Original Article

INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY MANAGEMENT ISSUES

Dedajanov Bakhtiyor Nabijanovich

Associate Professor of the "Management" Department of
the Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology, Dr.

DOI: 10.47750/pnr.2022.13.S06.499

Abstract

The article highlights the importance of improving the efficiency of innovation management in the context of globalization. Scientific approaches to innovation concepts are presented. Also, directions of measures implemented in innovative activity in the republic are indicated. In addition to the indicators of the development of the innovative sector in the Namangan region were analyzed, and the existing problems were revealed. Recommendations are also given for the elimination of existing problems and effective development of the sector.

Keywords: innovation, innovative activity, goal of managing innovative activity, directions of development of innovative activity, scientific-research and experimental development, production of innovative products and services.

Introduction

The deepening of the globalization process in the world, especially the problems related to the "Covid-19" epidemic, had a negative impact on the development indicators of the world economy, and created the need to develop the innovative economy in countries, including improving the efficiency of innovative management of enterprises. In developed countries, on average, more than 50 percent of GDP is created at the expense of innovative activities. In particular, according to the Global Innovation Index-2020, countries such as 87.9 percent of Switzerland, 78.0 percent of the USA, and 76.0 percent of Sweden have a leading share in the implementation of innovations in national economic sectors in the world. Also, the influence of innovative activity on the development of the economy of countries is 51.8% in the USA, 50.8% in Switzerland and 39.7% in Sweden[1].

Today, fierce competition is becoming fiercer on a global scale. In such a complex environment, we must continue to work on the wide implementation of modern science and innovation achievements[2]. In this regard, special attention is being paid to the improvement of the efficiency of innovative management in the sectors and enterprises of the national economy of developed countries. In recent years, large-scale economic reforms have been implemented in our country to create an innovative economy and develop it. "Based on the needs of the real sector of the economy and the social sphere, the results of scientific activity, innovative products and services, including the creation, introduction, reproduction and commercialization of new devices, materials and

[1]The Global Innovation Index 2020: Who Will Finance Innovation? Is the result of collaboration between Cornell University, INSEAD, and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) as co-publishers, and their Knowledge Partners? 2020. P. 341. https://www.globalinnovationindex.org/gii-2020-report

[2]"The Constitution is a solid foundation for our free and prosperous life and further development of our country". President Shavkat Mirziyoyev's speech at the ceremony dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan

technologies[3]" are defined as the task. In this regard, it is desirable to deepen scientific research in areas such as improving the principles and methods of organizing innovative management, evaluating the efficiency of industrial enterprises' management of innovative activities, state support for innovative activities. Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD-5544 dated September 21, 2018 "On approval of the innovative development strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2021" and No. PD-6097 dated October 29. 2020 "On approval of the concept of development of science until 2030", On May 7, 2018 PD-3698 "On additional measures to improve the mechanism for introducing innovations to economic sectors and industries", On April 1, 2021, Decisions PD-5047 "On measures to further improve state policy in the field of science and innovation development" and other normative documents related to this field provide for the implementation of a number of tasks. Therefore, we think that the effective management of innovative activities is of great importance in the fulfillment of the tasks defined above.

The purpose of the study

Today, the world cannot be imagined without innovation. According to most experts, the main driving force of economy and social development is innovative activity. International experience shows that simply increasing the export potential of natural resources is based on the use of the scientific, technical and intellectual potential of the economy and society. It also gives the understanding that development and implementation of new technologies, modernization are the priority directions of the country's development.

Innovation is an innovation introduced to ensure the qualitative growth efficiency of processes and products based on market demand. Human intellectual activity is the final result of his fantasy, creative process, discoveries, inventions and rationalization.

Delivery of products (goods and services) to the market by improving the efficiency of production systems or new consumer characteristics is an example of innovation.

Innovation is a new or significantly improved product (goods, service) or process introduced for use, a new sales method or a new organizational method in work practices, workplace organization and external relations.

The term "innovation" is derived from the Latin word "novatio", which means "renewal" (or "change"), and the suffix "in" is translated from Latin as "in the direction of", if we translate it as a whole "Innovatio" - as "in the direction of changes" explained. The concept of innovation first appeared in scientific studies of the 19th century.

The concept of "innovation" began its new life as a result of the analysis of "innovative combinations" and changes in the development of economic systems in the scientific works of the Austrian and American economist Y. Schumpeter at the beginning of the 20th century. Schumpeter was one of the first scientists to use this term in economics in the 1900s.

We should look at innovation not as any kind of innovation, but as a factor that seriously increases the efficiency of the existing system.

In our opinion, innovations are new or improved goods (services), as well as goods or services of new quality. They are formed and developed on the basis of newly developed knowledge, skills and competencies and in a certain competitive environment.

