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BASIC PRINCIPLES OF IMPLEMENTING INNOVATIVE ACTIVITIES IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

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Abstract:

The article discusses the scientific foundations of the basic principles for the implementation of innovative activities of the industrial enterprises of the republic in the context of the modernization of the national economy

Keywords: innovation activities of enterprises, economic development, innovative activity of business entities, resource potential, economic goals.

INTRODUCTION: The basis for the effective development of the economy of independent Uzbekistan, along with natural and labor resources, is also the scientific and technological potential of the country, the rational use of which reveals the possibilities of transition to the industrially developed information age. A necessary condition for researching the achievements of science and technology in the real sector of the economy is the innovative activity of economic entities.

In these conditions, the study of the categories characterizing innovative activity, its focus on using the resource potential that exists in the scientific and technical sphere, depending on the level of development of competition between innovators and manufacturers, acquires special significance.

Enterprises and organizations engaged in innovative activities are complex open socio-economic systems. The most significant for the purposes of this study are the following principles of systems methodology: multidimensionality and polysemy of organizational systems, their integrity and dynamism.

The principle of ambiguity in the study of management of innovative activities is manifested, for example, in the fact that the latter are created as tools for achieving specific economic goals, but at the same time act as human communities with specific social characteristics. Contradictions may arise between these parties, the solutions of which are provided by integration mechanisms (the principle of integrity).

The principle of dynamism is especially important for the analysis of the subject of innovative management, which requires considering the object under study for its change and development. In the current practice of systems analysis, the approach to the stable functioning of systems, their internal consistency, dominates.

But such an interpretation of the principle of integrity does not allow us to understand the sources and mechanisms of development of the objects under study. The principle of dynamism in the analysis of organizational systems consists in considering the tendencies of inconsistency and inconsistency of both internal elements among themselves and the organizations themselves with elements of the external environment. Thus, the source of the development of innovative activity is not only outside, but also inside the system.

The considered principles of the methodology of the systems approach form the basis of this study of the problems and essence of innovative management, the subject of which is innovation activity - the basis for the development of industrial enterprises and economic organizations.

The methodological analysis of the subject of study led many scientists to the idea that innovation is the result of activities aimed at updating, transforming previous activities, leading to the replacement of some elements with others or the addition of existing ones with new ones. Such activity has general laws: the goals of change are determined, an innovation is developed, tested, mastered by production, spreads and, finally, "dies", being exhausted physically and morally. In the process of innovative activity, when overcoming the inertia of the established order, the problem of consequences - expected, desired and harmful - almost usually arises.

The transition of a thing to a new state or a new quality is realized in the form of innovations. Initially, they are formed in consciousness as a problem associated with the presence of a contradiction between reality and a possible state, presented as an essential contradiction. The subjective content of the latter presupposes the purposeful innovative activity of social subjects, in the course of which this contradiction is resolved.

Innovative activity allows you to resolve the contradictions associated with the fact that each thing (process, phenomenon, relation) contains objective tendencies of development (potency). Their implementation is carried out thanks to the purposeful innovative activities of social and economic entities.

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The innovation activity itself is also internally contradictory, since a certain divergence of goals and results in innovation is inevitable, which is associated with the consideration of the objective and subjective in the innovations themselves. Innovation manifests itself ultimately as a result of differences in the interests of the subjects involved in the innovation process and presupposes the implementation of a common function - the resolution of existing contradictions through purposeful activity that prevents contradictions or smooths out the acuteness of their manifestation.

New scientific discoveries are made in the process of cognition of the surrounding world, i.e. the establishment of previously unknown objectively existing regularities, properties, phenomena of material, social and spiritual reality, making fundamental changes in the level of cognition. In the course of applied research, discoveries are embodied in means of solving practical problems, including an invention, which is distinguished by a certain scientific novelty and usefulness.

Thus, the analysis of the definition of many scientists about the concept of "innovative activity", which in most cases means the results of development and research in the implementation of innovations, the creation and development of new techniques and technologies, in which new knowledge and skills are materialized, in modern conditions is somewhat narrow and does not reflect the totality of the content of this concept.

A large-scale dissemination of innovations occurs when they are recognized by the consumer, when the practical results of their use most fully meet their needs. Public acceptance of innovations creates public demand. The magnitude of this demand depends on the demand of buyers for the quality of goods, price elasticity of demand, income level and actualization of needs among certain groups of the population, on the traditions and customs of the population, etc.

The diffusion of innovation is greatly accelerated when innovation is directly related to the consumer sector of the economy. The need determines the need for innovation. The sphere of their possible distribution depends on the investment policy of economic agents, the structure and volume of investments, and the ability to concentrate them in priority areas.

In the process of mastering an innovation in production, the participants acquire their own experience, increase the motivation of their work, which, in turn, expands the technological capabilities of the innovations themselves. The focus of research on the technological capabilities of a specific production in the development and development of innovations reduces the costs of the enterprise.

The rate of spread of innovations is influenced by the effectiveness of the innovation and the degree of its progressiveness (in comparison with the old product or method), which make it possible to improve the parameters of the enterprise's management and the payback period of the investments attracted for the development of innovations.

The provision of the acquired advantages of industrial enterprises, the individual firm and the national economy is associated with the ability to effectively create and use innovations that increase the productivity of the use of productive resources at the micro - and at the macro - level. The building up of the potential of relative competitive advantages is facilitated by a large-scale diffusion of products, in the manufacture of which they used their own and externally acquired innovations by economic agents of products, including intellectual products containing effective innovations.

Thus, innovative activity, acting in the form of processes of changes in organizational variables, expresses the most important function of management - it ensures the economic development of industrial enterprises and organizations.

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