

Implementation of Innovative Activity in Uzbekistan as a Development Factor of the Enterprise

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Abstract

Due to changes in the economy and society, enterprises are operating in radically changed conditions, and the management of enterprises is naturally undergoing major changes. As a result of the introduction of innovative activities in Uzbekistan, it is reflected in the increase in efficiency of enterprises at all levels and the development of social infrastructure.

Keywords: Innovation, economic, enterprise, efficiency, technology, resources, product, intensive, infrastructure, management.

In the conditions of market relations, it is the demand of the times to anticipate the current problematic issues, changes and possible opportunities, to develop economic policy and strategy, and to manage these changes through a new method, new technique - technology. This term "innovation" is today called "innovation", "innovative activity".

The basis of the concept of innovative activity is characterized by the word "innovation". It should be noted that this concept has hundreds of definitions in Uzbek, Russian and foreign literature.

The analysis of these different definitions of innovation leads to the conclusion that changes constitute the specific content of innovation, and their task is the main task of innovative activity. Austrian scientist Y. Schumpeter in 1911 divided changes into five types: (Figure 1)

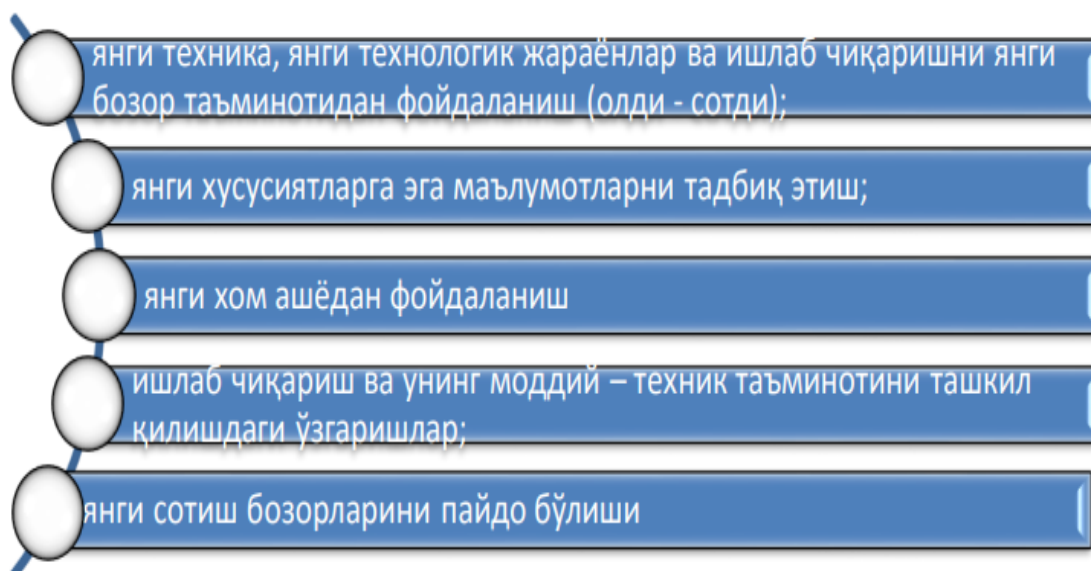


Figure 1. The main manifestations of changes in the enterprise.

Y. Later, in the 1930s, Schumpeter introduced the concept of innovation, interpreting it as a change aimed at introducing and using new types of consumer goods, new production and technical tools, forms of market organization in industry. Sometimes, innovation is considered as a process system, therefore, the time development and clearly reflected gradualness of the introduction of innovation is recognized [5].

According to the conclusion of a group of Uzbek economists, innovation is the introduction of innovations into production, the first commercial use of new technology. Economic growth based on more efficient use of intensive economic growth resources. Its leading factor is a machine that meets the latest requirements of science and technology, re-equipment of production with new technologies, or the goal is achieved not by expanding the production area, but by increasing the quality of the resources used in it [6].

In our opinion, the economic results of innovation achievements in the production process are saving material resources, live and manufactured labor spent per product unit, increasing labor productivity per person, reducing the level of ecological pollution of the environment, increasing wages and incomes of those employed in the production and social spheres. growth, increasing the level of social protection of low-income families, and the development of social infrastructure.

That is, it is the result of innovation, technical and technological progress and growing needs.

