

Factors of Affecting Innovation Capacity Development and Efficiency

Jurayev Nozimjon Ochilbekovich¹

Abstract

The article describes the factors affecting innovation capacity development and their effectiveness.

Keywords: *Capacity, innovation, ability, entrepreneurship, enterprise activity.*

¹ Assistant professor, Andijan institute of economy and construction, Republic of Uzbekistan

The innovation component of the development of enterprises is the main source of economic growth of the state. World practice shows that the sustainable development of production and the preservation of its competitiveness in the long term are closely related to innovation, the size and structure of the innovation potential of the enterprise, which is a necessary condition for it.

The innovation potential of the enterprise is that it is based on the performance of innovative research as a view of scientific co-operation in production. In carrying out scientific-innovative research in the Republic, a wide network of scientific centers under the scientific research institutes, universities, large enterprises and organizations operates for the implementation of state programs. Together with the training of highly qualified personnel, they carry out fundamental research and create practical works, produce Scientific Reports, inventions, products in the form of scientific articles.

"The structures carrying out scientific-innovative research on the implementation of innovative research, the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan on the creation of experimental-design works, as well as about 440 scientific research institutes and centers under the ministries and departments, the Institute of senior researchers and researchers constitute the base of intellectual resources of innovation in Uzbekistan."¹

Innovation development of small scale business this is its ability to self-renew, adapt to changes and create scientific and technical progress.

The level of knowledge of the population includes the state of Science and research as components of innovation capacity, the availability and status of existing innovation infrastructure (the formation of business incubators, technoparks, Technopark innovation centers, scientific parks, etc.), the promotion of innovation, the financing of research and workplaces, as well as the participation of regional authorities in the implementation of innovative investment projects.

In addition to internal sources, the external environment plays an important role in innovation development. This includes, first of all, the possibilities of using external innovative sources, taxation, the operation of the country's innovation system, financing, standardization and certification of major innovation projects from the local budget, equal property protection, patent Services Market Status, relations and cooperation with other regions in the field of innovation.

The process of innovation development of small scale business as a merger of various institutions can be defined as scientific institutions that form the basis of the environment in which knowledge is produced, educational institutions that allow the transfer of knowledge to the business environment and thereby contribute to the development of innovation and active enterprises. The contextual and logical scheme of formation and development of innovative potential consists of three stages: the factors of formation of innovative potential, the factors of readiness to use innovative potential and the stage that reflects the effectiveness of innovation potential in the region.

The first stage is the resource component, which is considered as an indicator of the ability of small businesses to carry out innovative activities. This stage consists of personnel, scientific, technical-technological and financial components. The second stage is the willingness to carry

¹ Berkinov B. Factors and resources of innovative development of Uzbekistan. Republican scientific-practical conference on the experience of implementation of innovative management strategies in Uzbekistan. T.2018-15b.

out innovative activities. This stage includes organizational, institutional and information components. The third stage considers innovation potential as the result of innovative activity.

Thus, the use of new equipment will contribute to the production of new products, which in turn will be the entry into the market, the source for further changes, the factor. In addition, "the effect of increasing innovation will grow faster than the scale of circulation." Human and scientific resources are decisive in all the above components of the innovation potential. These components characterize the composition of specialists, researchers and scientists who have a higher education, scientific degree and provide the innovation process with ideas, inventions, know-how.

Technical and technological resources are considered the material basis of the process of formation of the innovative potential of the region, determine the technical and technological base of the potential, affect the scale and pace of innovation. The financial resources of the innovation potential of the region are characterized by the sum of resources and reserves of financial resources that can be used to accomplish specific goals and objectives. In addition, the amount of financial resources reflects the financial strength, the ability of the system to participate in the creation of material tokens and the provision of services.

Organizational, information and institutional resource should also be included in the innovation potential of small scale business as its constituent elements. This is due to the fact that the implementation of innovative capacity in the market conditions arises not only from the material, but also from the socio-economic forms of its use, in addition to parts of the resources. Organizational resources of innovation capacity are enterprises engaged in innovative activities. Such enterprises provide for the creation and implementation of innovations (innovations) and on their basis receive on their basis new products (goods, services), practical results (innovations) in the form of a new method of production (technology), as well as their wide distribution.

