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INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract:

The enterprises of the real sector of the economy are one of the main sources and consumers of innovations. In this article, the author conducts an actual study of the mechanisms for stimulating the innovative activity of industrial enterprises. The role of innovations in ensuring economic growth is revealed. The tendencies in the change of innovative activity of the industry are investigated.

Keywords: Innovations, economics, competition, information and communication technologies, technological progress, innovative economy

INTRODUCTION

An innovative economy is a type of economic activity based on the application of the achievements of science and technology in the production and distribution of goods and services. The significance of the impact of scientific and technological development on economic growth at the macro level has been proven by many scientists. Countries such as Switzerland, Sweden, the UK, the US, Finland and Singapore regularly rank at the top of the Global Innovation Index.

Uzbekistan is also engaged in building an innovative economy and increasing its competitiveness. In this regard, the issues of science, mastering the production of new types of products and technologies, creating an effective competitive environment for sectors of the economy, increasing the efficiency of free economic zones and introducing information and communication technologies in various spheres of society are under the close attention of the state, and are also included in the Action Strategy as one of the directions. Research developments in the country are carried out by research institutes, design and design and survey enterprises, universities and other organizations, including industrial ones.

Innovation is the development and application of ideas that improve the way things are done or the results that can be achieved.

Successful innovation is not a magical transformation resulting from a big bang or the appearance of an elusive magical unicorn. Success in implementing innovation goes hand in hand with planned action. This can be illustrated by a simple formula: innovation = invention + implementation.

ANALYSIS OF THE LITERATURE ON THE TOPIC.

The development of innovations is reflected in the works of such scientists as: J. Schumpeter, Joseph Stiglitz, V.N. Lapin, T. Bryan, H. Barnet, P.T. La Pierre, L. Vodachek, P. Whitfield, O. Vodachkova, C. Knight, B. Santo, F. Nixon, W.G. Medynsky, B. Twiss, L.M. Gokhberg, I.N. Molchanov, A. Levinson, R.A. Fatkhutdinov, I.T. Balabanov, V. Spruch, G. Mensh.

METHODOLOGY

Over the past decades, significant changes have taken place both in the lives of ordinary people and in the field of special professional activity, which, on the one hand, were the result of scientific and technological progress, and on the other hand, were the result of a significantly intensified competition. The industrial stage of economic development allowed enterprises to achieve competitive advantages as a result of the concentration of capital, the development of integration processes, and increased dominance in the markets through mergers and acquisitions. In the context of the concept of the knowledge economy, the innovation economy, new technological opportunities and non-standard forms of doing business, based on the ability of the company's management to anticipate possible changes in technology and technology and the ability to determine possible and effective areas of application of innovations, to form new needs among potential consumers, become more significant.

The modern management paradigm proceeds from the necessity and possibility of demand management and the formation of new needs, which ultimately becomes a prerequisite for the growth of innovative activity of enterprises. Enterprise management is increasingly becoming long-term oriented, as innovations change the entire industrial and technological basis of business.

The term "innovation" was first used in the nineteenth century. in cultural studies and means the penetration of some elements of one culture into another. The meaning of the term "innovation" in translation from

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English "innovation" means - an evolving complex process of creating, distributing and using innovation, which contributes to the development and increase in the efficiency of entrepreneurial firms.

It should also be taken into account that the Latin word "novator" is a renovator, i.e. a person who introduces and implements new, progressive principles, ideas, techniques in any field of activity, the English term "innovate" - to innovate, to innovate, to produce change, the concept of "innovator" denotes a company that creates new products, uses new technology. In the English-language economic literature, the term "innovation" has a long tradition of everyday use, which is why a number of well-established expressions have developed that emphasize the breakthrough, especially important nature of those innovations that are denoted by the term "innovation" - "capital-saving innovation" - capital-saving innovations; "design innovation" - changing the design of the machine; "factor-saving innovation" - an innovation that saves costs on a production factor (labor or capital); "financial innovation" - financial innovation, development of new financial methods; "manufacturing innovation" - a new method of production; "product innovation" - a new product.

Adam Smith, in his monograph The Wealthof Nations, published in 1776, argued that the organizational mechanism of capitalism is not only the market system (the ratio of supply and demand), but also competition, which forces not only to satisfy ever-increasing needs by lowering prices and quality improvement, but also to do it in the most efficient way through the transition to new technologies, i.e. through innovation.

F. Kotler defines innovation as an idea, product or technology launched into mass production and presented on the market, which the consumer perceives as completely new or having some unique properties.

The founder of the theory of innovation is Joseph Schumpeter, who interpreted innovation as a new scientific and organizational combination of production factors motivated by an entrepreneurial spirit, which is identical in meaning to the concept of "innovation" and implies an object introduced into production as a result of a scientific research, a scientific discovery, qualitatively different in its parameters from previous analogues, or having no analogues, bringing significant economic benefits, i.e. new application of scientific and technical knowledge leading to market success.

