

## INNOVATION - ENTREPRENEURIAL COMPETENCE

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### ABSTRACT

The main goal of modern education is to prepare a well-developed personality for society and the state socially adaptable to society. Therefore, it is important for future economists to develop technologies for the development of innovative entrepreneurial competence. Therefore, you first need to understand the essence of entrepreneurship. Then we need to analyze and understand the concept of innovation and competencies. In this article, all concepts are highlighted. The essence is very clear, it shows that entrepreneurship is a special economic activity specific to the market system, and it provides guidance on the development of this activity based on innovative creativity.

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurship, economic activity, innovation, Competence, creativity, creativity, innovation, creative activity.

### INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship is a specific economic activity that is specific to the market system and is the main type of business that generates revenue through the creation and delivery of goods and services to consumers. Entrepreneurship creates a special system, which includes the object, the subject of entrepreneurship, the rules of entrepreneurship, ethics, business policy and its infrastructure.

Entrepreneurship is proprietary private, collective and state entrepreneurship, open and secret business in terms of business, industrial, agrarian and service business, and finally small, medium and large business. Entrepreneurs form a category of entrepreneurs with hierarchy of the lower, middle, upper (elite) and upper (super elite) classes. This category is formed in two ways: first, entrepreneurship is transmitted from generation to generation; The second route is typical of the countries in transition, and it is the same in Uzbekistan. Before independence, private entrepreneurship was prohibited. The profitability of the business is determined by the level of profitability, which shows how much profit is earned, clearly, the effectiveness of economic activities. To find out, this is compared to the cost of doing business as a result, and then calculating how many percent of the cost of the business is worth. Analyzing the firm's performance, production and product profitability are measured. In order to increase profitability, restructuring of production, resource saving, capital structure improvement, and labor motivation will be enhanced.

Maximizing profits means earning as much as possible profit by increasing profitability and capital, that is, expanding production. However, for this purpose it is necessary to achieve the optimal production volume, when the cost of goods equals marginal costs. Only then will there be the biggest difference between the price and the average cost-benefit.

Losses will be incurred if the revenues are insufficient to meet the cost, resulting in a decline in the prices of goods and services produced, and consequently a decline in revenue and an

increase in costs. When the damage exceeds the threshold, a bankruptcy occurs without the ability to cover it, which means that the firm will be shut down or merged with others.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Entrepreneurship" guarantees entrepreneurs the freedom to use their property, the independence of their products, legal equality, voluntary employment, and unrestricted income. Entrepreneurship has its ethical code of conduct, the most important of which is being honest and abstaining from haram.

It is a requirement that this principle should apply in Islamic teaching. Allah says in the Holy Qur'an, "Eat halal and pure, and do good. " In a hadith-i sharif, the Prophet said, "Providing honest charity is obligatory for every Muslim." [4] According to Islamic teachings, it is haram to gain something without labor. Entrepreneurs also have to earn their livelihood through honest work, and honesty ensures that business people are respected.

Important criteria or principles of business are:

- Participation in property relations, possession of all or some of the factors of production and goods created;
- Economic freedom, freedom of choice of economic activities, provision of resources, sales and sales management;
- to take responsibility for economic actions, to respond to the results of work, to be able to work at risk, to engage in economically dangerous activities;
- striving for profit, taking steps to benefit, using the benefits at their own discretion;
- trade secret, confidentiality of business and confidential information;
- participation in competitive struggle, fair competition and abstinence from wild and wild methods in the market;
- not be prone to honesty, fraud or deception. To gain a reputation, to trust others and to win the reputation of others, to respect the reputation of the firm, not to discredit it.

According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On guarantees of freedom of entrepreneurial activity" (May 2, 2012), the definition of "entrepreneurial activity" is: is an initiative to generate income (profit) under the responsibility of property ”.

According to the law, business entities (business entities) are legal entities and individuals registered in the prescribed manner and carrying out entrepreneurial activity.

