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METHODOLOGY FOR ASSESSING THE INNOVATIVE POTENTIAL OF THE REGION.

МИНТАҚА ИННОВАЦИОН САЛОҲИЯТИНИ БАҲОЛАШ МЕТОДОЛОГИЯСИ

МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ ОЦЕНКИ ИННОВАЦИОННОГО ПОТЕНЦИАЛА РЕГИОНА

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Innovation potential occupies an important place in the aggregate potential, as well as in its individual regions. Assessment of the innovative potential of the region is important for the substantiation of regional innovation policy and the development of regional development programs, taking into account the effective use of regional economic resources.

Key words: *innovation, innovation potential, innovation policy, regional development, scientific and technical potential, entrepreneurial potential.*

Инновацион салоҳият мамлакат, ҳамда алоҳида минтақаларнинг ялпи салоҳиятида муҳим ўринни эгаллайди. Минтақа инновацион салоҳиятини баҳоланиши минтақавий инновацион сиёсатни асослашда ва минтақавий иқтисодий ресурслардан самарали фойдаланишни ҳисобга олган ҳолда минтақавий ривожланиш дастурларини ишлаб чиқишда катта аҳамиятга эгадир.

Калитли сўзлар: *инновация, инновацион салоҳият, инновацион сиёсат, минтақавий ривожланиш, илмий-техник салоҳият, тадбиркорлик салоҳияти.*

Инновационный потенциал занимает важное место в совокупном потенциале, также и отдельных ее регионов. Оценка инновационного потенциала региона имеет важное значение для обоснования региональной инновационной политики и разработки программ регионального развития с учетом эффективного использования региональных экономических ресурсов.

Ключевые слова: *инновация, инновационный потенциал, инновационная политика, региональное развитие, научно-технический потенциал,*

предпринимательский потенциал.

Modern trends in the development of the world economy are closely related to the growing role of innovative technologies and knowledge in the life of society. The economy is changing, becoming more innovative, and the basis of these changes is the use of new technologies, high-speed telecommunications and the transformation of the education system. In this regard, in the process of implementing reforms, it is necessary to improve and develop new tools for innovative development adapted to modern conditions and focused on solving the tasks set in the Strategy of actions in five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021.

These problems are of particular importance within the framework of the implementation of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On electronic government" (November 18, 2015), Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.UP-5185 dated September 8, 2017 "On approval of the Concept of administrative reform in the Republic of Uzbekistan" and No. UP-3416 of November 30, 2017 "On the formation of the Ministry of innovative development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", Resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures for the further development of the National information and communication system of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (No. 1989 dated June 27, 2013) and "On measures for further expanding the participation of industries and sectors of the economy in improving the quality of training specialists with higher education" (dated July 27, 2017). In particular, the Presidential Decree of November 30, 2017 noted the need "... the formation of a modern infrastructure for the development of science and innovation, capable of providing the necessary conditions for sustainable growth of the socio-economic potential of the territories, as well as improving the standard of living and welfare of the population." [1]

Currently, the innovative potential occupies one of the most important places in the aggregate potential of both the country as a whole and its individual regions.

The level of development of innovative potential indicates the level of development of the economy as a whole, about the degree of readiness of the country, regions, business entities to create fundamentally new technologies and products (services).

Assessment of the region's innovative potential is important for substantiating regional innovation policy and developing regional development programs, taking into account the effective use of regional economic resources.

An important aspect of managing the economic system is the availability of tools for assessing the main indicators of the development of the system and the results achieved, the ability to compare them with other entities, as well as the ability to constantly monitor the dynamics and directions of change in key development indicators.

