



Innovative Activity in Subjects of Entrepreneurship Based on Foreign Experience

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the mechanism of implementation of innovative processes in business entities and foreign experiences, and gives a brief description of the main tools used in it. In the conclusion, proposals were developed on the feasibility of their use in local practice.

Keywords:

Innovative process, experimental developments, foreign experience, industry, enterprises, diffusion, scientific research, innovation, creative, intellectual activity.

Introduction

The practice of economically developed countries shows that in modern conditions, sustainable economic growth is associated with a high level of introduction of new technologies and developments in production. According to various accounting books, 50 to 70 percent of GDP production growth in these countries is provided by the use of innovations.

In countries with a developed market economy, the role of the state is that it encourages the development of innovative activities by creating the necessary economic, financial, organizational and regulatory environment.

In order to regulate innovative processes, the state supports innovative activities both directly and indirectly.

If globalization affects the rational mobilization of resources and factors of the world economy, quantitative parameters of development, innovation determines the paradigm of economic growth. Foreign experience in the introduction of innovations in production enterprises should be actively

applied to the factors and driving forces of the innovation process by independent subjects of the economy and companies in the conditions of Uzbekistan.

"...one of the most important priority tasks is to increase the share of industry in the structure of the national economy, the rapid development of high-tech industries, modernization and diversification, ensuring comprehensive and effective use of the industrial potential of each region" [1].

At the same time, innovation processes and their impact on the state of the economy and society are characterized by significant differences. [8]

Methods. Methods such as systematic and economic analysis, social research, statistical grouping, monographic analysis, abstract thinking were used in the research process.

Results. The management system "directly differs significantly from the management of the innovation process itself and other socio-economic processes by its goals, content, tasks,

principles and methods. The goals of innovation process management are:

constantly updating the assortment and nomenclature of products, as well as the used equipment, technology, methods of production organization;

further development of the country's scientific and scientific-technical expertise, creation of scientific foundations. [2, 3]

In general, the main components of the innovation process can be shown as follows (Table 1).

Table 1

Key components of the innovation process

Innovation is a new idea, new knowledge	New ideas that can be obtained as a result of scientific research (fundamental and applied), experimental developments, creative, intellectual activities
Innovations or innovations	Implementation of innovation, i.e. achieving practical application of new knowledge to meet specific needs
Diffusion of innovation	Dissemination of adopted innovation, i.e. application of innovative products, services, technologies in new places and conditions.

Effective management of the innovation process is achieved through the innovation mechanism.

Innovation mechanism is a combination of organizational, management, financial-economic, legal, informational, technical and spiritual-psychological factors, their interdependence and interaction, contributing to the successful implementation of innovative activities.

In practice, the use of variants of forms of organization of innovative processes is determined by three factors:

the state of the external environment and the economic situation, the type of market, the nature of competition, the practice of state monopoly regulation, etc.;

The state of the internal environment of a particular economic system (political presence of the entrepreneur-leader and support group, financial and material resources used in technology, size, existing organizational structure, internal culture of the organization, relations with other organizations, environment, etc.);

originality of the innovation process as an object of management.

Innovative processes are considered as processes that cover all scientific, technical, production and marketing activities of producers and are ultimately aimed at satisfying market needs.

Organization of innovations in industrial enterprises, opportunities to increase innovative activity are researches in a new direction of scientific thinking. In order to introduce innovations in industrial enterprises, it is necessary to determine the socio-economic efficiency of new technology, to develop a methodology for managing scientific and technical progress and efficiency.

The innovative way of development requires the activation of industrial activity at the level of economic entities - this is the creation of appropriate scientific and technical developments, investments.

In order to start introducing innovations in the context of industrial activity, the following factors should be taken into account:

consider innovation as a continuous process;

focusing on the controllability of the process, that is, the ability to influence it;

the existence of common relationships between certain factors and conditions of innovation at the level of an industrial enterprise.

This approach allows to reorganize enterprises on the basis of high-tech production. The innovation process consists of several parts (stages), which together make up the life cycle of the innovative product (MXTs).

Among other types of innovation, there are five stages of the composition and content of the stages of the innovation process in relation to product innovation, which is the most important:

Fundamental science - applied science - development (design) - production - consumption. [4.B.55].

1. "Fundamental sciences" stage.

This stage includes fundamental scientific research - experimental and technical activities aimed at gaining new knowledge about the main laws of nature and society development. Fundamental science is carried out in academic institutes, universities, network institutes.

In Western Europe, the USA and Japan, fundamental science is mainly based on higher education. In Russia - in network and economic institutions. Research institutes (ITIs) separated from higher educational institutions and enterprises remain the main form of research organization in Russia. The Russian Academy of Sciences occupies a leading position in the network of scientific organizations of an academic profile. The result of fundamental scientific research is new theoretical knowledge - discoveries. Statistics show that only 10% of basic research has a positive result. In the US, universities are the most important performers of basic research - 51.3% of research, the role of university science in fulfilling the orders of the National Institute of Health is particularly large - 66.7%, the Pentagon allocates 48.7% of basic research to universities [5.B.74].

2. "Applied science" stage.

At this stage of innovation, practical theoretical and experimental research is carried out - scientific activity aimed at achieving practical results and solving specific national economic problems [4. B.56]

Applied research uses new knowledge obtained by fundamental science to create and improve new tools and methods of human activity. The results of practical research are recorded in inventions, "know-how", scientific and technical monographs, references for the design of new objects.

Analyses. In the current conditions, the process of turning science into a direct productive force, and production into the practical implementation of scientific achievements, is constantly increasing.