Entrepreneur refers to his past, not the wild, but modern forms of culture, that is, his civilized forms. The modern entrepreneur is, first and foremost, a marketer who can saturate the market with demanding goods.

He must be able to innovate, to use economic factors, to ensure economic growth, to increase the wealth of its own community and to contribute to people's well-being.

In the 21st century, with the emergence of science as a productive force, "innovative entrepreneurship" has become a reality as an economic category in economic exchange. According to the meaning of Innovative entrepreneurship, it is an initiator activity which is based on innovation in various forms of ownership and management and primary goal is incoming generation, which is a re-orientation of innovative activities in business and management, ensuring the interrelation of production factors in market conditions. is an important backbone of the market economy. According to its activity, entrepreneurship is a type of business and has a number of features:

Small business- economic activity, carried out on the basis of a fixed number of employees in the process of effective use of the taxation mechanism of enterprises, in doing business in exchange for the establishment of an enterprise as a small business entity;

private entrepreneurship - is an initiative economic activity, established on the basis of current legislation, for the purpose of earning primary income at own risk and property responsibility in the form of private enterprise and individual entrepreneur.

These phrases, expressed in different points of view in economic literature, are similar in meaning to the term “small business” (small plus medium, or small business), which is accepted in English and in English literature. It is noteworthy that Western European literature is increasingly used in English transcription. [6]

In the economic literature, the category of 'capacity' is interpreted as a broader concept, namely, an assessment of the economic power of a country or region. The ability of entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial activity and entrepreneurial opportunities are important in assessing entrepreneurial potential.

### **Materials and methods**

The term “innovation” comes from the Latin word “inovatio”, which means new thing, innovation. Philosophical Dictionary gives the following broad understanding of the term: "Innovation - cultural phenomenon that did not exist on previous stages of its development, but which appeared at this stage and received her recognition ("socialized"); fixed (fixed) in a symbolic form and (or) in the activity by changing the methods, mechanisms, results, contents of this activity itself."

The concept of “innovation” is closely related to the concepts of “change” and “development”. The continuous creation of innovations in its entirety forms an endless stream of potential changes. Real changes are provided only by a part of all created innovations. Changes are determined by volume and direction, duration and speed. The concept of "development" is usually associated with positive changes, with progress. However, the philosopher B. Russell believes that the categories of “change” and “progress” are different, “change” is a scientific concept, and “progress” is ethical. Change is undeniable, while progress is in dispute.” Thus, innovation, or innovation, means not only the introduction of a new technology and the release of new products, but also changes in the organization of a business, in managing a company, in relations with consumers, etc. (for example, mobilizing purchasing power through a bank loan).

In the literature there are various approaches to the definition of the concept of “innovation”: technical, economic, organizational, managerial, etc., are distinguished by the content or internal structure. Various authors, mostly foreign (I. Schumpeter, I. Perlaki, Hartman V.D., Mansfield E., Foster R., Twist B., Rogers E. and others) interpret this concept depending on the object and subject of their research.

Joseph Schumpeter first used the concept of innovation. According to the approach of J. Schumpeter, innovation can be considered a new look at some well-known process, the successful application of a new invention or discovery in the economy and other spheres of human activity. An innovative economy as a branch of economic science emerges as early as the 1920s and early 1930s. N.D. Kondratiev wrote that changes in technology have an impact on economic development. The main condition for this is the accumulation of a “critical mass” of innovations (new products) and the emergence of economic prerequisites for their implementation. For example, inventions of the late 17th - early 18th centuries found application at the end of the 18th century, in the era of the industrial revolution.

P.F. Drucker defines innovation as a special tool for entrepreneurs, the means by which they use change as a chance to implement a new type of business or service.

Definition P.F. Drucker, in our opinion, more fully reflects the essence of J. Schumpeter's classic definition, while emphasizing the need to commercialize a new product and the importance of the entrepreneurial factor as the main factor in the development of production.

