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THE NEED TO IMPROVE INNOVATION IN THE MINERAL RESOURCE COMPLEX IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN.

In the modern economy, the innovative development of the mining complex is a necessary element in increasing its competitiveness, which makes it possible to constantly improve the objects of its production activities. Trends in the development of the world economy clearly show that Kazakhstan cannot have any other way of development other than the formation of a knowledge-based economy, that is, an innovation-type economy. This situation may lead to the fact that Kazakhstan will lose its position in the market of high-tech products, and this will not allow raising the standard of living of the population to modern standards and ensuring the economic security of the state as a whole [1].

In order for Kazakhstan to join the group of newly industrialized countries, it will be necessary to maintain sustainably high rates of socio-economic development. At present, it is important to create, restore and develop enterprises for the processing of raw materials on the spot in order to obtain end products from it. The study of the innovation system of the mineral resource complex, the development problems of which are closely related to rational subsoil use, was carried out taking into account various schools and teachings in economic theory. The theoretical and methodological basis of the study was the provisions and conclusions of modern theories of the use of natural raw materials, as well as scientific works and the most important provisions of domestic and foreign scientists-economists [2].

I would like to note that the introduction of innovative technologies in the economies of many countries provides up to 90% of the growth in gross domestic product, and this trend is increasing every year. Innovations as an object of research focus on the technological side of changes in fundamentally new technologies from the point of view of technical sciences [3]. Economics captures not only the process of implementation, but also the large-scale cost-effective implementation of innovation, regardless of its nature: technology, product, new method of organization or structural changes. [4]

In recent years, many large firms and organizations with developed market economies have been forced to look for ways and opportunities to encourage a new generation of inventors and innovators - highly effective in-house entrepreneurs who are looking for opportunities to develop initiatives, develop new products, develop technologies for new areas of activity using internal resources. . Such internal entrepreneurship within large corporations has been called "Intrapreneurship"[5]. A method that can help an organization eliminate internal conflicts between integration and the need for flexibility and innovation is intrapreneurship - the development of internal markets and relatively small and independent divisions in a large organization [6]. These divisions are designed to create and test products in domestic markets, to establish work within the organization to improve products, introduce innovations, new technologies and methods.

Further development of new knowledge, use of the world experience of the leading subsoil user countries will lead to the creation of new inventions and discoveries, the formation of more advanced methods for the development of natural resources, mechanization and automation of labor, an increase in the share of machine labor, and the introduction of resource-saving technologies. Thus, innovations will contribute to the rational use of raw materials and improve the ecology of non-mining regions, obtaining the maximum possible economic effect in the conditions of our republic.

Innovation in subsoil use is such a component of the innovation process, which is the result of the implementation of new knowledge in the form of a new or improved process for the extraction, processing of minerals or improvement of the conditions for their development, which can be further applied in this area. Thus, any innovation is a commodity as the end result of creative work, realized in the form of a new product of processing a raw material resource or an improved technological process for its extraction. It should be noted that when it comes to the end result of the development, implemented in the form of a new product of the processing of a raw material resource, then buying this innovation means buying not only the processed products themselves, but also the totality of knowledge, information about this product and its production. In other words, innovation is an intellectual product, which largely determines the nature of the problems of managing innovation processes [7].

Thus, innovative development in subsoil use is a sequential chain of events from a new idea to its implementation in a specific improved mining process, processing product, or new processing technology and further dissemination of innovation.

Literature

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