

METHODOLOGY FOR ASSESSING INNOVATIVE POTENTIAL

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Abstract : Globalization and integration processes, tightening competition rules, geopolitical changes and redistribution of production and technological forces in the world economic space impose on all its participants the need to maintain and develop their positions.

Key words: production, education and society, innovative development

The directions of economic development, including the consideration of the innovative activity of enterprises as the main factor of this development, the organization of relations between science, production, education and society, are gaining importance in the economic and innovative development of enterprises. Therefore, the study of fundamental and practical aspects of increasing the efficiency of innovative potential is considered the main issue that receives great attention.

However, issues related to the innovative activity of economic enterprises and the management of innovative potential are still controversial. It should be noted that, 'according to the definition of Y.A. Lapteva, innovative processes are the innovative potential of an enterprise, which is the main link of the economic system, revealing its ability to modernize and renew, determining its technical leadership and superiority. In the theory of innovation, three types can be distinguished as its components. These are general innovative potential: resource, production and internal potential, which are manifested as economic categories ².

A real step towards the development of innovations in our country is the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-3682 dated April 27, 2018 "On measures to further improve the system for implementing innovative ideas, technologies and projects", which states that "the widespread introduction of the results of scientific and applied research and know-how into the processes of modernization of production, technical and technological renewal, and close cooperation between scientific organizations and enterprises of the real economy in this regard are the most important factors in the country's rapid innovative development."

The founder of the theory of innovation is the Austrian scientist Y. Schumpeter. In 1911, he argued that stimulating radical technological changes creates opportunities for rapidly overcoming economic decline. Later, in the 1930s, the scientist introduced the concept of "innovation" into the field of science.

¹ Lapteva E.A. Problemy otsenki innovatsionnogo potentsiala promyshlennykh predpriyatiy // Upravlenie ekonomicheskimi sistemami. – 2014. – No. 8.

² Gileva T.A., Nizaev A.R. Innovative potential enterprise: structure, development, formation // Aktualnye voprosy upravleniya v sotsialnykh i ekonomicheskikh sistemakh: Mezhvuzovskiy sbornik nauchnykh trudov. Ch. II. Ufa, 2006. - pp. 213-218.

Among the CIS scientists, V.A. Balukova, I.A. Sadchikov, V.Ye. Somov ³ consider innovation as a process of using an invention. In the works of I.T. Balabanov, the concept of innovation is studied as a result. At the same time, an analysis of the literature shows that there are different approaches of scientists to the causes of its occurrence ⁴.

According to local scientist I. Abdurakhmonov, "This is innovation when science becomes money ⁵. "

Local economists Sh.N. Zaynutdinov, D. Shodiyeva, I.S. Khotamov, M. Rasulov, A.E. Norov, G.P. Gulomovas ⁶ in their scientific research They reflected approaches to the human factor, the role of personnel, and the use of innovative developments in improving the efficiency of innovation management in enterprises.

Analysis of the theory of innovative development makes it possible to trace the contribution of various scientific schools to its development. At the initial stage, the fundamental foundations of the theory of innovations were formed, their importance in increasing labor productivity was substantiated (mercantilists - A. Monchretien, T. Men, AL Ordin-Nashekin, IT Pososhkov, etc.; ⁷ physiocrats - F. Quesne, A. Turgot, C. Bodo, I. Tyunen, etc. ⁸. The next stage of development of the theory of innovation is associated with the consideration of innovation as a factor of economic growth, the understanding of the importance of knowledge, and the determination of the tasks of the state in the process of product creation (classical school: R. Cantillon, A. Smith, D. Ricardo, etc. ⁹).

The formation of the modern theory of innovative development is associated with "the synthesis of several theories (economic development, innovation, entrepreneurship) and a comprehensive analysis of the object and subject of research, further improving the diversification of the methodological and methodological apparatus ¹⁰. " Innovations

³ Balukova , V.A. Upravlenie innovatsionnymi protsessami na predpriyatiyax khimicheskoy i neftekhimicheskoy promyshlennosti [Text]/ V.A. Balukova , I.A. Sadchikov , V.E. Somov. - SPb .: SPbGIEU , 2003. - 147 p.

⁴ Balabanov, I.T. Innovative management [Text] – SPb. :P iter , 2001. – 304 p.