B. Twist defines innovation as a process in which an invention or idea acquires economic content. F. Nixon believes that innovation is a combination of technical, manufacturing and commercial activities that lead to the appearance on the market of new and improved industrial processes and equipment. B. Santo believes that innovation is such a public - technical - economic process, which through the practical use of ideas and inventions leads to the creation of products, technologies that are best in their properties, and if it focuses on economic benefits, profits, the emergence of innovation in the market can bring additional income.

**Sokolov, Titov, Shabanrova** under innovation understand the final result of the creation and development of a new or modified innovation that meets specific needs.

**Morozov** under innovation refers to the profitable use of innovations in the form of new technologies, types of products, organizational, technical and socio-economic decisions of a production, financial or other nature.

**Huchek** considers innovation as the introduction of something new (things, news, reforms).

**Zavlin, Kazantsev, Mindeli** believe that innovation is the use in this or that sphere of society of the results of the intact (scientific and technical) activity aimed at improving the process of activity or its results.

**R. Fathundinov** believes innovation is the end result of introducing innovations in order to change the management object and obtain an economic, social, scientific and technical effect. All researchers are united in the fact that innovation is the result of innovation. In the most general sense, innovation can be thought of as the creation, development, dissemination and use of innovation.

R. Fathundinov notes the non-identity of the concepts of innovation and innovation. Innovation - a formalized result of fundamental applied research, development or experimental work in any field of activity to increase efficiency. Innovations can take the form of: discoveries, inventions, patents, know-how, concepts, etc. **Innovation** is the end result of introducing innovations in order to change the management object and obtain an economical and other type of effect. In addition, the concept of innovation Fathundin does not include the development of innovation, creation, implementation and diffusion, referring these stages to innovation as a process, which may result in innovations or innovations.

Also, in some cases, these concepts are used as synonyms, however, some researchers believe that certain differences exist between them.

Prigozhin A.N. also shares the concepts of "innovation" and "innovation." **Innovation**, in his opinion, is the subject of innovation; innovation and innovation have different life cycles; innovation is the development, design, manufacture, use, obsolescence.

**Innovation** is nucleation, diffusion, and routinization (the stage when innovation is "realized in the stable, constantly functioning elements of the corresponding objects").

According to many scientists, the significant differences are as follows:

- a discovery is made, as a rule, at a fundamental level, while innovation is carried out at the level of a product or technology, leads to the appearance on the market of a product with new properties or produced in a new way, that is, at an applied level;

- innovation, aimed at obtaining economic benefits, which is most often not characteristic of the discovery, which in essence is a "disinterested" act;
- the invention can be made by the inventor alone, innovation requires the collective integrated work of specialists in various fields
- innovation is the result of the deliberate use of the results of systematic technical developments, research programs, etc., and a discovery or invention may occur by chance;
- innovation is not a new technique, since a new product can be released using existing (unchanged) technology .

The English term "competency" literally means "ability". In fact, it serves to highlight "the effective use of theoretical knowledge in their activities, demonstrating high professionalism, skills and talents." The concept of "competence" entered the field of education as a result of psychological research.

Therefore, competency is understood as "non-standard situations when a specialist behaves in an unforeseen manner, communicates, applies new approaches to competitors, uses ambiguous tasks, uses information about conflicts, progressively develops and complicates processes". [2] Today, creativity, creativity and innovation are understood as creative activities.

The word "creativity" comes from the English word "create", which characterizes a person's creative potential, his level of creativity and his willingness to create fundamental ideas that go far beyond the traditional or traditional thinking of a person. American scientist D. Wexler explains that "creativity is an idea that gives a person several solutions to a problem or problem and helps them understand the uniqueness and uniqueness of the essence of things and events", in contrast to template and boring thinking. [3]

The use of creative skills not only to create new ideas, but also to improve the lifestyle or individual aspects, and also plays an important role in the development of the inner world of the individual.