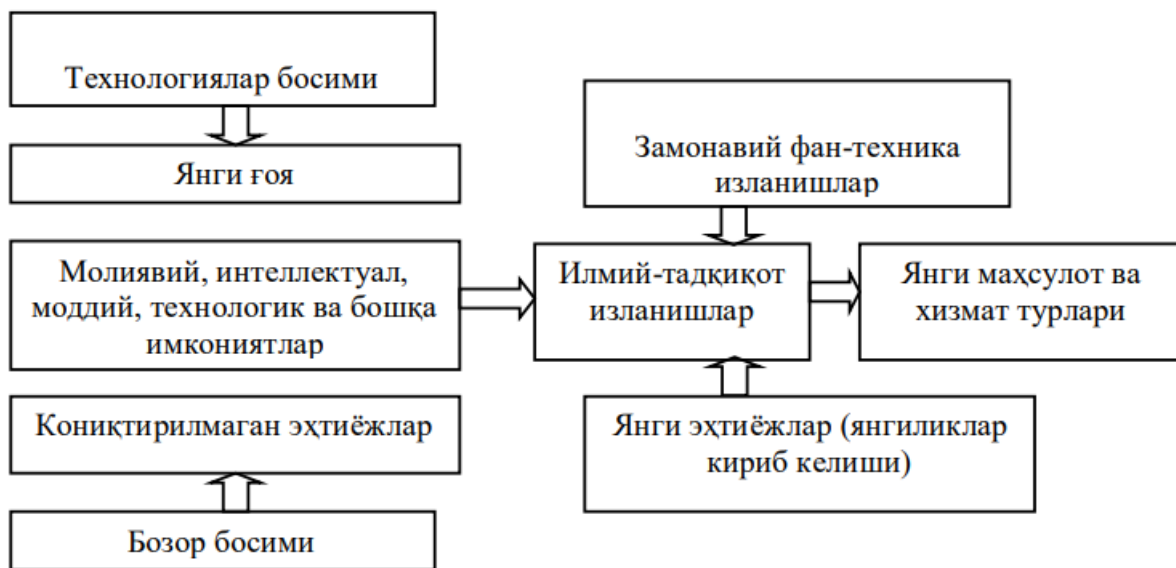


Figure 2. General innovation model

There must be goals behind every activity. The goal of innovative activity is to update or improve the product, reduce costs by introducing new technologies, improve product quality, and gain additional profit. Since the main goal of innovation is to obtain certain benefits, innovation is not always successful because of the high level of uncertainty in both influencing pressures.

Therefore, carrying out innovative activities in enterprises depends, on the one hand, on the leader's desire for innovation (for example, Jack Welch - "General Electric", Akio Morita - "Sony", Bill Gates - "Microsoft"), and on the other hand, on the highly effective marketing and sales service of the enterprise. .

Creation of novelty, wide distribution and solution of issues of introduction into the environment are innovative processes.

It is possible to distinguish 2 types of innovations related to the management of modern production enterprises, known from the economic literature.

1. Technical and technological innovations. It is related to the creation and production of a new product, the main object of change is material things, technological devices and processing methods.

2. Management innovations. The object of change in the process of innovation includes employee, management object and subject relations.

Among them, technological innovations are divided into the following according to the level of novelty - improvement and radical, according to the place of use and result (Table 1).

Технологик инновациялар

Тури	Янгилик даражаси		Ишлатилиши	
	Тубдан	Яхшилаш	Натижа	Жойи
Махсулот инновацияси	Ишлаб чиқариладиган махсулотдан кучли фарк қилади. Янгиликни ишлатиш йўли билан ёки маълум технологияларни янгича ишлатишда	Махсулотни сифат ёки нарх кўрсаткичларини яхшиланади. Янги техник воситалар ишлатиш йўли билан эришилади.	Янги инновацион махсулот	Бозорда
Жараён (технологик) инновация	Янгича ишлаб чиқариш усуллари, технологик ўзгаришлар ва натижада ишлаб чиқариш самарадорлигини ўсиши, ёки янги махсулот яратишга замин яратиш	Мавжуд ишлаб чиқариш технологияларини такомиллаш-Тириш	Бошқа инновацион махсулот	Ишлаб чиқариш жараёнида

Of course, innovative activities are carried out at all levels of the enterprise with different efficiency, that is, the efficiency of changes can be quite different (Table 2).

Корхонада инновацион фаолият турлари

Фаолият тури	Даражаси	Янгилаш негизи	Самарадорлиги	Муддати
Стратегик янгилаш фаолияти	Компания, давлат бошқарув органлари	Янги махсулот, янги ишлаб чиқариш жиҳозлари	50% дан ортиқ	Узоқ муддатли - 3 ойдан ортиқ
Ишлаб чиқаришни яхшилаш	Завод раҳбарияти	Жараёнлар, жиҳозлар, ресурслар окими	20~40%	Ўрта муддатли- 2 хафтадан ортиқ
Яхшилаш бўйича кундалик фаолият	Бўлим, цехлар	Жараёнлар, жиҳозлар	5~20%	Қисқа муддатли 2-5 кун

Innovative management decisions and types of activities are dependent on the level of the manager in terms of content (Table 3).

