



DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY ENTERPRISES IN CONDITIONS OF ACTIVATION OF INNOVATIVE ENVIRONMENT

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The article examines the place and stable development of the industrial sector in the national economy of Uzbekistan, highlights the innovative activity of the industry, as well as the principles of effective management in the industrial system in a progressive and often unpredictable changing institutional environment.

Keywords: industry, management, efficiency, structural changes, technology, modernization, diversification.

Modern economic conditions impose special requirements on production activities, which determines the need to implement the improvement of methods for managing the activities of industrial enterprises: assessing and analyzing the environment, forecasting its changes, and meeting the results of production activities with the requirements of a market economy. On the other hand, production activities must be innovative, as a result of which it becomes obvious that only the process of managing innovative activities can form the basis for its effective implementation.

The significance of innovation management in industrial enterprises lies mainly in determining the optimal combination of management methods, the correspondence of the functional structure of innovations to the target priorities of production activities, which makes it possible to achieve the main goal of the enterprise's functioning.

Innovation management methods at industrial enterprises are measures of organizational, administrative, financial, economic and managerial impact on the analysis of key elements of the production and technological activities of an enterprise, aimed at improving the efficiency of resource management, performance, minimizing risks, forming an effective investment policy. At the moment, Russian industrial enterprises do not fully use the opportunities to increase the level of innovation in production activities [1].

Today, in developed countries, an increase in gross domestic product by 75-90% is ensured by innovative processes in the activities of enterprises, in Uzbekistan this figure is at the level of about 8-10%, and this negatively affects the overall efficiency of the economy of our country.





Innovative development of the economy is determined by the innovative activity of functioning industrial enterprises, thus, the study of factors affecting the innovative activity of enterprises will identify problems existing in the innovative environment, eliminate barriers that hinder the growth of innovative activity of enterprises, create conditions for the development of an innovative type of economy, form the necessary infrastructure base.

Given the above, it should be noted that the study of the factors of the innovative environment of enterprises, its functions, features, structure, the development of methodological tools for assessing and forecasting its state, as well as the directions for applying the approach to its formation will contribute to the innovative development of the economy and thereby determine the relevance of the topic of this study.

Currently, there is no unified theoretical base dedicated to the formation, evaluation and development of the innovative environment of the enterprise. There is no consensus among researchers on the issues of structure, methodology for assessing the state, approaches to the formation and development of the innovative environment of an enterprise.

The methodology of innovative industrial development is closely related to the foundations of growth theory, which was laid down in the works of A. Smith, then developed in models built and improved by J. Hicks, R. Harrod, E. Domar, A. Lewis, R. Solow, E. denison. An analysis of changes in the economies of leading countries in the period 1880–2020, carried out by leading Western economists made it possible to calculate the growth rate, estimate the increase in fixed capital and labor growth, and reveal a strong correlation between the rate of technological progress and the rate of investment. Assuming equal access to technological innovation, the acceleration of the investment process becomes a leading factor in the competition for increasing labor productivity.

The provisions of the theory of economic growth allow us to formulate the following key principles for the development of industry:

- When developing innovative solutions, it is necessary to develop a comprehensive set of "productivity factors" of the economy of industrial enterprises;
- When implementing large investment projects, an appropriate accompanying development of human capital is necessary;
- When mastering innovations, it is necessary to minimize the implementation time, ahead of possible competitors.

In this regard, the elements of an integrated innovative system of industry are:





- Focus on quality of life indicators; nationally significant educational institutions (knowledge creation);
- A system of laws, rules and regulations that supports the advancement of technology; innovative enterprises;
- Developed communication infrastructure; access to global knowledge sources;
- Market conditions conducive to innovation. One of the aspects of scientific and technological progress that is currently manifesting is the information and communication revolution.

Technological innovations in computer science and telecommunications have led to the neutralization of physical distance as a barrier to communication, data transfer, search for new developments, and the development of new knowledge. But, as N. Turvalds noted, the foundation of social development is ultimately not geopolitics or technology - it can only rely on the energy and initiative of people.

