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Conceptual Basics of Improving Innovative Capacity and its Increase Mechanism

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Annotation. This article discusses such issues as innovation, innovative potential and mechanisms for its increase, factors affecting the economic and innovative potential of the country, methods for calculating their level, the relationship of productive forces and relations.

Keywords: economic potential, innovation, innovation potential, digital economy, industrial relations

As President Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted, the increasing need for the development of innovative processes in Uzbekistan, the integration of the country into the world economy, the modernization and diversification processes, and the acceleration of economic development, "... in every field of production, network research institutions, design bureaus, experimental production and innovation centers it is desirable to have".[1] Currently, in the republic, "...the lack of development of mechanisms for stimulating innovative processes, implementing comprehensive programs of innovative activity and innovative development at the level of sectors and regions, and supporting innovative and active business entities [2] is considered one of the main factors that prevent the increase of the innovative potential of the national economy . Therefore, in the future strategic tasks of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the further development of the country, "... stimulating research and innovation activities, creating effective mechanisms for the implementation of scientific and innovation achievements " [3] and "... Global innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan by 2030 "to reach among the 50 advanced countries of the world according to the index rating" [4] made the issue of increasing innovative potential in the republic and its effective use one of the main problems that need to be solved urgently. Therefore, scientific research of the laws, principles and conditions of the implementation of innovative processes in the republic is considered one of the urgent issues of today.

Nowadays, innovative potential is considered as one of the main components of economic potential. The state of scientific and technical progress in the country, that is, the level of development of science, education, scientific industries, technology markets, is considered one of the main factors of sustainable economic growth and finding solutions to socio-economic problems. Innovative potential provides the opportunity to save labor, capital, natural resources, etc. in the implementation of strategic tasks, ensuring socio-economic development of the country. The wider the scope of science and technology development, the higher the innovation activity in the country. This, in turn, will increase the innovative potential of the society.

A. Smith [5], one of the founders of the classical school, was one of the first to reveal the essence of innovative processes with the ideas of division of labor, specialization, invention and mechanization of production.

D.Ricardo was one of the first to study the effectiveness of implementing new ideas (innovations) by deepening the process of division of labor and "discovering" new markets. [6]

The concepts of "innovation", "innovative activity", "innovative potential" were created in the 20th century and began to be researched by scientists. Austrian scientist Joseph Schumpeter is recognized as the founder of the theory of innovative development. In his work "Economic Cycles" (1939), he first defined the concepts of innovative processes and expressed innovation as a new structure of production resources and means. Y. Schumpeter divided innovative changes into five directions: new technology and provision of technological processes or production on the basis of a new market; creation of product types with new features; use of new raw materials; improvement of production organization and provision of new innovative goods; opening new consumer markets. [7]

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After Schumpeter, a number of European scientists contributed to the theory of innovative development. German economist Gerhard Mensch was the first to propose a classification of innovations. He distinguished basic (primary) and spurious innovations. Basic (primary) innovations mean innovations that can stimulate the formation and development of new branches of industry and new markets. Innovations of this type provide an opportunity to increase the quality of the final product produced without making any changes to the main technological schemes in practice, and to save resources. Fake news refers to processes that are carried out in a short period of time depending on the changes in the conditions of the product market and the requirements of potential buyers. In addition, G. Mensch showed the interrelationship of economic cycles with innovations.

Another scientist, P. Druker, believes that the innovative thinking of entrepreneurs differs from each other. Innovation is a specialized field of entrepreneurship. Every entrepreneur engages in innovative business activities in his production facility. At the same time , the objects engaged in specialized innovative activities serve all areas of business activity on the basis of the innovations obtained in the development of science and technology, on the basis of organizing the methods of improving the production process. [8]

At the beginning of the 1980s, at a time when the theory of institutionalists was developing, English economist K. Freeman introduced the concept of "National innovation system". According to him, the formation of an innovative economy occurs as a result of the interaction of a system of multi-level institutions, that is, science, finance, public administration, cultural institutions, etc. Freeman clearly explains the role of the state in the mutual functioning of these institutions, in the development of human capital, and in stimulating the innovative activities of entrepreneurs.

American economist M. Porter defined four stages in determining the competitiveness of the national economy - stage of production factors, stage of investments, stages of innovation and wealth.