Since creativity is based on the storage of information and data collection, traditional education systems are not always able to develop the creative abilities of a person, especially a student. An everyday lifestyle often leads to a decrease in a person's creative qualities. [7] Special or professional competence (high level of professional activity) Auto competence (ability to self-social development) Extraordinary professional competence (ability to work in unforeseen situations) There should be an organized environment. In the future, the use of creative abilities should include specific tasks in the learning process in the learning process. A. Maslow also regarded creativity as a creative activity that is often lost in the environment.

American psychologist Joe Paul Guilford for the first time compares creativity and intelligence in his research work. He divided his thinking into a convergent and dividing type of creation when he modeled the structure of intellectual structure.

Convergent thinking (lat. Convergere - "one-sided") is a form of thinking that is the only right decision for a number of decisions. Intelligence is the basis of convergent thinking, which is why it is also called intellectual thinking.[5]

Divergent thinking is one of the creative ways of thinking (Latin divergent - "divide") to solve many problems, including divergent thinking "searching for different directions at the same

time, that is, there are several correct answers to the same problem. It serves the birth of creative ideas. Divergent thinking is based on creativity. [2]

Joe Guilford systematizes the results of his general field of field research and proposes a "model of intellectual structure", ISM. According to his model, "content", "operation", "reaction".

The reaction is the result of the work of the material.

All factors in the Guilford model are independent, and they appear in three dimensions, and sometimes even in different sizes of classification names.

Acting, Guilford understands the ability of an object to be tested, that is, the following mental processes: understanding (as a worldview), memory, divergent characteristics (thinking in different directions), convergent performance (thinking that leads to the only correct answer).

The content is determined by the operational nature of the information or material: images, symbols (letters, numbers), semantics (words), behavior.

Results - a form in which information is processed by the checked object: element, relationships, systems, types and conclusions.

Guilford attributes creativity to the productivity of divergent thinking. In pedagogical sources you may find that he says: "Creativity is a process of divergent thinking." Initially, Guilford included the ability to change creative structure beyond divergent thinking, decision ability, and other intellectual parameters. Therefore, he proved that there is a close connection between creativity and intelligence. Nevertheless, Guilford found in his experiments that high intellectuals do not always show creative behavior during the test and that they do not have low-level creative intelligence.

Therefore, divergent thinking does not reflect all the features of the creative process.

Paul Torrens describes creativity in terms of thinking and describes his creative thinking as "experiencing problems, problems, lack of information; These shortcomings lie in the structure of hypotheses, their verification and evaluation, their verification and verification, and finally, the generalization of results. Torrance created a program for creating children's creativity and tests to determine creativity, from "young children to adults."

According to E.P. Torrens, the concept of "creativity" is as follows: - promotion of a problem or scientific hypothesis; - testing and changing the hypothesis; - identification of problems based on the formulation of the results of the solution; - Cognitive and practical approaches to solving problems. - Responsiveness to mutual resistance. Creative thinking can manifest itself in any social sphere. [2]

