

**PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INNOVATIVE ACTIVITIES OF
INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES**

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ANNOTATION

In the given article shined ways of development and essence of innovative activity for integration state economy to world economy.

Keywords: globalization, science and technology development, integration, innovation, vertical integration, strategy.

INTRODUCTION

In today's globalization, it is impossible to imagine the development of the world economy without the development of science and technology. This is because the growth of science and technology will accelerate the economic growth of scientific production and services. A new direction of growth has begun to take shape through the joint use of knowledge and innovation as important economic resources of world economic production. The term innovation can be interpreted as the transformation of fantastic new products and technologies into a real process as a result of the application of scientific and technical achievements in practice. Innovation is divided into general (global) and partial (local) innovations, depending on the content or internal structure, technical, economic, organizational, managerial, life cycle, the legitimacy of the orientation process, regional dimensions.

MAIN PART

Foreign scholars call innovation a process, that is, an idea or development that has an economic meaning [1]. According to them, innovation is a set of technical, production and commercial activities, the introduction of new equipment and technologies to the market. But it should also be noted that there is also the notion that changes over time or periods lead to the spontaneous emergence of innovation or novelty. However, never innovation or novelty arises spontaneously, but to a certain extent due to a change in the needs of the individual.

Innovation is divided into a number of socio-economic, production, market, consumer-distribution organizational-managerial and other sectors. Of course, each of these industries, which exhibits the unique characteristics of innovation, requires a separate study. For example, the socio-economic direction, in which the change of spiritual and enlightenment lifestyle of the population is the basis for the implementation of innovations that are the basis for economic development. In both cases, the innovation process is seen as complementary. But in some cases, for example, if the changes in the industrial complex are not studied in a timely manner, it will be difficult to understand the essence of the process.

Similarly, management innovation can be said to be an organizationally clear activity that involves managing not only today's changes in the economy but also taking into account past, present, and future processes in order to achieve a specific goal. In this case, the object of management is improved based on past changes.

Speaking about the strategic, innovative management of the management system in the Republic of Uzbekistan, no enterprise or organization can form its capabilities and capabilities at the required level without applying strategic and innovative management for the development of the enterprise in the modern economy. It

should be noted that in this process, innovations are introduced into practice in various forms. More precisely, if we consider large transnational companies, which have the opportunity to spend a lot of money in the management system, as well as various small enterprises, it is advisable for them to work together and innovate.

In addition, as a result of changes in the country, including the transition from administrative to multi-sectoral and diversified forms of ownership, as well as the transition to innovation management to ensure integration into the world community, the innovation process has been able to cover all spheres of society. This, in turn, will ensure the socio-economic development of the country, along with overcoming the crisis in production as a result of the innovation process.

The main measures aimed at developing the economy of the country are also being developed to achieve the production efficiency of enterprises through the development of this area. The analysis shows that 85% of the total number of registered legal entities in Uzbekistan in terms of form and size of ownership are small enterprises, which receive financial assistance in the form of loans to enterprises specializing in the production of consumer goods. It should be noted that the experience of industrial enterprises of the republic in the production of products shows that they have the potential to produce a variety of consumer goods and increase the efficiency of their activities.

At present, the first task of enterprises in the production of finished products is the efficient use of labor resources, material and technical and financial resources, the predominance of prices over profits, increasing the profitability of production. In this regard, given the fact that current property operates in different forms and the conditions of a market economy, then it is necessary to take into account the existence of a competitive environment in this market. In order to achieve the competitiveness of the finished product, the company strives to improve its quality. He is not seriously interested in reducing the costs in this process. The reason is that a certain part of these costs falls on suppliers of raw materials, which reduces the interest of the enterprise in the innovation process. It can be concluded that any enterprise that exports products should pay attention to innovation in its activities, and a lot of work is being done in this direction in our country.

This means that the participation of an enterprise that intends to develop its future in innovation, in turn, will increase the quality and competitiveness of the product. Therefore, it is expedient to create a mechanism for the participation of producers of raw materials in industrial innovation, to include this issue in the production plan, as well as in the research plan, ie in the scientific support of innovation.

This will solve another important issue - the problem of innovative cooperation between education, science and industry, and ensure the participation of enterprises in the financing of research. Of course, today there are many enterprises that have a place and position in the country's economy, which, along with supplying the domestic market with industrial products, also have the ability to ensure the export of products. But as mentioned above, in order to enter the world markets, you must first have an innovative product and be competitive. The current weakness of the national innovation system in the country is due not only to insufficient funding from the budget, but also to a decrease in the solvency of the business sector to scientific and technical products, a lack of scientific personnel. In our opinion, the adaptation of Uzbekistan to the new system of innovation management is reflected, first of all, in the transformation of the entrepreneurial sector to innovative activity, ie the transition from an industrialized economy to a model of innovative economy.

It should be noted that the ongoing reforms in the country, international scientific and technical cooperation in various sectors of the economy, play an important role in increasing the competitiveness of enterprises, promoting the introduction of new innovative technologies and new technologies in domestic markets.

Today, the development of many science-intensive and technically complex industries is characterized by a high degree of globalization, the spread of technological innovations through world trade channels, global production and sales networks of multinational corporations. The organization of production, which requires a lot of science, first for export and then for the domestic market, is a key factor in the economic growth of many countries.

In the development of new industries in the country, first of all, it is expedient to establish modern investment processes and trends of public policy, compliance with international norms and rules, and in the current situation, failure to implement these tasks in a timely manner can lead to technological isolation. It is worth noting that any company needs to take advantage of new technological opportunities for commercial research to increase their profits, which is in line with today's demand. This is because it is assumed that whichever company has its own strong research division, it will constantly identify its competitors in the development of research results or inventions and thus lay the foundation for long-term competition. Currently, the Center for Innovative Cooperation in Education, Science and Industry [2] has been established in higher education institutions to engage enterprises in both practical and fundamental research, which allows them to communicate more closely with the carriers of fundamental knowledge.

The formation of a new type of innovation system in Uzbekistan is just beginning, and modern innovation structures are gradually emerging, and in the future will be able to develop innovative projects that are commercially viable. This, in turn, causes economically strong enterprises to act voluntarily to finance investment projects. As a result, at the same time leading to the integration of science-intensive industries into the global technological space, the transition from export-oriented growth of export-oriented "raw materials" to innovation will be solved. At this point, we consider it appropriate to focus on the issues of vertical integration of enterprises.

Vertical integration of enterprises is a way of transitioning the economic process from one organizational form to another. A feature of vertically integrated structures is that they are more likely to carry out the innovation process. In the context of modernization of the economy of modern Uzbekistan and its integration into the world community, the formation of vertically integrated enterprises is an objective process.

CONCLUSIONS

In summary, a significant proportion of integrated structures include manufacturers of innovative products related to exchange relations. In such cases, the integration of the innovation process within the limits of production costs, as well as eliminates the economic risks arising from the introduction of innovations at each stage, and, as noted above, allows to accelerate the integration of the economy into the world community.

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