



Scientific And Theoretical Foundations Of Innovative Development Of Economic Sectors

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ABSTRACT

In this article, we consider some issues of the socio-economic nature, the main components, the factors of formation and development of the innovative potential of agricultural enterprises. In addition, based on a comprehensive analysis of existing approaches to determine the innovative potential, the author's variant of the interpretation of the term is presented.

KEYWORDS

Innovation, potential, innovation potential, scientific and technical potential, economic potential, intellectual potential, innovation resource, innovation activity, innovation process.

INTRODUCTION

One of the most important priorities of democratic market reforms in our country and the Action Strategy for the Socio-Economic Development of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 is deepening structural changes in the national economy, increasing competitiveness through

the modernization and diversification of the leading sectors of the national economy [1].

In particular, it was noted that "... consistent development of agricultural production, further strengthening of the country's food

security, expansion of production of environmentally friendly products, a significant increase in the export potential of the agricultural sector [1].

At the same time, the lack of a long-term strategy for the development of agriculture is one of the problems in the efficient use of land and water resources, attracting investments in the sector, high incomes for producers and increasing the competitiveness of products.

As a result of a number of measures taken in recent years to strengthen food security in our country, Uzbekistan has managed to strengthen its position in the world and gradually improve its position in global rankings. In 2018, the Republic of Uzbekistan ranked 52nd out of 119 countries in the Global Hunger Index, reaching a “moderate” level with an indicator of 12.1 [2].

The basis of all the above reforms is undoubtedly the factor of effective use of the innovative potential of enterprises in the public and private sectors at a steady pace.

Therefore, in modern conditions of innovation and digitalization of the national economy, based on the characteristics of the national economy, assessment of innovative potential, its formation and development, a comprehensive study of theoretical and methodological issues of management, identification of factors and characteristics of production and development of the innovative potential of agricultural enterprises. Improving the organizational and legal framework and mechanisms for increasing the innovative potential of agricultural enterprises in the country, a comparative study of methods for assessing innovative potential and identifying the current state and trends in innovation management mechanisms at agricultural enterprises are among the urgent issues that need to be addressed. With this in mind, in this article we have analyzed some of the theoretical aspects of innovation potential.

ANALYSIS OF RELEVANT LITERATURE

Theoretical and methodological aspects of the innovative potential of agriculture, the problems of assessment mechanisms and management of innovative potential have been studied in the works of many economists and political scientists.

In the works of foreign scientists M. Dogdson, J. Grossi, J. Henry, D. Walker, F. Westley, H. Mintzberg, B. Tucker, J. Schumpeter and others, the issues of the modern theory of innovative management are widely covered [3].

From the CIS countries scientists A. Abalkin, A. Anchishkin, I. Afonin, E. Balatsky, V. Barancheev, V. Abramov, A. Bovin, G. Gamidov, P. Zavlin, S. Ilenkova, N. Kochetkov, E. Lapteva, A. Mazin, V. Medinsky, A. Trifilova, V. Barancheev, In the works of V. Gunina, G. Zhits, D. Kokurina, O. Korobeinikova, V. Moseiko, R. Fatkhutdinova, I. Shlyakhto and other scientists the issues of theoretical and practical analysis of the innovative potential of innovation management are considered [5].

Scientific, theoretical and methodological foundations for the development of innovative potential in the sectors of the economy of Uzbekistan, in particular, directly in agricultural enterprises, taking into account national characteristics. The works of Sh. Mirsaidova and Yu. Goldman are widely covered [6].

Also, a group of researchers Sh. Mustafakulov [9] analyzed the existing methods for assessing the socio-economic and innovative potential of regions, Kh. Mukhitdinov [36] - an institutional approach to the analysis of the formation and development of innovative potential, Yu. Gafurov [11] studied some theoretical and methodological issues enhancing the participation of small businesses in the implementation.

However, in the scientific works of the above authors, theoretical cases of assessing and managing the level of innovative potential are

presented, but the fact that this condition is not sufficiently developed prevents the application of the theory in practice.

Also, despite research in many areas of the theory of innovation, insufficient attention is paid to the study of innovative potential and methods of its assessment, factors that determine innovative potential, analysis of criteria for assessing the effectiveness of mechanisms for managing innovative potential. This indicates the relevance of the topic of this article.