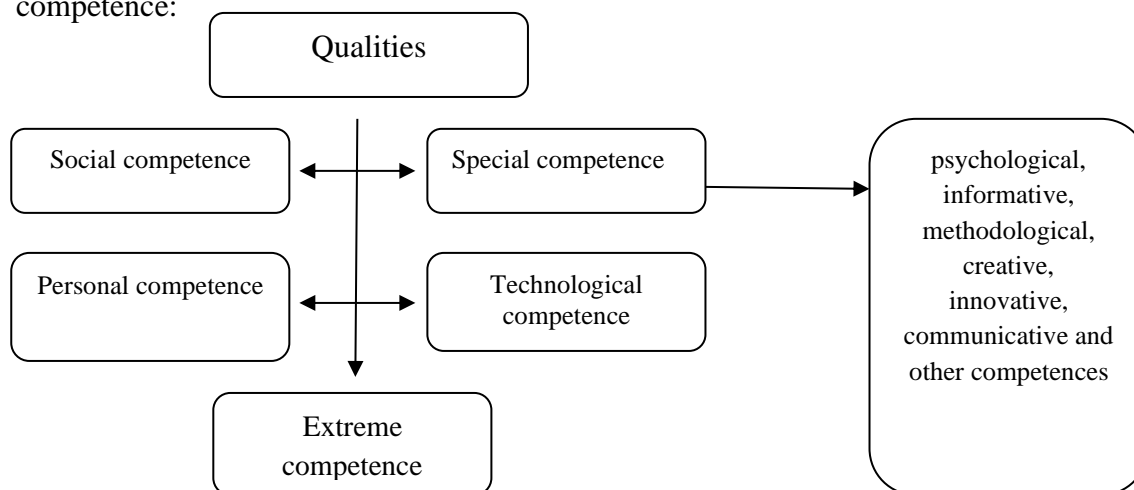
## **Results and Discussion**

Professional competence is the acquisition by a specialist of the knowledge, skills and abilities necessary for the implementation of professional activities, and the ability to apply them at a high level.

Professional competence does not mean the acquisition of individual knowledge and skills by an expert, but rather the integration of integrated knowledge and activities in each independent field. Competence also includes the continuous enrichment of specialized knowledge, new information and an understanding of important social needs requires the acquisition, retrieval, processing and application of new information.

Professional competence is manifested in the following cases: - in complex processes; - when performing vague tasks; - in the use of conflicting information; - An expert with professional competence, in order to be able to have a contingency plan: - constantly enriches his knowledge; - acquires new information; - understands the requirements of the time; - seeks new knowledge; - They are processed and effectively used in their practical activities.

Qualities of professional competence. The following qualities are at the core of professional competence:



Picture 1

The following is a summary of the qualities that are reflected in professional competence.

1. Social competence - the ability to act in social relations, acquire skills, the ability to communicate with subjects in professional activities.

2. Special competence - preparation for the organization of professional and pedagogical activities, rational solution of professional and pedagogical tasks, realistic assessment of the results of activities, the consistent development of CRC, which are based on psychological, methodological, informational, creative, innovative and communicative competence.

They are the following: 1) psychological competence - creating a healthy psychological environment in the pedagogical process, creating positive communication with students and other participants in the educational process, the ability to recognize and respond to various negative psychological conflicts in a timely manner; 2) Methodological competence - methodologically rational organization of the pedagogical process, the right choice of forms of training or educational activities, the right choice of methods and tools, methods effective use, successful use of tools; 3) information competence - search, collection, sorting, processing and purposeful, effective, rational use of necessary, important, necessary, useful information in the information environment; 4) creative competence is a critical, creative approach to pedagogical activity, the ability to demonstrate their creative abilities; 5) innovative competence - the promotion of new ideas to improve the pedagogical process, improve the quality of education, increase the efficiency of the educational process, their effective implementation; 6) Communicative competence - the ability to communicate warmly with all participants in the educational process, including students, to be able to listen to them and have a positive impact on them. [3]

3. Personal competence - consistent achievement of professional growth, advanced training, demonstration of the internal capabilities of professional activity.

4. Technological competence - mastery of advanced technologies enriching professional and pedagogical education, access to modern tools, techniques and technologies.

5. Extremely competent - the ability to make wise decisions and act in case of emergency (natural disasters, technological failures), pedagogical conflicts.

## CONCLUSION

Entrepreneurship is subdivided into open and covert entrepreneurship in terms of its legality, ie, compliance with the law.

It is everywhere, but the scale is different. The more freedom given to the economy, the less entrepreneurial entrepreneurship will be. If freedom is limited, taxes are burdensome, and there are many prohibitions, the more secret entrepreneurship develops. Covert work in Uzbekistan is typical of small businesses, home-based businesses, and individual entrepreneurship. Covert entrepreneurship also exists in the Uzbek economy.