According to one of the short definitions given by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, "innovation is a technological innovation, the use of scientific and technical knowledge that brings success in the market." Many scientists believe that innovation is the final result of creating and mastering a completely new or modified tool (innovation) that satisfies specific social needs and provides a number of (economic, scientific-technical, social, environmental) benefits.

According to R. Fatkhutdinov's conclusion, innovation is the final result of the implementation of innovation, which is a change in object management, socio-economic, scientific-technical, ecological and other forms of efficiency. And news is a set of fundamental, applied research and experimental works designed to increase the efficiency of a certain activity. Innovation is formalized in the following directions: innovation, inventive proposal, through patents, trademark, innovation proposals, new or technologically improved product, management or production organization, improvement of the production process or production structure, know-how, understanding, scientific approach or their terms and results obtained through marketing research. [9]

Therefore, from the above-mentioned opinions and conclusions of economists and experts, it is clear that innovation is the creation of new goods or the improvement of the quality of manufactured goods by introducing advanced scientific and technical achievements into the production process in order to obtain high economic and social efficiency. [10]

Today, the state's innovative potential is one of the main criteria determining its global competitiveness and technological leadership. Innovative potential means the ability of the national economy to create and produce various scientific and technical inventions, new developments, and innovative products. The totality of material, labor, scientific-technical, social, legal, informational resources and conditions necessary for carrying out innovative activities constitutes the innovative potential of the state. [11]

In economic literature, the concept of innovative potential is mainly equated with scientific, intellectual, scientific and technical potential. In most studies, the authors have studied some aspects of innovation potential and approached the issue unilaterally. (Table 1)

Table 1

Scientific approaches to the concept of "innovative potential".[1]

Definitions	Author and sources

[1] Author development.

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Innovative potential is the scientific and technical potential consisting of scientific research, design and construction, technological organizations, experimental production, experimental areas, educational institutions, and qualified personnel.	B. A. Raizberg, L. Sh. Lozovsky, E. B. Starodubtseva. Modern economic dictionary M., INFRA-M, 1977,- B.155
a set of resources and organizational mechanisms (operational technologies and organizational structure) that lead to an innovative goal (implementation of an innovative strategy) .	V.N. Gunin, V.N. Barancheev, V.A. Ustinov Management with innovations M., INFRA-M, 2000,- B.34
The innovation potential of the region (network) is the ability and readiness of the region (network) to implement effective innovative activities.	G.S. Gamidov and others Basics of innovation and innovative potential - SPb. polytechnic, 2000. – B.10
Innovative potential is the readiness and capabilities of a specific organization to introduce the first innovations in its production or service activities or to improve existing ones.	Innovative management. Spravochnik (data) guide P.N Zavlin, A.I. Kazantsev, L.E. Mendel ed. under M.: TsISN, 1998. B.21
The innovative potential of an enterprise or organization is its ability to accept and implement innovations in scientific-technical, technological, infrastructural, financial, legal, socio-cultural and other fields.	B.K.Lisin, V.N.Fridlyanov Innovative potential kak factor development // Innovations. No. 7, 2002. p. 18

The table shows that there is no single definition of this concept to date. Therefore, it is necessary to approach this concept as an economic category in a broad sense.

At the beginning of this paragraph, it was emphasized that innovative potential is a component of economic potential. Therefore, innovative potential acts as a complex mechanism that ensures the connection between production forces and economic relations. Based on this, in our opinion, innovative potential means, firstly, a set of various resources that carry out innovative activities, and secondly, economic relations between economic entities aimed at the formation and expansion of innovative potential in the process of reproduction.

In this definition, the innovative potential represents the improvement of production relations together with the resource potential of the economic system development. This is mainly reflected in the interdependence of innovative and scientific and technical potential. The country may have huge reserves of natural resources, techniques and technologies and other factors of production, but with a low level of innovative potential, it cannot increase socio-economic development and overall economic potential. As an example, we can take the natural, climatic, geographical and historical conditions of our country. Despite the fact that we have a lot of natural wealth and other reserves, the country's innovative potential and economic potential are at a relatively low level. Or, on the contrary, it is possible to increase the economic and innovative potential by creating and implementing new knowledge and skills, scientific and technical achievements in a country with very few natural resources, opportunities and reserves. For example, the Japanese miracle is a clear proof of this.

Innovative potential is formed and developed only when innovative activity and activity are combined. There are two types of innovative activity: innovation and innovation. The first is aimed at creating new technologies, and the second is focused on improving existing technologies.

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