Scientific research on improving the mechanisms for managing the innovative potential of agricultural enterprises is carried out by the world's leading research centers and higher educational institutions, including the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) (France), European Commission (Luxembourg), Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sweden), World Bank, National Science Foundation (NSF, ASH), Harvard Business School, Cambridge University, Oxford University, McKinsey & Company (ASH), Cass Business School is one of City, City University, London (Buyuk Britain), University of Valencia (Spain), Amsterdam University (Holland), the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts (Serbia) and Urgench State University (Uzbekistan) [12].

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The article uses the methods of scientific observation, abstract logical thinking, comparative analysis, induction and deduction of assessment.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In almost all theories of modern economics, innovation is recognized as a source of development. Innovation potential is a separate main source of growth, ensuring the development of not only an individual economic entity, but also the entire system. The concept of "innovative potential" has been

actively penetrating science since the late 1970s. It was identified and developed in the methodological, theoretical studies of a number of scientists. However, to date, no unified generally accepted definition of this concept has been developed. Each scientist or specialist has a unique interpretation of the innovative potential, taking into account the characteristics of his country.

Considering the different interpretations of the concept of "potential", we will focus on the definition of innovative potential. The concept of "potential" comes from the Latin word "potential", which means "opportunity, strength, power". In a large economic dictionary, the concept of "potential" is defined as "a set of available funds", "opportunities in any area", "available resources, funds, resources" [13, p. 428].

As a general aspect of the above interpretations of the concept of "potential", it consists in the existence of a certain set of tools, certain abilities in the implementation of something, which are required to achieve certain goals.

The economic life cycle of an enterprise is considered as an important component in assessing the innovative potential and determining its competitiveness, and the result of using the existing economic potential is the basis for its further development.

In the scientific literature, there are several interpretations of the concept of "economic potential". The authors consider the interaction of economic potential with such a category as "innovation potential" in different ways. For example, in the first approach, the interpretation of economic potential as the potential of all sectors of the national economy. Lopatnikova L. Kurakova, V. Mosina and D. Kruk are interpreted as economic potential - "all the possibilities of the national economy in the field of industry, agricultural production, capital construction, transport and utilities" [13, 14]. In the second approach B.

Plyshchevsky, A.V., Todoseichuk, Yu. Lychkin, A.S. CIS scientists such as Tsygichko interpret economic potential as practically all available labor, investment and financial resources [15], and the concept of “potential” in terms of content such as “resources”, “investments”, “investment resources”, “ number of employees ”to be replaced by.

In our opinion, the concepts of “resources” and “potential” have a number of fundamental differences. In particular, resources are inseparable from the subjects of socio-economic activity, if the potential of the existing system does not depend on the subjects of the socio-economic activity of the system. In addition to material and intangible resources, the category "potential" also includes the ability, ability and readiness of the socio-economic system to achieve high productivity using available resources or tools.

The third approach considers the concept of "economic potential" as synonymous with the concepts of "economic power" and "economic potential" [15]. Another author, on the other hand, argues that the category "economic potential" is broader than the category "economic potential", because the concept of "national economy", in turn, has a broader meaning than the concept of "economy" [16].

The existing potential is mainly characterized by the aggregate of fixed assets and the value of the gross output of industries or the gross domestic product of the state, achieved at the organizational level of the development of productive forces and the potential of the production apparatus created at the level of maximum use of productive forces. The future economic potential is determined by the maximum capacity of the economic system, which predetermines the optimal use of resources and the maximum possible production of goods and services in ideal production conditions.

Based on the foregoing, we can say that innovation potential is one of the most

important components of economic potential, and the concept of innovation potential is used in scientific literature along with the concept of scientific and technical potential.

In a broad sense, it is defined as a set of scientific and technical capabilities of the economic system, which characterizes the scientific and technical potential, the level of development of this system, depending on the quality and quantity of resources, the availability of ideas and developments for the practical use of these opportunities. The application of scientific and technical potential occurs in the process of practical application of innovations.

Thus, the scientific and technical potential is characterized, on the one hand, by the real potential of the state's objective use of the FTT achievements, and on the other, by its direct participation in it. Consequently, the concept of scientific potential is inextricably linked with the concept of scientific and technical potential.

Scientific potential is a set of resources and conditions aimed at the implementation of scientific and fundamental and fundamental research.

Scientific and technical potential is a set of conditions and resources (primarily scientific and technical) for the implementation of applied research, including experimental design and technical work.

