innovation environment for SMEs were Xitongfenxi, and build a set of regional innovation research environment for SMEs in China.

**Keywords**—*Innovation and Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Regional Economy, Regional Innovation*

## I. INTRODUCTION

With the development of economy, the economic relations among all countries in the world are gradually moving towards the globalization stage of mutual penetration, horizontal integration, extensive cooperation and benefit sharing. However, globalization does not mean the disappearance of regional characteristics and differences in all regions. On the contrary, it has changed the understanding of industrial geography and regional economy, and thus the factors that measure the competitive advantage of a regional economy have also undergone great changes. In a globalized economy, new world division of labor is no longer national, but based on the competitiveness of the region to expand. Elements of global resources and the division of rapid changes at different levels, and more and more concentration in a region full of personality. The connotation of regional advantages has also changed. Intellectual resources have become the most important regional advantage, and traditional factors will be retired as part of the regional environment. Therefore, under the background of accelerating globalization, the advent of a knowledge-based economy, and the sustainable socio-economic background of sustainable thinking in the world, the development of the world economy has become more and more regionalized, making the study of regional economic competitiveness more efficient than ever before. Both have more important theoretical and practical significance. This paper emphasizes that the regional competitive advantage depends to a large extent on the implicit knowledge rooted in the region that plays a decisive role in innovation, systematically analyzes the regional innovation environment of SMEs, and builds a set of regional innovation and entrepreneurship for SMEs in China.

## II. THE DEVELOPMENT COURSE OF INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN CHINA'S SMEs

Innovative SMEs are the product of reform and opening up. If township and village enterprises are the great creation of Chinese farmers under the guidance of Deng Xiaoping Theory, innovative SMEs are the great creation of Chinese scientists and technicians under the guidance of Deng Xiaoping Theory. The development course of innovative SMEs over the past 20 years has gone through an uneven road and can be roughly divided into three phases.

The first stage is the gestation period, from the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee to the decision of the central government to announce the reform of the science and technology system in 1985. The Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh CPC Central Committee decided to shift its focus to focusing on economic construction.

The second phase is the development period, from 1985 to 1992. March 1985, the CPC Central Committee issued a "decision on reform of science and technology", affirmed the decision on personnel management of science and technology two: First, "allows groups and individuals to establish scientific and technical services Difangzhengfu To They manage and give guidance and help." Second, they affirmed the necessity of talent flow, pointed out that "the status of backlogs and waste of talents must be changed, and scientific and technical personnel must be properly flowed"; "In terms of personnel system, we must overcome 'left' Influence, to reverse the situation of excessive restrictions on scientific and technical personnel, the inability of rational flow of talents, and the lack of respect for intellectual work, resulting in a good environment for talented people and talented people." The decision also pointed out that "intelligence labor should be fully understood and evaluated. The value of creation." The discussion of these decisions has greatly encouraged scientists and technicians, and scientists and technicians have stepped out of high-rise buildings and deep halls to develop their market economy practices.

The third stage is the period of growth. From 1992 to the present, this is the time for the development and growth of innovative SMEs. Two major events took place in 1992, paving the way for the development of innovative SMEs: First, Comrade Deng Xiaoping made a major visit to the south and delivered an important speech. This talk clarified the issue of

“surname and social capital” and eliminated the development of small and medium-sized schools. Business concerns. Second, the 14th CPC National Congress was held, affirming the goal of developing a market economy, while innovative SMEs were originally market-oriented, and the goals of developing SMEs for innovation and entrepreneurship were completely consistent with the goals of China's economic restructuring. Compared with 1992, the total number of innovative SMEs increased by 2.5 times in 1997 when the 15th CPC National Congress was convened. The number of employees increased by 8 times and the number of scientific and technical personnel increased by 4 times. In 1997, the total income of SMEs in industry and trade was increased. , profits and taxes paid in 1992 are, respectively, 18 times, 14 times and 22 times.

### III. SYSTEMATIC ANALYSIS OF REGIONAL INNOVATIVE AND ENTREPRENEURIAL ENVIRONMENT IN SMEs

#### A. Legal and Policy Environment

In the external environment that promotes the growth of SMEs' innovation and entrepreneurship, the legal and policy environment is the most basic aspect. In the market economy, the role of the government is not to organize competitions on the court, but to establish a legal system, determine the rules of the game, and implement economic policies. Other external environment, sound legal and policy environment for innovation and entrepreneurship in small business growth to provide protection, and other external environment also affect the content and objectives of the Government SME policy. In the process of innovation and growth of small and medium-sized enterprises, the government should not only focus on creating a suitable mechanism for all kinds of talents, including technical talents and business talents, but also actively provide the easing for the growth of SMEs. Market access, market order, market system, corporate organization, and other legal or policy environments. From an overall perspective, it is also possible to establish a corresponding sub-indicator system from the legal environment and the policy environment.

#### B. Institutions and Social and Cultural Environment

The biggest difference with the traditional small and medium enterprise innovation and entrepreneurship, is that it is based on knowledge and technological innovation. However, this does not mean that as long as the full use of government's ability to mobilize resources, invest sufficient funds and manpower, and develop and introduce various high-tech technologies, it will ensure the rapid development of small and medium-sized enterprises or high-tech industries. It turns out that a series of technical innovation and ultimately link knowledge creation, dissemination and application, not just the logical evolution of technology itself, more importantly, institutional arrangements and environmental factors such as culture conducive to innovation. Therefore, in a certain sense, "the system is more important than technology."