J. Schumpeter concentrated his attention on economic innovations and highly appreciated the role of an entrepreneur-innovator in economic progress, while considering entrepreneurs not only "independent" economic entities of a market economy, but also all those who actually perform a fundamental function - combining factors of production. He also considers entrepreneurs those who do not have long-term ties with an individual enterprise and use them only to carry out new combinations. According to Schumpeter, entrepreneurs are a special type of people, and their activity is a specific problem, since they perform the functions of creating something new, and doing something new is objective.

An interesting, in our opinion, definition of "innovation" is given by P. Drucker: "Innovation is the development and implementation of a new, previously non-existent, with the help of which old, well-known elements will give new outlines to the economy of this business." Further, P. Drucker explains: "Innovation is not an invention or a discovery. Although both may sometimes be required. But it focuses not on knowledge, but on efficiency, and in business - on economic efficiency. Its essence is more of a conceptual nature than of a technical or scientific one.

From the above definitions, we can conclude that the concept of "innovation" covers almost all areas of society and can have both technological and organizational or process components. Technological innovation includes several types, one of which is product innovation, covering the introduction of technologically new or improved products.

Such a classification most fully reflects the diversity of innovations, but it is difficult to apply it to determine the scope of innovations. Therefore, considering "innovation" as the commercialization of something new, the following components can be distinguished:

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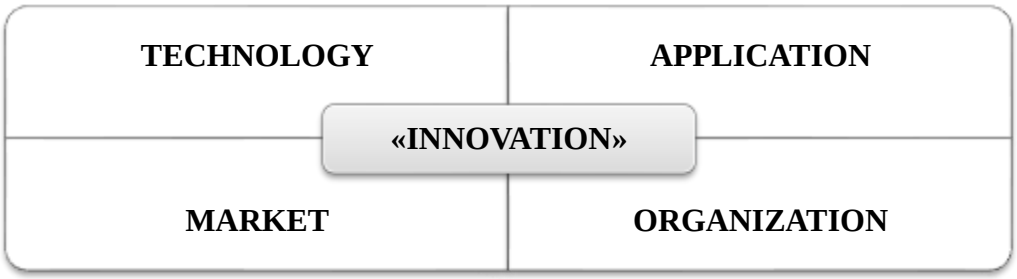

Pic. 1. The main components of innovation

Thus, innovation may result from the introduction of a new technology, the use of a new application, the development of new markets, or the adoption of new organizational forms. In most cases, this is a combination of many factors that are introduced both simultaneously and sequentially. Therefore, innovation is not an isolated event, but rather a chain of successive transformations, consisting of a series of events. Therefore, when analyzing an innovation, it is difficult to capture the moment when this innovation exactly appeared, or to establish the only true reason for the innovation.

Important for understanding innovative activity and developing measures to increase it is the definition of various groups of company employees involved in innovative processes. These may include the following groups:

- developers, authors of innovations are people who evaluate a new idea, its possibility of practical application, they determine the basis and content of the innovation, and then protect the rights to the new idea that has appeared;
- production workers are a group of people who are directly involved in the practical implementation of innovation;
- investors - participants in the innovation process, the purpose of which is either to find the funds necessary to implement the innovation, or to independently invest in an innovation project;
- innovators are the connecting links between all participants implementing innovations. These include technology brokers, entrepreneurs, innovative entrepreneurs;
- facilitators are all those institutions and institutions that constitute a favorable infrastructure for the implementation of innovations, create an innovation ecosystem. The innovation ecosystem represents a system of interactions between business, science and the state in the creation, transfer and implementation of research developments. They are not directly involved in the process of innovation, but create the conditions necessary for its successful implementation. These may include authorities, development institutions, educational institutions, consulting companies, etc.

Developers create ideas, production workers implement them at their enterprises and industries, investors provide them with the necessary resources. Nevertheless, the innovative entrepreneur plays a key role in innovation activity. It is he who unites all other participants, initiates the beginning of activity and supports it at all stages of the process. Facilitators create conditions for activity. All these groups of people are involved in the process of innovation activity of the company, they strive to increase the competitiveness of the company, which, in turn, consists of different areas of activity.

PRACTICAL SIDE

The innovative approach has become a conceptual reflection of the modern approach to the functioning and development of an industrial enterprise. The task of the analysis will be to develop an assessment methodology that should take into account the capabilities of the enterprise, form an innovative potential, be innovatively receptive and active. To do this, it is necessary to combine the entire set of available innovative resources and regularly take into account the degree of their use in the activities of an industrial enterprise.

It should be noted that with the same resource provision of the same basic components, enterprises come to different financial results.