It is mainly about doing business without tax evasion. When secret entrepreneurship is socially beneficial, goods and services that meet people's needs are created. True, it will be unauthorized, but it will make a significant contribution to the economy. The most dangerous business is the criminal (criminal) business. It is a business that hurts people instead of profit. These include drug business, porn business, kidnapping, enslavement, secret weapons, and money laundering through banks.

The most advanced of these is the drug business, which means the production and sale of drugs (heroin, cocaine, marijuana, opium, cannabis, poppy, etc.). Afghanistan now accounts for more than 50% of the world's drug traffic. The criminal business is a vicious and very harmful activity, and society will fight against it.

**Transparent Entrepreneurship** is an entrepreneurship that is permitted and governed by the rules of the state. The public will be aware of his activities. This is the formal, transparent sector of the economy. This is where most of the goods and services come from.

**Confidential entrepreneurship** is a business that is not officially permitted but is practically secret and confidential.

According to the United Nations, 2 million 800,000 people are victims of human trafficking each year. This shows that human trafficking has become a highly profitable financial source of international crime, which, according to experts, shows that the annual income from human trafficking is \$ 7 billion. US dollars. According to other reports, human trafficking "hooks" about 12 million people and generates about \$ 32 billion a year.

According to Article 3 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings: "Trafficking - threatening or using force or using other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or situation hiring, transporting, transferring, hiding or accepting persons for the purpose of using it, or forfeiting it for payment or interest in favor of the controller of another person. The use of persons means the exploitation of the prostitution of other persons or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, bondage or slavery customs, isolation or the separation of human organs or tissues. "

According to the International Organization for Migration, criminal gangs recruit people not only for sexual or labor exploitation, but also for transplanting their internal organs, distributing drugs and other crimes. The UN data also gives some more shocking numbers. In particular, it is said that more than 12 million people are currently in slavery, and that has not been the case with humanity for so long. However, some experts say the figures are drops from the sea.

They estimate that over 200 million people worldwide are victims of modern slavery. For comparison, over the past 400 years, more than 12 million live commodities have been exported from the African continent to the Pacific Ocean countries. This crime has become an



unrestricted crime and currently extends to 127 countries. In 137 countries, people are being forced to use forced labor in areas where there is economic uncertainty and chronic unemployment. The most horrible and horrible social phenomenon has been that this cruel crime is taking over the children of the human race. We also bring the data of the International Organization for Migration. According to the report, by January 1, 2010, there were 5.7 million child abducted, of which \$ 1.2 million the other was killed and the rest involved in hard labor.

While mostly healthy body parts are being sold, some 300,000 children with weapons in their hands are being recruited as militants at the 30 hot spots around the world.

It should be noted that the majority of women hired for sexual and other purposes were sent to "consumer" countries - the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Turkey. Our citizens were exported to foreign countries through Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Russia, Ukraine, Armenia and Azerbaijan. According to official statistics, 85–90% of victims of trafficking are used and employed as free laborers in the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Victims of sexual exploitation are required to perform all kinds of sexual services on the streets, brothels, strip clubs, restaurants and night bars, saunas, massage rooms, and private homes at the discretion of the client. They have been transformed into shadow shops (criminal businesses).

In recent times, media in the CIS have been trying to bring the following information to the general public so that they do not fall victim to this terrible social event. The Uzbek media, for example, have their identities seized for the purpose of submitting to victims; to insist that the money provided for travel expenses is a debt and must be repaid; strict restriction of contact with other persons, keeping them in closed apartments, constant supervision; to be held accountable and deported for failure to contact local law enforcement agencies; threats of physical or other violence against them or their relatives. This is done to raise awareness among our citizens and prevent them from falling victim to such incidents.

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