In accordance with the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 1, 2017 "On measures to further strengthen the infrastructure of scientific research institutions and develop innovative activities" No. [10]

It envisages the implementation of measures to strengthen the material and technical base of scientific-research structures, to determine the sources of financing their activities in the context of the formation of an innovative economy.

In order to choose the most effective means of managing the innovative activity of the enterprise and evaluating the innovative potential, it is necessary to develop ways to increase the innovative activity in the enterprises of the industrial sector. It increases the competitiveness of the enterprise, quickly identifies internal opportunities for innovation, reveals hidden reserves of organizational development to increase the efficiency of commercial activity.

In order to create an effective model for the introduction of innovations in a production enterprise, it is necessary to evaluate the following indicators:

competitiveness, efficiency, source of origin, source of financing, level of risk, source of creation, costs.

The practical use of this result in production is not always predictable and the probability of getting a negative result is high. Therefore, investments in case studies are considered risky.

3. "Development (design)" stage.

This stage includes the preparation of the design for further production of the product.

This includes the following main tasks:

1. engineering forecasting - forecasting new technical solutions, new materials, new design methods;

2. parametric optimization - determining the technical characteristics of the product (sample), ensuring the optimal range of product parameters, its standard dimensions;

3. product design - development of the project project, identification of possible

technical alternatives, development of technical design, verification of suitability for production of the product;

4. prototype production, testing and adjustment;

5. adjustment of project documents according to the results of prototype testing.

The effectiveness of scientific research works is mainly determined by the process of implementation and introduction of scientific developments.

The most important factors in terms of the effectiveness of this process are:

- the amount of expenses spent on scientific research and their distribution over time;

- the duration of the period from the completion of the scientific research works to the start of the implementation of the obtained scientific results;

- the volume of implementation and its distribution in time over the entire life cycle of the innovation;

- the duration of the increase in the volume of implementation and the dynamics of the volume of implementation;

- various participants of the scientific project (organizational-economic mechanism), including the relations of the implementing organizations with the enterprise, the scientific organization, the system of relations between the enterprise and the implementing organizations with the state authorities and local authorities.

4. "Production" stage. This stage consists of the following parts:

organizational and technical preparation, in turn - structural and technological, material and technical, production organizational preparation;

production design includes design of specific equipment, devices, and tools.

Technological preparation of production involves the development of technologies for both primary and auxiliary production.

Material and technical preparation includes, firstly, material and technical provision of raw materials, materials, components, standard equipment, equipment,

tools, and secondly, equipment installation and commissioning.

Organizational preparation includes the development of a system of new product development plans.

5. "Consumption (working)" stage. This stage consists of the following parts:

1. sale of innovative products to consumers;

2. use of products by the consumer;

3. providing services for technical maintenance and repair of products.

The marketing stage in the innovation process has two forms:

1. At the beginning of the innovation process, before the "development" stage, as marketing research of the market, external and internal environment - to search for innovative opportunities, to assess the possibility of implementing innovation;

2. At the end of the innovation process before the "Consumption" stage - in order to organize the promotion and sale of a new product.

The innovation process can be represented graphically in the form of a life cycle curve, which reflects not only the sequence of innovation process stages, but also the distribution of financial resources - profitability curve.

The innovation process represented by the profitability curve can be represented by the scheme:

$P \rightarrow IChV \rightarrow ICh \rightarrow T \rightarrow D$ 1 > P, where,

P - money (capital);

IChV - means of production, labor, intellectual product (in the form of projects, prototypes, "know-how");

ICh - production;

T - new product;

D 1 - income from the sale of goods;

D 1 - the profit from the sale of goods should be more than the invested capital P-, in this case, the profitability of the innovation process is ensured. This is reflected in the yield curve in different areas of the cost and revenue phases. Also, a methodology for rational distribution of enterprise funds is necessary for planning the implementation of innovative projects.

An integrated innovation process model reduces development time and brings innovation to the market, as well as increases the efficiency of this process.

The methodology of effective management of innovative activities in an industrial enterprise should include a system for evaluating the performance indicators of innovative activities. One of the fundamental issues related to the dynamics of the innovation process is to shorten the time interval between the emergence of new knowledge and its use, introduction, i.e. innovation.

In other words, there is often a significant time lag between the first two components of the innovation process - innovation and innovation, which slows down the entire innovation process.

Depending on what is the initial "link" of the innovation process, two main types of linear models can be distinguished.

Within linear models of innovation processes, regardless of the source of innovation, the sequence of stages is expressed as a chain of links, that is, if the outputs of one stage are inputs, it has a linear character.

In modern conditions, ensuring the innovative direction of industrial enterprises increases the consumption of manufactured products and contributes to the balance and efficiency of the entire markets. With this approach, innovation can be considered the key to sustainable economic development.

Discussion

To conclude from the above, human life activity, especially the development of new fields of knowledge, technology and technology, requires a clear definition of the concepts used in these processes. The innovative process is of social importance, because the process takes place in a social environment, creates social needs and is accompanied by the process of social changes. Therefore, it is necessary to take into account their social consequences when researching, planning and managing innovative processes.

Adaptation to market requirements, technological superiority of the product, desire to release new products, use of evaluation

procedures, favorable competitive environment and appropriate organizational structures are necessary for successful implementation of innovations.

A superficial analysis of the market, a lack of financial and material resources, production and commercial problems have a negative impact on innovation.

The search for effective organizational forms of innovation management itself is based on a skillful combination of scientific, innovative and market factors. Implementation of this research into production is an innovative process.

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