This circumstance allows us to assert that the innovative activity of an enterprise depends on the initial capabilities and structure of the innovative potential:

$$\mathbf{Io = Ire + Ia}, (1)$$

where Io - endogenous (internal) innovative capabilities of the enterprise involved in the implementation of innovative activities;

Ire - (innovative resources of the enterprise) - innovative resources of the enterprise involved in the

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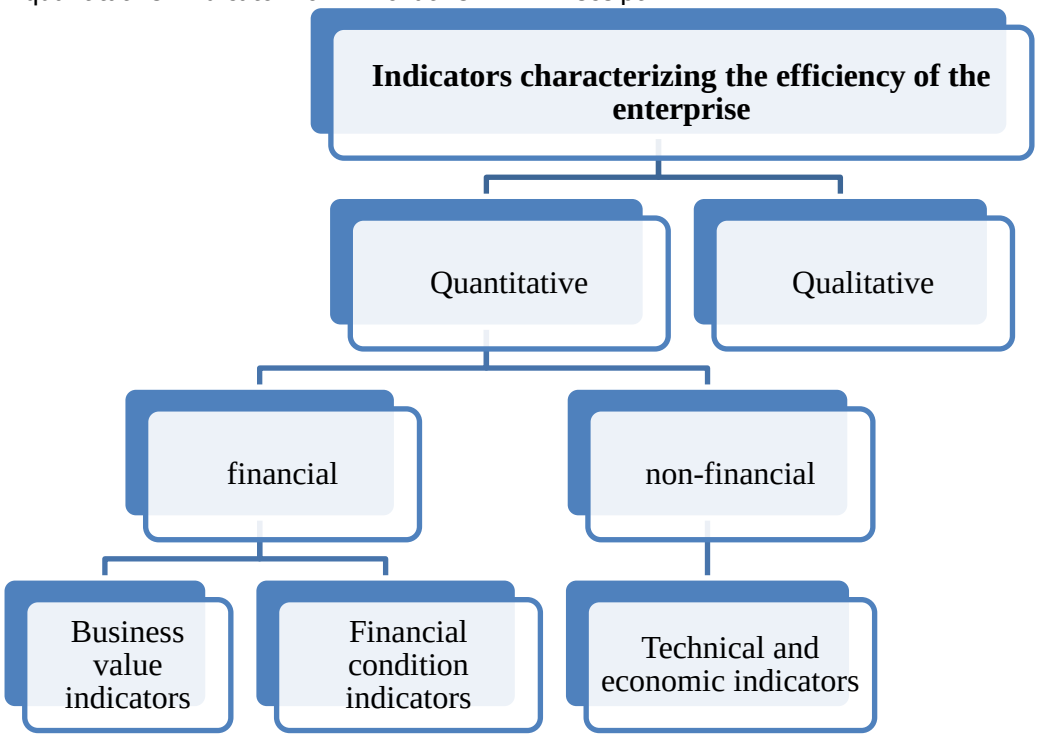
formation of innovative potential;
Ia - (innovative activity of the enterprise) - innovative entrepreneurial activity of an industrial enterprise.
By innovative entrepreneurship here we will understand the degree of implementation of innovative activities for a certain time lag, measured by the growth rate of its material and financial results, based on indicators of resource productivity growth.
Efficiency is a quantitative indicator of innovative activity - this is one of the most important indicators of the activity of an enterprise, taken from the point of view of its ability to provide the final result. Efficiency as an economic category of business performance determines its single qualitative and quantitative characteristic (pic. 2.). Efficiency is the effectiveness of an operation, process, project and is defined as the ratio of the result (effect) to the costs that led to its receipt.



Pic. 2. The system of indicators characterizing enterprise performance

At the same time, it is necessary to distinguish between the assessment of the effectiveness of the use of a particular resource and the effectiveness of actions, operations, processes, for which it is necessary to use certain resources.
To determine the effective innovative activity of an enterprise, consider the effectiveness of its innovative processes and the degree of use of innovative resources in them.
Thus, the efficiency of innovative activity of an enterprise (Efficiency of innovative activity of the enterprise, or Eia) is an economic category that combines logically interconnected and subordinate to each other components of innovative activity, which is the sum of:

$$\mathbf{Eia=Io+Iis+Ic} \quad (2)$$

where Ic – (Innovative climate) – innovative climate;
Iis - (innovative susceptibility) - innovative susceptibility.

The innovation climate is usually understood as the state of the external business environment, which is formed under the influence of a number of factors that promote or hinder the introduction and development of innovations in the enterprise.
The innovative efficiency of an enterprise is, in our opinion, the main quantitative and qualitative indicator that reflects the degree of influence of innovative developments on the development, profitability, cost, competitiveness and sustainability of an industrial enterprise.
So, based on the "principles of efficiency" of innovation, we will make an algorithm for monitoring innovation, which will reflect the resulting development of the innovative activity of the enterprise.

CONCLUSION

The process of innovation management must be considered from the standpoint of a particular enterprise carrying out business activities in

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cooperation with suppliers of raw materials and materials, competitors, trade and marketing intermediaries, consumers, etc. in specific economic, political, legal, social, demographic, environmental and other conditions.

Studying the research activities of enterprises in Uzbekistan is becoming an important task for finding tools to obtain successful results from the introduction of innovations.

One of the main goals of management is to ensure a stable and resistant to changes in the external environment competitiveness of the enterprise, which necessitates high innovation activity.

Innovation occurs at the intersection of processes such as invention and implementation. True innovation is the result of slowly adjusting the human experience to new approaches, processes, and technologies. In this formula, the invention is the creation of a new solution that meets the needs of the client. On the other hand, implementation is the application of a new solution to shape human behavior and interaction. Finding the right balance between invention and implementation requires iteration, data-driven decision making, and constant learning and thinking. It also requires technologies that offer countless opportunities for learning in today's digital economy.

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