Institutional resources of the innovation potential of small businesses at the regional level reflect the norms and rules for the implementation of innovative activities, the concepts and programs that regulate innovation, the legislative base. "The main tasks of the state at the regional level are the following: maximum use of the opportunity to attract a large amount of regional resources; communication between the elements of the regional innovation system; creation of conditions for the development of regional innovation infrastructure; creation of favorable conditions for innovation². Sources of information that reflect the availability and quality of information that you receive from personal and socialized knowledge, skills and abilities, as well as from the natural and social environment. Sources of this type, unlike others, almost do not end. As a result of the development of society and the wide use of knowledge, the reserves of information resources do not decrease, but, on the contrary, increase.

All resources are involved in economic turnover under certain conditions of economic relations. The existing set of sources of innovation potential determines the possibilities of its future development: they are processed in the innovation process, they provide an innovative product and service. However, the final results of such events in a certain sense become the primary source of the next or even completely new innovation process. Thus, the final results obtained can also be considered as sources of innovation potential.

² Ilyasov, D. R. Mechanism of influence of innovative activity of the region on the geopolitical competitiveness of Russia / D. R. Ilyasov // Innovations. – 2006. – № 9 (96). – Pp. 76-81.

It should be noted that in modern conditions, the formation of innovative potential in the regions faces serious problems that hinder its development. In our republic there are disproportionate opportunities for innovation and their implementation. Thus, it is the total value of the accumulated innovation resources that have the same quantitative and qualitative composition, which can be used with different efficiency depending on one or another institutional combination. The collection of resources does not fall into the economic category until they are used by people within the framework of certain production relations between them. In other words, innovation potential may not be required if it is not found social forms that can be implemented. In this regard it is necessary to study omillarni which affects innovation potential.

Thus, in our opinion, the innovation economy in the region can be manifested as a result of the influence of two main groups of factors: factors aimed at creating conditions for the transition to the path of innovation, and factors associated with the emergence or emergence of incentives among the subjects of scientific, production capacity building and development, creation and introduction of innovations. Both groups of factors under consideration can manifest themselves in the stabilization of the economy, the creation of a competitive environment, the preservation and development of the innovative potential of the region.

It should be noted that the factors that hinder the implementation of innovation potential in the regions include the following:

- ✓ financial and credit (lack of credit resources, regional subsidies, low solvency for new products, high cost of innovation, high economic risk);
- ✓ Regional Economic (lack of qualified personnel, lack of information on new technologies and markets, immunity of regional enterprises to innovations, lack or inefficiency of the scientific and educational system);
- ✓ organizational (lack of legislative acts that regulate and promote innovative activities, the time when the innovation process is not clearly defined, the undeveloped innovation infrastructure, the development of the technology market).

The solution to the problems associated with the constraints under consideration will dramatically increase the efficiency of the use of the resources of the region in the innovation process and will have a positive impact on the efficiency of innovation in general.

In our opinion, for the development of innovative activity of the enterprise, the sections that contribute to the implementation of various types of innovative activities and form the totality of the characteristics of the enterprise, which determine the activity for the creation and application of innovations in practice, will be the basis. In this case, we mean ensuring the innovative activity of the enterprise, its implementation through its innovative potential.

References:

1. Moskovtsev A.F., Terelianskii P.V., Kosenkov R.A., Velikanov V.V., Onoprienko Iu.G., Simonov A.B., Tsygankov V.N. Razvitiie instrumentariia izmereniia innovatsionnoi aktivnosti na regional'nom urovne. Modern Economics: Problems and Solutions, 2011, no. 7 (19), pp. 53-65. (In Russ.)
2. Pavlova E.A., Smirnova L.A. Vliianie faktorov vneshnei sre-dy na formirovanie innovatsionnogo potentsiala predpriatii. Fundamental'nye issledovaniia, 2015, no. 5-3, pp. 640-644. (In Russ.)

3. Ergashev I. Increasing innovation potential and investment activity in the development of effective entrepreneurship. Economic Archive. Svishtov, Year LXXI, Issue 4 – 2018.
4. Ergashev I., Salakhiddinov H. Foreign experience in improving the investment efficiency of small business and private entrepreneurship. Aktualnaya nauka, International scientific journal № 1 (42) 2021. Moscow. page 44. (In Russ).