Thus, scientific, scientific and technical and innovative potentials are interrelated and complementary components of a single innovation cycle: the emergence of ideas - fundamental research - applied research - experimental design and technical development - an experimental prototype - industrial tests - craftsmanship in production - mass production - commercialization - application of the product in practice (machinery, equipment, technology).

The innovative activity of any system is one of the main ways to ensure its profitability, high rates of development and competitiveness.

The innovation activity of individual entities includes five extended stages of the innovation life cycle: 1) research work; 2) development

work; 3) production of innovations; 4) use of news; 5) regular updates.

It should be noted that innovation organizations perform different tasks in the innovation life cycle (see Figure 1).

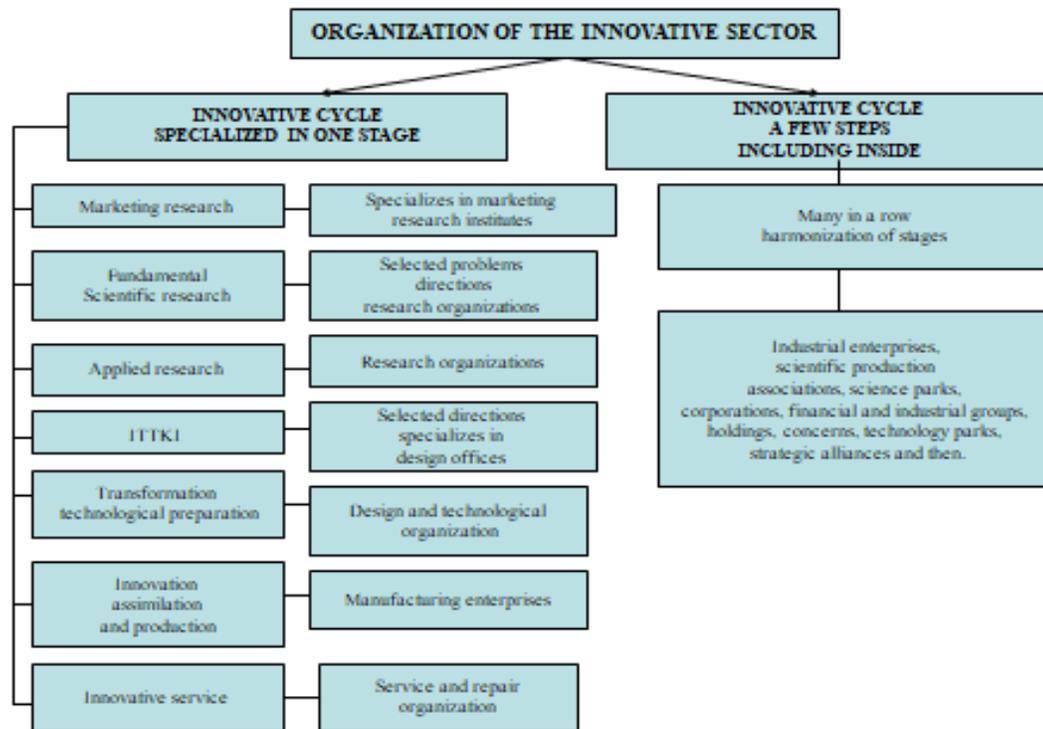


Figure 1. Tasks of organizations carrying out innovative activities in the life cycle of innovations¹

The innovation process itself consists of 5 stages: innovation, innovation, innovation, diffusion, routinization [17].

Most often, the tasks of the scientific and technical stage are carried out by organizations intended for conducting scientific research;

production organizations are tasked with introducing innovations into production.

The human capital of an organization (intellectual, educational level and qualifications of personnel), technical equipment of workplaces, the state of

¹ Author's development

production assets and experimental facilities, financing of innovative processes are factors that determine the ability of an organization to conduct research. and development, their scope and coverage are all resources of the organization.

So, in a number of scientific works, the concept of innovative potential is used by different scientists to fix the generalized characteristics of the resources necessary for the implementation of innovative activities by an enterprise, industry, region and state (Table 1).

Table 1.