#### C. financing environment

An innovative entrepreneurial growth of SMEs notable feature is the earnings risk from large to small and from small to big, this growth process determine its characteristics different from the general financing small businesses and large enterprises, the quality of the environment depends not only on its financing In the development of the capital market, what is more important is the perfection of the capital market financing mechanism. Specifically, the degree of development of the capital market in turn depends on the composition of the more, how much financing and financing structure of the financing of innovation and entrepreneurship opportunities for SMEs to obtain greater funds, and various financing channels and in various ways The country's share of financing is also not the same. At present, in foreign countries, financing channels for innovation and entrepreneurship of SMEs include financial institutions, venture capital funds, stock markets, second-board markets, and corporate bonds.

### IV. CREATE A REGIONAL INNOVATION ENVIRONMENT CONDUCIVE TO THE GROWTH OF SMEs' INNOVATION AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

#### A. Further Transform Government Functions, Innovative Area Of Environmental Policy.

##### (1) Strengthen the government's service function.

Governments at all levels must take responsibility for services as their responsibility , enhance service awareness , innovate service tools, broaden service areas, standardize work, and have high efficiency. The government's service functions should include: standardizing market order, protecting intellectual property rights, and maintaining fair competition; promoting the cooperation between scientific and technological cooperation between enterprises and research institutions and the integration of science and technology; providing incubators and pilot bases for the development of innovation and entrepreneurship for small and medium-sized enterprises. Financial support, etc .; Speed up the construction of information networks and provide various information services. For this reason, governments at all levels need not only to change their concepts, but also work hard to increase the effectiveness of policy measures and service levels, and ensure that various regulations and policies can be put in place.

##### (2) Establish and improve various systems that are conducive to innovation.

Such as venture capital management, intellectual property rights, technical standards, technical title assessment, results evaluation, award distribution, project bidding, government subsidies, government procurement, collection of taxes and fees. Formulate policies to actively encourage human capital, technology patents and other elements to enter the equity structure of enterprises, and implement new distribution methods such as holdings, stocks, and stock options for professional managers, technicians, and independent directors, etc. with more incentive features, and legally Protect it.

*(3) Promote technological system innovation.*

Institutions of higher learning and research institutes should start with reforms in the evaluation of titles, workload assessments, and distribution policies, and learn from the experience of foreign universities and research institutes in the development of production, research, and research, improve the evaluation system of scientific and technological achievements, and introduce scientific research achievements. Standardize and reward policies for the industrialization of research results.

*B. Gradually Establish and Improve Smes Innovation And Entrepreneurship In The Financial Policy System*

In light of the financing characteristics of SMEs' innovation and entrepreneurship, the following aspects are achieved in establishing and improving the financing environment.

(1) To establish a three-level credit guarantee system based on government financial funds, with professional guarantee institutions as the main body and commercial banks as the foundation for the province, city and county. Set up a provincial science and technology Guarantee Company to re-guarantee city and county science and technology guarantee companies. At the same time, it allows SMEs to use their intellectual property rights and orders as counter-guarantees to the guarantee agencies to explore and develop intellectual property financing businesses.

(2) Accelerate the development and standardization of technology property rights trading markets, vigorously develop equity transactions, encourage SMEs to innovate and start-ups through the use of "shells" to buy "shells," and other means of listing financing to expand shares ; strive to open up the second board market and resolve exit mechanisms for venture capital problem. It promoted the establishment of a provincial network of property rights exchanges and networked with the Shanghai Property Exchange, actively and steadily utilized the foreign property rights trading market, and opened up a technology property rights trading platform. Strengthen guidance, create conditions, and support risk investment institutions in corporate mergers and acquisitions, property rights transactions, and equity transfers.

(3) Do everything possible to broaden the financing channels, explore ways to absorb private funds into the investment field, and form an abundant private capital market. Financial institutions should improve financial services, actively carry out financial business innovations, increase credit varieties, reasonably determine loan terms, and increase credit input to SMEs for innovation and entrepreneurship. At the same time, encourage the establishment of private banks where conditions permit, with a focus on innovation and entrepreneurship services for SMEs.

*C. Construction and Improvement of Social Services and Efficient Market System*

Vigorously promote the socialization and industrialization of technological innovation intermediary service activities. Although government-funded public service agencies play an important role in promoting technological innovation, the number of these agencies is ultimately limited and it is impossible to meet the growing demand of SMEs. To this end, we must speed up the socialization and industrialization of technological innovation intermediary service activities, which is the fundamental direction of the development of technological innovation intermediary service system. Vigorously developing the private service system and promoting the development of private service agencies is an important aspect of promoting the socialization and industrialization of the technological innovation intermediary service system. Universities, research institutes, enterprises, and social organizations should be encouraged to establish various service agencies, encourage a group of scientific research institutions to develop into service-oriented science and technology enterprises, encourage scientists and engineers to carry out amateur consultation activities, and strive to promote the development of technological innovation intermediary service industries. To attract foreign science and technology intermediary agencies to set up branches in our province to provide market information, scientific and technological information, and talent information for science and technology SMEs, carry out strategic consulting, management consulting, scientific and technological consulting, technical intermediary, technology integration, technical training and technical diagnosis.

## V. CONCLUSION

With the transformation of the paradigm of the traditional industrial economy from the world-wide to the paradigm of knowledge economy, China has also begun to explore the individualization and diversification of regional economic development, and has emerged a number of personalized economic regions where the role of the market mechanism is fully utilized and innovation and entrepreneurship are active. . In the above process, innovative and entrepreneurial SMEs that have rapidly emerged with their flexible operating mechanisms and strong desire for innovation have played an important role in the development of a personalized regional economy and competitiveness in China. This article is based on the innovation and entrepreneurship of small and medium-sized enterprises to study the issue of regional economic competitiveness. This not only reflects the quality of a regional economic growth, but also can get rid of some limitations of existing regional economic competitiveness research, so as to better reveal the region. The reasons and essence of economic competitiveness increase.

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