Any organized territory - a country, a region, a metropolis - that wants to strengthen its innovative potential needs to invest appropriate resources in order to form and maintain coordinated functioning elements of the innovation system, including: increasing knowledge about the innovation process and access to new knowledge through their own research and global information networks, optimization of organizational, managerial and industrial relations, educational and socio-medical communications, intra-public and international cooperation.

At the end of the 50s. of the last century, researchers are beginning to pay close attention to processes occurring outside the organization. During this period, the school of management science, relying on a systematic approach, forms an idea of the organization as an open system that is not self-sustaining, but depends on resources coming from the external environment. In the late 60s, representatives of the school of management science, using a situational approach, focus on the interaction of the internal and external environment of the enterprise. The external environment is considered as a combination of social, political and economic factors that affect the functioning of the enterprise. In accordance with the views of the management science school, the internal environment is a set of factors within the organization.

Late 60s - early 70s. Elvar Elbing proposes to consider the external environment of the enterprise as a set of factors of direct and indirect impact. The direct impact environment includes factors that directly affect the activities of the enterprise. The indirect impact environment refers to factors that have an implicit impact on the organization. Then representatives of the Harvard School in the early 70s. studied the influence of the external environment on the process of making strategic decisions by





business leaders. Under the external environment, they understood everything that is outside the enterprise.

In 1998, the book "Schools of strategies" by G. Mintzberg, B. Ahlstrand, J. Lampel was published, which describes the evolution of management theory in matters of strategic management. Within the framework of this issue, 10 schools of strategic management are distinguished. In nine out of ten schools, the external environment is not considered, it is considered to be random or, at best, its presence is assumed. Another view on this issue is reflected in the studies of the school of the external environment. According to the teachings of this school, the external environment is manifested as a set of forces of a general nature, which is the main element in the formation of the strategy of the enterprise.

Until 1991, organizations in Uzbekistan functioned as closed system, focused on government orders and were not given the attention to environmental factors. Currently, the study of environmental factors of the enterprise is of particular interest to domestic and foreign economists. The priority is the opinion that in order to exist and develop in modern conditions, organizations need to adapt to environmental factors, as well as develop strategies for their activities, taking into account the opportunities and threats identified in the external environment.

The transition to an innovative type of economy gives rise to the need to study the innovative environment of enterprises. In this issue, the most relevant is the formation of a favorable innovative environment for enterprises as a fundamental factor in the development of the national economy. To date, there is no single theoretical framework dedicated to the analysis, evaluation, mechanism of formation and development of the innovative environment of enterprises. Among the researchers of these issues, there is no unequivocal opinion regarding the interpretation of the scientific category "innovative environment", as a result of which there is a need for systematization and generalization of views. For the first time, the concept of an innovative environment is used in their research by a group of European scientists GREMI. According to their interpretation, "the innovation environment is a system of connected infrastructure facilities that provide innovation activity, contribute to the creation of favorable conditions for the creation, implementation and diffusion of innovation, and depends on the characteristics of the internal and external environment."

The infrastructure is a set of industries, structures, objects that functionally ensure the operation of the system. In relation to innovation activity, an innovation infrastructure is considered, which is understood as a set of objects participating in innovation activity, as well as performing maintenance and assistance to the





innovation process. Innovation infrastructure facilities contribute to solving the main tasks of promoting innovation, certification and standardization of innovative products, supporting the development of innovative projects, holding presentations of innovative projects and products, training and retraining of qualified personnel involved in the innovation process, etc.

The innovation environment includes scientific and industrial components. The scientific component of the innovation environment is a set of educational institutions, research centers, technology parks and other organizations united by certain scientific knowledge, directions, paradigm, and the desire for continuous research and discovery. The scientific component of the innovation environment is knowledge about reality, activities to obtain new knowledge, as well as people directly involved in research. The scientific component of the innovation environment makes it possible to form the theoretical foundations for product development, production development, the creation of an industrial design, and prepares for the emergence of innovations. Thus, it is primary in relation to the production component of the innovation environment. It is necessary to first fully and deeply study the field of knowledge, and then proceed to the development of innovation. After creating a product sample, it is transferred to production for the purpose of promotion.

The production component of the innovation environment should be understood as a set of factors influencing material production. It is a set of interrelated factors, including technical means, production facilities, communications system, financial potential, natural resources, personnel, industrial relations and other components of production activities.

