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ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF INNOVATION AND INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN PRIVATE BUSINESS

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Innovation, innovation, technology, technology, modernization, innovation and technical activity.

Abstract: The article describes the words of innovative, innovative activities and fully illuminates the economic essence of innovative technologies in agriculture.

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INTRODUCTION

As you know, in the Strategy of Action in five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021... " deepening structural transformation and the steady development of agricultural production, further strengthening the country's food security, expanding the production of environmentally friendly products, and a significant increase in the export potential of the agricultural sector."

Ensuring the fulfillment of these tasks largely requires improving the organizational and economic foundations for the use of innovative, resource-saving technologies in agriculture of the republic. Therefore, it is important to develop methodological approaches and practical recommendations for optimizing all indicators that determine efficiency based on the study of methods for economic assessment of the use of innovative techniques and technologies in agriculture, and the formation of an effective innovation management system on their basis.

Degree of knowledge of the topic. In the studies of economists in our country, the term "innovation" has become widely used in connection with the transition to market relations. A number of scientists-economists who studied the problems of innovative development of the agricultural industry, including A.A. Abduganiev, A.V. Vakhabov, A.M. Kadirov, S.S. Gulomov, Yo.Abdullaev, Ch.Muruzhov, T.H.Farmanov, U P. Umurzakov, N.S. Khushmatov, A. Mukhtorov, etc

Research methodology. This article uses analysis and synthesis of scientific knowledge, induction and deduction, a systematic approach, statistical and financial analysis, as well as economic and mathematical methods.

Main part. Innovation in the economic literature is described as the transformation of potential innovation and technology development (ITT) into real progress in the form of new products and technologies.

At the current stage of the development of the market economy, one of the main factors is the introduction of innovations, increasing the competitiveness of national agricultural enterprises, strengthening their economic independence and market positions.

As one of the most important methods of meeting the needs of innovative activities, production and other areas of human life, it is carried out by changing the quality, updating the means and methods of activity of the products used. However, quality changes are possible only on the basis of fundamental knowledge, which, moving from the technical stage to the production sphere, cause progressive changes. Research in this area has shown that through the sale of innovative products in countries with developed industry, an increase in national income of up to 20% can be ensured.

Innovation is the process of managing the development of existing systems, in which an innovative product is brought to the stage of practical application and ensures market success.

The assessment of the competitiveness of countries shows that the main strategy for the development of agricultural enterprises is the implementation of a management policy based on the following principles:

- rational use of natural and climatic resources; - use the accumulated wealth in its place;
- active attraction of investments; -invention.

In this regard, the role of innovative management as a factor in the effective development of the organization and the formation of competitive advantages will increase.

One of the most important practical tasks of innovation is the formation of an effective system for managing innovative processes, providing for the implementation of:

- development of an appropriate theoretical basis for innovation implementation;
- justification of methods for solving existing problems in the field of innovation;
- development of methods for evaluation of efficiency of innovative processes and means of impact on them.

The efficiency of innovative processes taking place at agricultural enterprises will be divided into methods and methods used in the formation of an innovative strategy, categories of innovative products, types of innovations being developed, and the application of the results of innovative research work in production. The most important elements among them are:

- effective strategies for development and implementation of innovative solutions;
- a mechanism for controlling the implementation of such a strategy in a certain organizational structure.

Along with entrepreneurial, manufacturing, innovation-technical and marketing strategies, the above-mentioned innovation strategy is seen as an essential part of the organization's overall economic strategy.

The period of study of the methodological aspects of innovative theory and innovative management strategy occurred at the beginning of the last century and was carried out by many major scientists.

Currently, innovative and technical development and market needs lead to a change in the supply and demand situation, forming new requirements for the nomenclature and quality of products. The weakness of manufacturers to such changes indicates the progress of competitors.

The negative economic consequences of late adaptation of agricultural enterprises to these changes can lead to decline and even bankruptcy. In this regard, interest in innovations in almost all areas of production activity as a promising development tool is increasing. The practice of managing agricultural enterprises once again emphasizes the need to form such a strategy, create effective systems for managing innovative processes.

To optimize various resources in the conditions of the modern market economy, priority areas of innovation activities, reduce the risk of integrated management of innovative processes and choose an inefficient option for innovative development, it is necessary to take into account the changing

innovative needs of buyers. At the same time, innovation and its management are the basis for development and guarantee of long-term success of agricultural enterprises.

The methodology for the systematic provision of innovations in a market economy is based on international standards, and in accordance with them, innovation refers to a new or improved salary that has entered the market, a new or improved technological process or the result of innovative activities in combination with a new approach to social services.