At the same time, the very concept of innovative potential is a consequence of multidimensionality in the economic literature is interpreted in various ways, for example, as:

- a set of different types of resources required for the implementation of innovative activities;
- the ability of the system to transform into a new state in order to meet the needs (market);
- a structure that combines three components of potential: resource, internal and effective, which exist in interaction, presuppose and condition each other;

- the ability to create innovations, implement innovations, readiness to accept innovations for subsequent effective use at a level corresponding to the world. [2]

The results obtained in the course of these studies will allow:

- will expand scientific and methodological approaches to the formation of an innovative model for the development of the national economy, the creation of new conditions and sources of increasing the competitiveness of the country and its regions, as well as the mechanism of their adaptation to the challenges of globalization of the world economic system;
- the practical implementation of the results obtained will contribute to the development of a state program for the innovative development of the national economy for the long term, taking into account the sectoral and regional characteristics of the republic, with the determination of priorities for scientific and technological development.

The innovative development of the territory is closely related to the search for internal resources, therefore, special attention should be paid to assessing the innovative potential. The effectiveness of scientific and technical research and development and, consequently, the growth of the innovative competitiveness of the regions depend on its state. The innovative potential of a territory should be understood as a certain combination of conditions and resources that are used to maintain and accelerate innovative processes that are formed under the influence of many factors. Innovation potential characterizes the readiness of the economy and society as a whole, both for technological and social changes. The innovative potential determines the innovative activity of economic entities, that is, their ability to produce, implement and perceive innovations, which is a necessary condition for the functioning of an innovative type of economy. Innovation potential is presented as a combination of two components - scientific and technical potential and entrepreneurial potential. Scientific and technical potential is only a part of the innovation potential, which characterizes the ability of the system to generate innovation. It is defined as a set of resources and the result of the activities of the scientific field, which in reality can be expressed in the form of patents, licenses, inventor's certificates, proposals, know-how, etc. Scientific and technical potential is characterized by science intensity - an indicator reflecting the proportion between scientific and technical activities and production in the form of the amount of science costs per unit of production - the ratio of the number of people employed in scientific activities and all those employed in production (at an enterprise, in an industry). Innovative entrepreneurship is seen as a process of renewing the production potential, as well as the commercial sphere of the enterprise. The absence or weak development of the entrepreneurial component does not provide dynamism to the potential as a whole. In a broad sense, the scientific and technical potential of an economic system can be represented as a set of scientific and technical capabilities that characterize the level of development of a given system and depend on the quantity and quality of resources that determine these capabilities, as well as on the availability of a fund of ideas and developments prepared for practical use (implementation into production). In the process of practical development of innovations, the materialization of scientific and technical potential occurs. A concept closely related to the concept of scientific and technical potential is scientific potential. Scientific potential is a set of resources and conditions for the implementation of fundamental and applied research. Thus, scientific, scientific and technical and innovative potentials are interrelated and complementary links of a single scientific and innovative cycle:

- the birth of an idea - fundamental research - applied research - experimental design and experimental technological development - prototype - industrial tests
- development in production - serial production - commercial implementation - practical operation of products (machines, devices, technologies).

Scientific and technical potential has a significant impact on the innovative potential in terms of creating innovations with a high degree of scientific and technical novelty, since the level of innovative potential predetermines the scientific and technical level of developments and innovations. The effectiveness of the use of the innovative potential of the region depends on the effectiveness of the use of each innovative resource, which plays a certain functional role in the innovation process.

Therefore, innovation potential should be considered as a set of potentials:

- production and technological (material);
- personnel;
- financial;
- organizational, managerial and intellectual, etc.

Table 1

Indicators for assessing the innovative potential of the region

1	Resource indicators	Resource indices characterizing the level of intellectual capital (number of researchers, training of scientific personnel, etc.). The values of the indices for assessing the intellectual capital of the region included in this group reflect a significant gap in the values of this indicator among the regions.
2	Structural indicators	Structural indices that characterize the infrastructural capabilities of the elements of the regional innovation system and cluster innovation potential. They describe the internal structure of the NIS in the region, the specifics of the location and the state of its elements, organizational means, a complex of material and technical, and financial resources that stimulate competition in the region (the number of organizations that carried out research and development, the number of educational institutions, research and development costs, and etc.). These indices reveal the cause-and-effect aspect of regional problems of the development of innovative potential
3	Functional indicators	Functional indices reflect the key features of the development of the innovation sphere of the regions. They characterize the rationality, efficiency of the functioning of the regional innovation system in relation to the use of resources of investment potential (the effectiveness of research and development). They reflect the links between various elements of the innovation sphere and characterize the ability of interaction of these elements, which allows us to assess the effectiveness of the functioning of the innovative potential of the region.
4	Dynamic indicators	Dynamic indices characterizing the direction of trends and dynamics of changes in the most important parameters of the innovation system of the region.