Through the innovation environment, there is a process of transition from accumulated knowledge to a progressive level of economic development. The better the innovation environment is developed, the more innovations are developed and the wider its opportunities for sustainable development.

If one of the components of the innovation environment develops at a faster pace than the other, then there will be an imbalance in the innovation environment. If the scientific component of the innovation environment grows at a faster pace than the production one, there will be an accumulation of unclaimed knowledge in production. If there is a more rapid development of the production component of the innovation environment compared to the scientific one, then this will lead to the creation of similar innovations. Thus, only under the condition of a balanced development of the scientific and production components is it possible to form and develop a favorable, holistic, dynamically stable innovative environment for an enterprise.





The fundamental subsystem of the innovative environment of the enterprise is the scientific justification, which determines the methods and principles of building and functioning of the innovative environment of the enterprise, methods of its analysis. The functioning of the innovative environment of the enterprise is aimed at fulfilling the following main goals:

- elimination of obstacles hindering the growth of innovative activity of enterprises and the spread of innovations in the economy;
- strengthening incentives for continuous innovation, research, development and use of new technologies to increase the competitiveness of the enterprise;
- formation of favorable conditions for the creation of high-tech divisions at the enterprise and the development of new markets for goods and services.
- Formation and development of a favorable innovative environment for the enterprise.
- Removal of barriers hindering the growth of innovative activity of the enterprise and the spread of innovations in the economy
- Strengthening incentives at the enterprise level for continuous innovation, research, development and use of new technologies to ensure business competitiveness
- Formation of favorable conditions for the creation of new high-tech divisions at the enterprise and the development of new markets for goods and services.

Methodological support consists of theoretical, methodological and practical issues on the formation, functioning and development of the innovative environment of the enterprise, which are set out in the relevant regulatory and methodological documents of various levels.

The next element of the supporting subsystem of the innovative environment of the enterprise is resource provision. The objectives of the resource support of the innovative activity of the enterprise are:

- Timely provision of the innovation process with all the necessary types of resources of the required quality and quantity;
- Efficient use of resources.

The innovation process involves resources located at the "input". Resource provision is determined by the need to use a particular resource in the innovative activity of the enterprise. It is a set of management entities that determine the mechanism, methods of management, control and evaluation of the state and effectiveness of the process to create conditions suitable for innovation, coordinate the provision of this process with the necessary resources.





The scientific component of the innovation environment is the basis of the control subsystem. It is from the scientific component of the innovation environment that the control subsystem receives information about the methods and techniques necessary to identify patterns, study the processor and phenomena occurring in the controlled subsystem.

Thus, the key task of the performance of industrial enterprises can be called the effective and high-quality management of innovations and the processes of their implementation. At the same time, the choice of the most appropriate management methods should be carried out in accordance with the content, structure of production and technological activities, substantiation of the optimal method for disseminating innovations, and taking into account various types of risks.

It should be noted that the key conditions for effective management of innovation activities are:

- Widespread use of advanced technologies; elimination of restrictions that limit the growth of innovative activity;
- Strengthening incentives for the development and implementation of innovations to ensure the competitiveness of manufactured products, for continuous innovative development at the enterprise level;
- Formation of a favorable environment for the production of new science-intensive types of products;
- Creation of subdivisions carrying out scientific developments as part of enterprises (holdings);
- Expansion of new product markets through the use of innovations. To implement the above conditions for managing innovation, first of all, it is necessary to ensure the achievement of the following goals:
- Fair competition to strengthen the motivation of subjects of industrial activity to innovate; optimal legal and regulatory framework governing industry activities;
- Effective system of technical regulation of industrial products;
- Improving the conditions for taxation of enterprises that introduce innovations in production activities, providing for the stimulation of costs for modernization;
- Reducing the level of tax burden on new high-tech enterprises (divisions) in the structure of industrial holdings;
- Improvement of the climate for investment.

For each direction, you can use different methods (combination of methods), the optimal application of which depends on the most accurate study of the nature and degree of influence of methods on the assessment of innovative performance





indicators of industrial enterprises, the effectiveness of investments, taking into account the prevailing political, social, economic conditions of functioning.

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