

INNOVATIONS IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

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ABSTRACT

In developed countries, development and innovation is critical to economic and social development, the key to economic and national security. Particularly relevant is the state regulation of the economy and innovation processes in times of crisis and post-crisis times, when innovation can serve as a springboard in economic activity.

Keywords: economics, innovations, digital economy, information technologies, information and communication technologies, innovation process, innovation activity, organization, digitalization.

INTRODUCTION

The states of the world strive to obtain progressive technologies, advantages over other countries; want to stand out. Competition in any field of activity has a positive effect: it helps to reduce the time it takes to create ideas, it forces us to pay more attention to the quality of inventions and their dissemination. Innovative activity that has analogues-competitors is more disciplined. Organizations have to put more effort into studying the consumer market. The analysis of innovative activities of competing firms becomes an integral part of the strategy of enterprises and radically influences new ideas. Progressive technologies appear in the world every day, replacing the rapidly obsolete innovations that just yesterday conquered the world. Competition pushes inquisitive minds to further improve all spheres of life, search for optimal, modern processes.

The head of Uzbekistan outlined the importance of actively promoting joint innovation programs within the framework of the Commonwealth and supporting start-up projects with the active involvement of young entrepreneurs.

At the present stage, this initiative is in great demand, since the rapid pace of development of high technologies dictates the need to intensify innovative interaction between countries.

It should be noted that in recent years Uzbekistan has achieved significant success in the development of the innovation sphere. In particular, in 2017, in accordance with the Decree of the President of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Innovative Development was established, targeted measures were taken in the field of innovative development of the sectors of the economy and the social sphere of the republic, comprehensive support and improvement of the effectiveness of science and scientific activities, new mechanisms for financing scientific projects were introduced.[9]

INNOVATION

Innovation is an implemented innovation that provides a qualitative increase in the efficiency of processes or products demanded by the market. It is the end result of human intellectual activity, his imagination, creative process, discoveries, inventions and rationalization. An example of innovation is the introduction to the market of products (goods and services) with

new consumer properties or a qualitative increase in the efficiency of production systems. [1] The term "innovation" comes from the Latin "novatio", which means "update" (or "change"), and the prefix "in", which is translated from Latin as "in the direction", if translated literally "Innovatio" - "in the direction of change". The very concept of innovation first appeared in scientific research in the 19th century. The concept of "innovation" received a new life at the beginning of the 20th century. in the scientific works of the Austrian economist J. Schumpeter as a result of the analysis of "innovative combinations", changes in the development of economic systems.

Innovation is not any innovation or innovation, but only one that seriously increases the efficiency of the existing system.

Types of innovations:

- Technological - obtaining a new or efficient production of an existing product, product, technique, new or improved technological processes. Innovations in the field of organization and management of production are not technological.
- Social (process) - the process of updating the spheres of human life in the reorganization of society (pedagogy, management system, charity, service, organization of the process).
- Grocery - creation of products with new and useful properties.
- Organizational – improvement of the management system.
- Marketing - implementation of new or significantly improved marketing methods, including significant changes in the design and packaging of products, the use of new methods of sales and presentation of products (services), their presentation and promotion to sales markets, the formation of new pricing strategies.[4]

Establishment of an enterprise engaged in innovative activities, as a rule, takes place in several stages, the warming of which can be distinguished as follows: the emergence of an idea; selection of founders; creation of an enterprise conducting R&D; production of scientific and technical products, goods (works, services); study and determination of the possibilities of using new technology, means and objects of labor; study of the market to meet the needs of which the enterprise must work; selection of suppliers and necessary factors of production; determination of financial sources for the formation of the authorized capital (authorized fund) necessary for the initial stage of the enterprise's operation; development of constituent documents for a business plan; implementation of state registration of the enterprise.

The founders of the enterprise, depending on the form of ownership, can be:

- State bodies or bodies of local self-government - when creating (establishing) a state or municipal enterprise;
- Able-bodied citizens (individuals), individual entrepreneurs - when creating business partnerships and companies;
- Individual entrepreneurs and (or) commercial organizations - when creating business partnerships and companies; legal entities (commercial organizations) in the formation of complex associations of enterprises and organizations (concerns, holding companies, consortiums, etc.);
- Business companies, state and municipal enterprises - when creating subsidiaries and enterprises;
- Foreign citizens and legal entities and Russian citizens and legal entities - when creating

- joint ventures (enterprises with foreign investments);
- Voluntary associations of citizens on the basis of membership for joint production activities or other participation and association of property share contributions - when establishing production cooperatives;
 - Funds - when creating business entities for the implementation of entrepreneurial activities.[2]

In modern conditions, innovative enterprises and companies are distinguished by the special nature of their activities, the basis of which is the use, development, implementation and application of innovations in economic activity. The traditional approach to defining the specifics of an innovative company is to indicate the need for a situation in which the introduction of complex innovations is an integral part of the organization and its industry segment, therefore, a company is innovative if a significant part of its activities is related to innovative processes. Thus, the general approach to defining the essence of an innovative company is related to the specifics of the activities it carries out.

According to this approach, an innovative company largely depends on adaptation to the external environment, flexible management of the ability to innovate. However, this approach is largely limited to defining the key activity of an innovative company, depending on the concepts of "innovation" and "innovative activity". Innovation can be seen as a result, as a change, or as a process. In particular, the following definition can be given: Innovation is the finished result of scientific and technical activity to create a fundamentally new or improved object, technology or process, the practical development and implementation of which will lead to a beneficial effect for society or the satisfaction of specific social needs. On the other hand, innovation is the use of the results of scientific and technical activities aimed at improving a process. In addition, an important aspect of the concept of innovation is the profitable nature of its use. In other words, new technologies, production, organizational, technological, economic, social solutions should bring profit as a result of their application.

Thus, innovation is a complex, voluminous category that is studied in different dimensions. Innovation activity is the creation, development, dissemination and use of innovations. Innovative activity is a complex set of scientific, technological, organizational, managerial, financial and economic activities aimed at turning the results of scientific, technological and applied developments into a commercial result. This approach implies an initial need to finance such activities. It is possible to give a more concise definition, according to which innovation activity is aimed at the creation, development, dissemination and use of innovations. At the same time, it is possible to offer a more complete and objective definition.

Innovative activity is an activity aimed at the use, implementation, development and effective implementation of the accumulated knowledge, technologies and equipment, the results of scientific research and development work to improve technologies, products, production processes. Thus, innovation activity can be considered from two points of view:

1. As a means of providing a strategic advantage to companies for which innovation itself is not the main type of business;
2. As a type of activity, the product of which is specific scientific, scientific, technical and other results that can be used as the basis for innovations in other industries. [3]

Innovative companies may meet both criteria to varying degrees, depending on the nature of

their activities and the specifics of innovation. An innovative enterprise is such if its main goal is to bring new ideas, developments, innovations to a specific consumer and achieve commercial success. An innovative enterprise is a commercial organization that carries out the practical implementation of technologies containing confidential information of a technical, economic, administrative, financial or other nature, and receives the largest share of income from the creation and subsequent sale of innovative products or as a result of the use of innovative technical and technological processes.

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