Despite the fact that a large number of studies have been carried out on this problem, today there is no single, generally accepted terminology in the field of innovation. Therefore, it is advisable to provide a brief analysis of the literature and specify the basic concepts in the field of innovation.

The main stage in the development of innovation theory came from the works of V. Zombart, V. Mitcherlich, I. Sumpeter. Austrian scientist J. Schumpeter made a great contribution to the formation and development of the theory of innovation. As a result of the analysis of sources of market shifts, I. Sumpeter identified new factors of changes in the development of production and the market and included in them:

- production of products with new characteristics;
- introduction of a new production method based on a new innovative method of discovery or commercialization;
- development of new trade markets, where this industry is not represented;
- use a new source of raw materials;
- carrying out proper reorganization of production, for example, providing a monopoly.

To estimate a certain level of novelty and determine the amplitude and duration of conjuncture shifts, Y.Shumpeter introduced a new criterion that laid the foundation for this classification.

Later, in the 1930s, I. Schumpeter introduced the concept of innovation, which would express possible changes in the process of production, sale, delivery of products due to the use of new or improved technical, technological, organizational solutions. This definition of innovation and the concept of Y. Sumpeter based on new combinations of production factors formed the basis of one of the two most common approaches to the theory of innovation. The first approach is based on understanding new factors, the second is based on a new product or technology.

The stages of creating an innovative new product are:

1. Phase: Developing a theoretical approach to basic research and problem solving
2. Stage: Practical Research and Experimental Models
3. Stage: Experimental development, design, manufacturing, testing, error correction
4. Stage: initial development, preparation, start-up of production, delivery of products
5. Stage: consumption, gradual aging, restructuring and liquidation of production, organization of new production

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Thus, innovation and innovation arise from innovation activities, they are interconnected and impossible without another. Their main difference is that in the first case - if the process of forming a new product takes place, in the second - it is commercialized.

Thus, the expanded definition of innovation management should reflect the following aspects:

- production and production processes that ensure continuous improvement of production as a result of the development of science and technology, the growth of the needs of society on the basis of objective economic laws and laws;

- actions that ensure a high level of use of innovative production potential, sufficient for the creation, commercialization and operation of new products, allowing to obtain new production quality.

Another category closely related to innovation activities - innovation potential, determines the totality of personnel, material and technical, information and financial resources designed to implement innovation. The innovation potential of any economic facility will depend on the features and scale of its activities, and the level of development characterizes the real innovative opportunities of agricultural enterprises. To preserve, effectively use and overproduct innovative potential, an appropriate economic mechanism must be formed.

A number of sources view "innovation" as a process. This concept emphasizes that innovation will develop over time and will have clear stages.

Innovation is characterized by both dynamic and static aspects. Statically, innovation is seen as the end result of the Innovation Manufacturing Cycle, and these results also have problems.

Although the terms "innovation" and "innovation process" are similar, they are not identical. The innovation process is associated with the creation, development and dissemination of innovations.

Innovators (innovators) make extensive use of criteria such as product lifecycle and cost-effectiveness.

Their strategy will be aimed at creating innovations that are considered unique in a certain area, and thereby break away from competitors.

Innovative and technical developments and innovations will become innovative and technical innovations in the process of their practical application with the intermediate result of the innovation and production cycle. Innovative and technical developments and discoveries are formed on the basis of new knowledge, for the purpose of their practical application, and innovative and technical innovations are formalized representations of new ideas and knowledge, discoveries and innovative and technical developments in the production process.

The main goal of innovative and technical innovations is to make a profit by meeting the needs of investors. As mandatory features of innovation, one can recognize the innovative and technical innovation and its application in production. Commercial implementation of innovation is a potential feature, there must be certain conditions for achieving it.

Thus, innovation should be considered taking into account the innovation process. All three features are important for innovation: innovative and technical novelty, application in production, commercial implementation. The absence of one of them can negatively affect the innovative process.

The commercial aspect allows you to describe innovation as an economic necessity understandable to the needs of the market. At the same time, two things deserve attention: the "materialization" of innovations, turning them into a new technically improved product, and the "commercialization," turning them into a source of income.

So, innovative and technical innovations:

a) have a novelty;

b) meeting market needs;

c) to benefit the manufacturer.

Widespread adoption and innovation is an integral part of the innovation process.

With the transformation of the innovation process into a commodity process, two of its organic phases stand out:

a) creation and distribution;

b) innovative diffusion..

The first includes mainly successive stages of innovative research and development work, organization of experimental production and trade, organization of commercial production. In the first phase, the beneficial effect of innovation will not be realized, but the conditions for its implementation will be created.

In the second phase, a useful product for society will be redistributed between manufacturers of innovation, as well as manufacturers and consumers.