At the same time, the production and technological, labor, financial, organizational and managerial and intellectual potential are not fully the innovative potential of the region, but only in the part that creates conditions and provides opportunities for innovation.

At the same time, the innovative potential of the region should be considered both at

the stage of formation and use. This approach allows us to determine the main results obtained in the process of formation (resource component) and use (resulting component) of innovative potential. Consequently, the use of innovative potential will result in various types of innovations (new technologies, new types of goods and services). The sustainable development of the region in the long term is largely determined by how effectively the existing innovative potential will be used to increase the competitiveness of its economy, strengthen its position in the world high-tech markets. The proposed methodology for its assessment provides for the calculation of an integrated (generalizing) indicator that assesses the innovative potential in terms of its formation and use. To assess the conditions for the formation of the innovative potential of the region (resource component), it is proposed to calculate a generalizing indicator of the formation of the region's innovative potential, and to assess the degree of use (resulting component) - a generalizing indicator of the use of the innovative potential of the region. Some researchers believe that the assessment of innovative potential can be based on groups of indicators characterizing:

- the general innovation environment of the region;
- cluster innovation potential that stimulates competition in the region;
- connections between various elements of the innovation sphere. [3]

Others determine the assessment of innovation activity and competitiveness of regions on the basis of a system of separate statistical indicators. [4] The innovation potential of the regions is associated with the determination of the level of development of the regional economy and the conditions created for innovation in the regions, and is also directly related to the quality of the investment environment. The innovative potential of the regions is of a relative nature and is associated both with internal efficiency and with the determination of their competitive position relative to other participants, including the whole complex of indicators and individual components, while the assessment is important both in statics and in dynamics. The innovation potential of the region should be characterized by a system of indicators that together reflect the state of innovation development and competitiveness of the regions and characterize the most important conditions and factors for the development of the innovation potential of the regions. This understanding of the region's innovative potential allows us to determine the indicators that characterize it (Table 1.1). Measuring the innovation potential of regions involves determining the ordinal ratio of compared objects based on the rating method. The set of indicators for measuring various characteristics of innovative development is determined depending on the specific goals and objectives of the study, transaction costs for obtaining indicators, while taking into account the availability of the available information base by region. The proposed methodological approach to determining the innovative potential of the regions includes a set of interrelated private methods that provide the possibility of a phased implementation of work on its assessment. These are the techniques:

1. design and formation of the research information base;
2. construction of enlarged empirical indicators reflecting the deep qualitative characteristics of the innovative potential of the regions;
3. ranking the regions according to the values of the constructed empirical indicators;
4. typologization of regions based on a set of empirical indicators;
5. compiling a rating of the innovative potential of the regions.

For each indicator for the region, standardized estimates are calculated by referring to the reference level, which is the average value for the republic. At all levels, the numerical

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value of the indicator reflects the level of development of the region relative to the average republican level. This technique is most consistent with the objectives of the study, because the competitiveness of regions and the development of innovative potential are of a relative nature. It should be noted that there are other methods for obtaining a standardized assessment, for example, normalization (scaling) of values in a certain interval (used to calculate the global competitiveness index), but in this case, in the presence of a clearly defined leading region (such as Tashkent city), the values are equalized indicators of outsider regions. Thus, innovative activity at the regional level is a factor in increasing the competitiveness of a territory based on the effective use of the innovative potential of the territories. In modern conditions, the widespread use of the achievements of science and innovation is becoming the most important factor in the dynamic and sustainable development of all spheres of life in the regions.