⁵ [https://kun.uz/Innovation development minister exclusive interview with](https://kun.uz/Innovation%20development%20minister%20exclusive%20interview%20with)

⁶ Z aynuddinov Sh.N., Rasulov N.M. Innovative management (textbook). T.: " Innovative development publishing house printing house house ", 2020. B.540.; Shodieva D. Milliy of the economy innovative development invest theoretical the basics improvement . (PhD) diss . autoref . Date: 2020. B. 58; Rasulov N.M. Corporate in structures innovative processes strategic management improving the methodology: (D.Sc.) dissertation. author's abstract. – T.:2021, P.81; Norov A.E. Innovative activity and its results of commercialization theoretical and methodological basics "Economy" and innovative technologies" Scientific electronic Journal. No. 1, 2020 ; Gulomava G.P. Innovation activity infrastructure shaping work to take out modernization factor as // Economics i finance (Uzbekistan). 2016. No. 7

⁷ Pososhkov, I.T. Kniga o skudosti i bogatstve i drugie sochineniya [Text] / I.T.Pososhkov ; ed. I comment . B.B. Kafenhause; ed. izd-va V.R. Shveikovskaya ; god I.F. Rerberg . - M.: Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1951. – 411 p

⁸ Kene , F. Fiziokraty: izbrannye ekonomicheskie proizvedeniya [Text] / F. Kene , A. R. J. Turgo , P. S. Dupont de Nemours ; [predisl. P.N. Klyukin ; per. French, English, German]. - M.: Eksmo , 2008. – 1200 p

⁹ Smith, A. Issledovanie o prirode i prichinax richatka narodov [Text] / A. Smith : v 2 t. - M.: Nauka, 1993. – 570 p.

¹⁰ Terebova , S.V. Role transfer and commercialization of scientific development and innovative territorial development [Text]/ S.V. Terebova //Problem development of territory. – 2015. – No. 6. - S. 7-28.

appearance to be sources and the reasons justification, this in process state and of institutions role determination opportunity giving theories is being formed.

During the years of independence, a solid foundation has been created in Uzbekistan for the development of a national innovation system, and large-scale scientific research is being conducted in chemistry, energy, biology, education, medicine, electronics, agricultural sciences, and other fields.

It should be noted that Uzbek scientists are actively conducting scientific research on the innovative development of the economy. Among them are A.S.H. Bekmurodov, B.Berkinov, N.Q.Yuldashev, B.K. Gayibnazarov and others. Of particular interest are the studies of S.H.N. Zaynutdinov and R.Nurimbetov, who studied the innovative development of ¹¹the building materials industry, ^{12, 13}.

Thus, supporters of the resource approach to determining innovative potential S.N.Yashin, N.A.Murashova and S.D.Karlina consider it necessary to generalize ¹⁴the existing resource potential, including human, technological, financial and scientific-structural components. This approach shows that the innovative potential of an enterprise is assessed as consisting of tangible and intangible resources that determine innovations. Such an approach was quite widespread at the time when the term "innovation" itself appeared. These types of potential, in turn, are human potential, technological potential, financial potential and scientific potential (Figure 2.1). In our opinion, such an approach makes it possible to assess the state of innovative development in an enterprise, that is, the level of innovative potential, but such an approach cannot fully reflect the level of innovative development of an enterprise. This, in turn, requires further research in this area. Another approach to determining the innovative potential of an enterprise is that there are enterprises with a large number of reserves and low innovative potential, and vice versa, there are manufacturing enterprises with high innovative potential and low existing reserves. The authors of the next approach, V.L.Gorbunov and P.G.Matveyev, describe the innovative potential of an enterprise as follows (Figure 2.2). They describe the innovative potential of an enterprise in terms of the innovative activity of the enterprise. In this case, the innovative activity of the enterprise includes the obtained patents, intangible assets, intellectual property objects, provision of modern technologies and types of intellectual potential. However, in our opinion, this approach has a number of shortcomings, and in this case, the innovative potential of an enterprise is based only on the existing state.

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¹¹ Zaynutdinov Sh., Nurimbetov R.I., Kalmuratov B.S. Innovative path of economic development to Uzbekistan "Biznes-Expert" Economic scientific and practical journal Tashkent 2018. #8. 92-95 str (08.00.00.; #3).

¹² Zaynutdinov Sh.N., Strategy for increasing innovative potential // "Economics and innovative technologies" scientific electronic journal. No. 1, September 2011.

¹³ Nurimbetov R.I., Kalmuratov B. The importance of innovative management strategy // Society and management. - T.: 2010, No. 2, - P. 73-75.

¹⁴ Yashin S.N., Murashova N.A., Karlina S.D. Sovershenstvovanie metodiki otsenki urovnya innovatsionnoy aktivnosti promyshlennyykh predpriyatiy na osnove pokazateley statisticheskoy i finansovoy otchetnosti // Finansy i kredit. - 2013. - No. 18(546). - c. 11-20.

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