As a result of diffusion, there is an increase in the number of producers and consumers and a change in their quality characteristics. The continuity of innovation processes, the speed and breadth of diffusion of innovation in a market economy have a decisive impact.

Innovative diffusion is such a process through which innovation will be transmitted through communication channels throughout the entire time, between members of the social system. Innovations are new ideas for the corresponding business entity, objects, technologies, etc. can serve. In other words, diffusion is the dissemination of one mastered and used innovation in new conditions or places.

Widespread innovation - an information process, the form and speed of which depend on the power of communication channels, the peculiarities of information reception by business entities, their ability to practical use of this information, etc. Because the attitude of economic entities operating in a real economic environment to the search for innovations and their ability to master will be diverse.

The speed of the diffusion process of innovations in real innovation processes is determined by various factors:

a) form of decision-making;

b) information transmission method;

s)In particular, the social system and innovation.

Innovative features include: advantages in relation to traditional solutions, compliance with existing practice and technological structure, complexity, implementation experience and others.

One of the important factors in the spread of each innovation is its interaction with the corresponding socio-economic environment. In turn, it is worth noting competitive technologies as an important element of such an environment. According to the theory of innovation by I. Sumpeter, diffusion of innovation is a process of increasing the number of innovators after an innovator in order to obtain high incomes.

Subjects of the innovation process are divided into groups: innovators, primary recipients, primary majority and laggards. All groups except innovators are among the imitators. According to I. Sumpeter, the expectation of high incomes is the driving force behind the adoption of innovations.

In the early stages of innovative diffusion, none of the business entities has information about the relative advantages of competitive innovation. However, business entities will be forced to introduce one of the alternative new technologies under the threat of their displacement from the market. 20 Innovation is a complex and complex process for each organization.

In all cases, one of the important criteria for decision-making by each subject is the comparison of decisions made by alternative technologies and previous receptors. However, it is very difficult to obtain such information, since this will be due to the competitive position of agricultural enterprises in the market. Therefore, each agricultural enterprise, only a limited number of agricultural enterprises, can be familiar with its experience.

This is what determines the uncertainty of decision-making processes and the diffusion of innovation in a market economy. Another reason for the uncertainty is related to the latest technology. In the early stages of diffusion, their potential returns will be uncertain. Uncertainty can be eliminated by collecting experience in implementing and leveraging innovation.

However, with uncertainty and reduced risk of using the new technology, the potential for its penetration into the market disappears, and profitability decreases. The possibility of gaining additional benefits from each innovation decreases with the approaching time and boundaries of its distribution.

Thus, the diffusion of innovation will depend both on the strategy of simulators and on the number of first receptors. Entrepreneurs are discovering new technological opportunities, but their implementation will depend on the choice of an imitator. It is also highly likely that technology with a large number of primary organizations will become the leader in the market. Of course, the result of

technology competition is determined by the choice of all agents on the market, but the impact of primary receptors is still relatively large.

To rapidly spread innovation, there must be a developed infrastructure.

The innovation process is cyclical in nature, which indicates the emergence of new products in various fields of technology in chronological order. It can also be noted that innovation is such a technical and economic cycle in which the use of results in the field of research and development will lead to technical and economic changes that have the opposite impact on the activities of this industry.

The innovation process is divided into separate parts for the development of activities and materializes in the form of functional organizational units excluded as a result of the distribution of labor. The economic and technological impact of the innovation process will partially affect new products or technologies. The role of economic and technological impact in increasing the technological level of the innovation system and its structural elements and its tendency to innovation.

The priorities in the innovation activities of certain agricultural enterprises will depend primarily on the conditions of the internal and external environment in which it operates:

- requirements and desires of consumers;

- opportunities for innovation;

- availability of material and financial resources, production and experimental base;

- existing developments and h.

Conclusion. According to the economic situation of agricultural enterprises, the share of agricultural enterprises implementing any type of innovation is about 20%. The main reasons for this can be called the economic problems of agricultural enterprises, as well as the lack of need for innovation. The relative decrease in innovation activity occurs in all organizations, regardless of industry affiliation, ownership and number of employees. Overall, innovation activity by large organizations and agricultural enterprises is relatively high.

Currently, the main force for stimulating innovation can be the volume of potential revenue in the context of sharp competition in commodity markets. Among the factors of innovative transformations: equipment purchase, design and technological work. Thus, the presence of sharp competition in the domestic and foreign markets determines the main goals of innovation.

The role of innovative processes in economic development will affect the renewal of the technological base, the production of new products, the acquisition of new markets and the achievement of higher economic growth rates. Also, innovative development factors determine many features of the production sector, forming the basis of economic growth at the current stage.

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