Инновацион бошқарув қарорлари турлари

Корхона бошқарув даражаси	Бошқарув қарорлар ва фаолият турлари		
	Стратегик	Оператив	Топшириқлар
Юқори: компания раҳбари, унинг ўринбосарлари	+	+	+
Ўрта: бўлим ва бўлинмалар раҳбарлари	-	+	+
Паст: ишлаб чиқариш участкалари, ижодкор гуруҳлар раҳбарлари	-	-	+

At the union level. Assessment of market needs, strategic issues of new product creation, allocation of resources, prioritization of work should be decided by the top management of the company.

Under the influence of decisions made at this level, the company's product policy will make a radical change, the company's goals and image may change. The innovative decisions made in the company can lead to a fundamental change and change the business sector as a whole.

Innovative activity at the enterprise level is the improvement of production and management processes. At the enterprise level, product performance can be improved, but the main focus is on the regular improvement of production technologies, equipment and facilities, and optimization of the flow of resources. This requires the purchase of new technological equipment and equipment, the improvement of technological equipment with its own strength.

Innovative activity is most widespread at the level of trade and department. Quality circles, creative groups and innovative activities carried out by the method of rationalization show the fastest results and can have a great impact on the overall efficiency of the enterprise.

For example, based on the Japanese economic miracle, "kaizen" is mass creativity and small, inexpensive improvement activities.

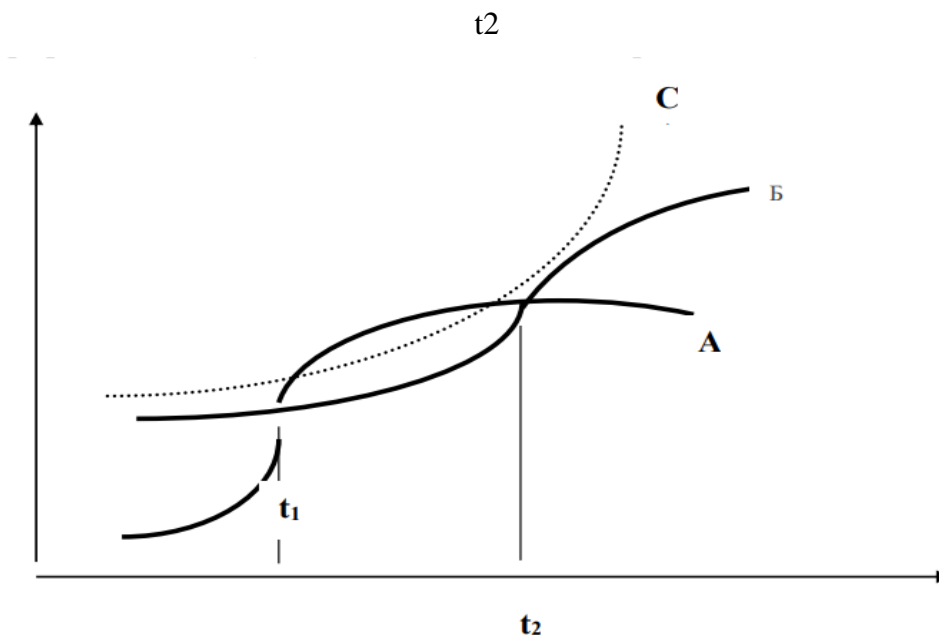
The activities of rationalization and "quality circles", which are the main form of innovative activity, are carried out in the following main directions:

- improve product quality,
- reducing product costs,
- improving labor safety,
- increase production culture, etc.

Businesses need modern technologies, but bringing new technologies is not an easy task, they require significant costs as well as new knowledge and a number of significant changes in management.

Due to changes in the economy and society, enterprises are operating in radically changed conditions, and the management of enterprises has naturally undergone great changes, as the table shows. The present situation in the development of enterprise management is presented graphically in Figure 1 below [7]. In this diagram, curve A has reached its high point of development from time t1 (conventionally assumed to coincide with the beginning of the reforms of the transition to a

market economy), and the improvement of the management system does not lead to an increase in the efficiency of the system. Therefore, it is necessary to create a modern management technology that changes under the influence of external factors and adapts to the dynamic changes of the environment.



A – used management technologies;

B – management technologies that meet modern requirements;

S is the control system efficiency line

This technology is represented in the drawing as line B; t_2 is the time of radical change of the existing management system.

$t_1 - t_2$ is the period when the management of the enterprise changes.

Of course, the timing of t_2 is conditional, but in our opinion, this time has come for our businesses that will succeed.

Only a management system that meets modern requirements can ensure the company's competitiveness and be a guarantee of long-term development and success. In this way, radical strengthening of innovative activities should be considered as an important factor in ensuring full competitiveness of enterprises.

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