**The concept of "innovative potential" of different scientists
variant of some interpretations**

Authors	Definitions
Abrameshin A.E., Voronina T.P., Molchanova O.P., Tikhonova E.A., Shlenov Yu.V.	The amount of material, financial, intellectual, scientific, technical and other resources required for the implementation of innovative activities
Kovalev G. D.	A set of innovative resources, including intellectual, material and financial resources, necessary for the implementation of new and improved product technologies aimed at creating innovations in production.
Tsarev V.V., Kantarovich A.A., Chernysh V.V.	The activities of human, material and technical and information resources are devoted to solving the problems of scientific and technical development of the enterprise.
Mazin A.	Korhonaning innovation faoliyatini amalga oshirish imkoniyatlarini ifodalovci kursatkich
Lisin B.K., Fridlyanov V.N.	Scientific, technical, technological, infrastructural, financial, legal, sociocultural and other opportunities for the implementation of innovations
Gunin V.N., Baranchev V.P., Fatkhutdinov R.A., Gorfinkel V.Ya., Chernyshev B.N., Porshnev A.G.	A measure of the readiness of an enterprise to implement an innovative project or program of innovative changes in order to achieve its innovative goals

Bovin A.A., Cherednikova L.E., Yakimovich V.Ya.	The level of readiness of the enterprise to implement both its own (created in its own way in the ITTKI departments) and someone else's (acquired in the form of a patent, license, know-how) project
Zhits G.I.	The level of readiness of social production to create not only innovations, but also their effective application
Shlyakhto I.V.	Not only the ability to create innovations, but also the ability to prepare them for consistent and effective implementation at the level of world standards
Bazilevich A.I.	Ability to develop and implement innovations in production, management, marketing, financial and other activities
S.V. Kochetkov	Ability to achieve innovative goals within practically available resources
Yuldoshev N.Y., Mirsaidova Sh.A., Goldman Y.D.	Innovation potential is a complex that includes material, financial, intellectual, information, scientific and technical resources necessary for the implementation of innovative activities.
Sh.N. Zainutdinov.	Innovation potential means updating the country's equipment and technologies, the level of scientific and technological development, strengthening the policy of diversification
Nurimbetov R.I.	The concept of innovative potential has a broad meaning and reflects the changes and innovations taking place in the country in science, economics, technology, medicine, education and other areas.
I.Y. Umarov, S.S. Saidkarimova, Sh.B. Obloklov	In the indicators that determine the innovative potential of an industrial enterprise, the key ones are, first of all, its indicators of innovative development. Indicators of innovative development are studied with a breakdown into economic, scientific and active areas of innovation.

A.Z.Kakhkhorov.	The innovative potential of an enterprise is a set of characteristics that reflect the ability of an enterprise to create innovations based on innovative ideas and translate them into reality.
Ruziev B.S.	Innovation potential - resources for finding new ideas and projects from all participants in market relations, their introduction into the production process, timely solution of various scientific and technical problems
Description in the author's version	Innovation potential is all existing material, financial, a set of intellectual, informational, material and technical and other resources and capabilities.

Thus, the concept of innovation potential includes the number of organizations engaged in various development and research, productivity, efficiency, intellectual property, innovation specialists, scientists, personnel, funding and material production base, scientific information, innovation and is a resource for innovation. including information about innovation, scientific schools and their role in domestic and world science [18].

According to our analysis, since an equal set of resources does not guarantee the achievement of the same economic results in different conditions, the consideration of innovation potential as a set of resources does not reflect the economic essence of this concept.

The innovative potential, in addition to the accumulated resources, includes still untapped, hidden opportunities that business entities can use to achieve their goals.

In our opinion, opportunity is money, conditions and conditions necessary to achieve something. In other words, opportunity is the availability of the means necessary for something, the conditions that are conducive to something, and the circumstances that allow something to happen.

According to the results of the analysis, the innovative potential is all the existing material, financial, a set of intellectual, information, material and technical and other resources and capabilities.

CONCLUSIONS AND OFFERS

According to the analysis, the effectiveness of innovation and the state of innovation potential determine the presence and quality of a particular component. The absence or absence of any component of the innovative potential requires its revision and development. In addition to developing the innovative potential of an agricultural enterprise and its components, it is necessary to take into account environmental factors.

The level of the innovative potential of the enterprise is in a certain dynamics, and its change can lead not only to growth, but also to a decrease. Consequently, the level of dynamics of innovation potential arises as a result of the impact on it of various factors.

The task of a complete and objective assessment of the innovative potential of an agricultural enterprise consists, firstly, in determining the composition of key indicators characterizing the innovative potential, and

secondly, in measuring the degree of influence of factors influencing them.

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