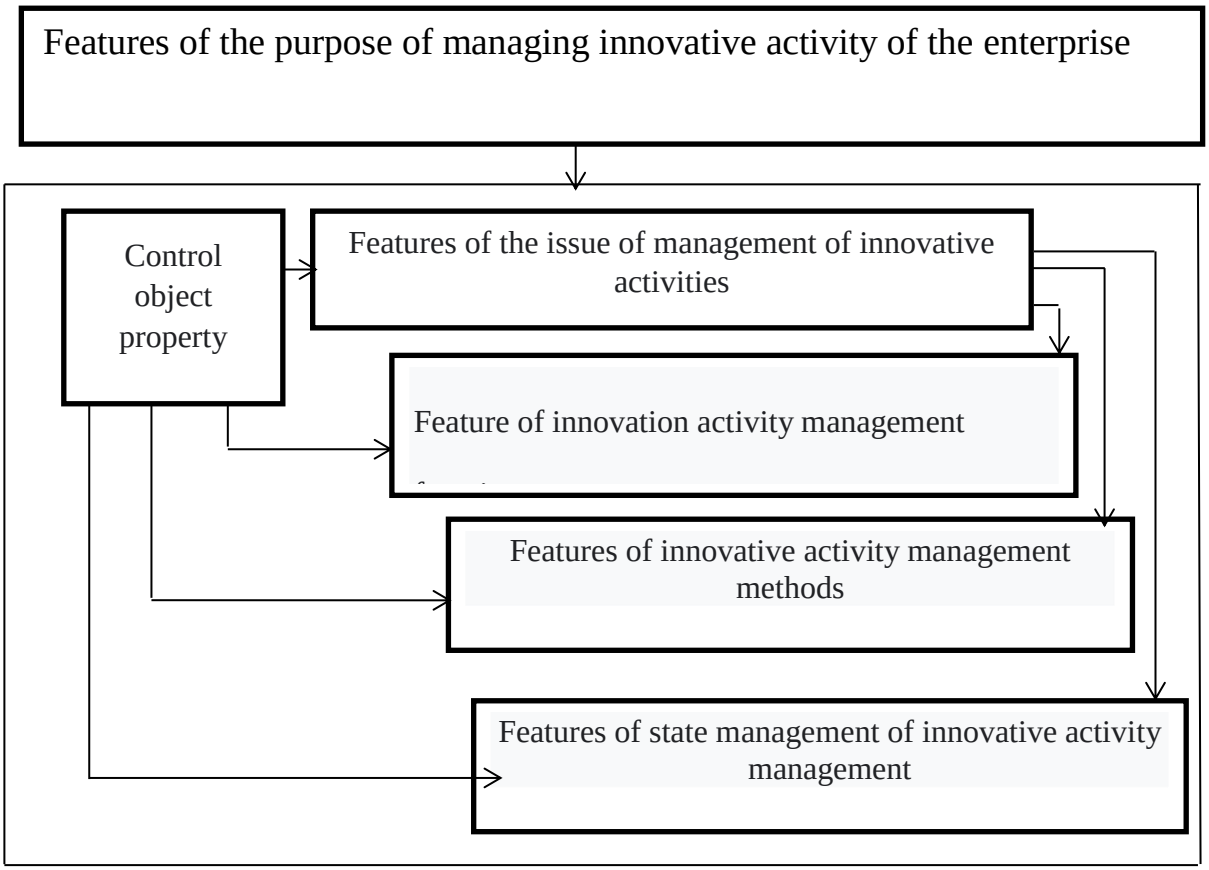
[3]PD-5047 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on April 1, 2021 "On measures to further improve state policy in the field of science and innovation development". lex.uz

Research methods and methodology

Taking into account the importance of management of innovative activities in a rapidly changing environment, the activity of this field was taken as an object of analysis. Methods such as research, observation, analysis and synthesis, generalization, logical and comparative analysis were used in the study and analysis of the issue.

The result and its discussion

The main goal of managing innovative activities is to increase the technological level and competitiveness of production, to ensure the penetration of innovative products into the domestic and foreign markets, to replace imported products with substitute products in the domestic market and, on this basis, to transfer industrial production to the stage of sustainable economic growth. There are characteristics of the goal of managing innovative activities, which are graded as follows.



The final result of innovative activity is the product of innovation (technology). The product (technology) of innovation is distinguished by its size, which is reflected in the indicators that represent the growth of the enterprise's production capabilities due to the introduction of new technology.

Innovative activity can be considered as a component of internal investment activity carried out by enterprises, i.e. a part of it, according to its content and essence, and the final result. In addition to innovative activities, internal investment activities directly include capital construction, purchase of new equipment and technologies, modernization, expansion, and reconstruction of existing production facilities. Therefore, internal investment activity is a broad concept compared to innovative activity.

Funds spent on innovative activities are the part of the total capital investment related to the creation, development and implementation of new ideas, developments, processes, products, services.

In recent years, specific goal-oriented measures have been implemented for the innovative development of the sectors of the republic's economy and the social sphere, comprehensive support of science and scientific activities, and increasing their effectiveness.

A strategic program aimed at inclusion in the list of the top 50 countries in the global ranking in the field of innovations was approved in the republic, new mechanisms for financing scientific projects were introduced, and additional conditions were created for financial stimulation of highly qualified personnel in the field of science. Many measures have been implemented in several directions regarding the development of innovative activities.

Table 1 Measures implemented in the direction of development of innovative activity

№	**Directions of measures**
1.	Improvement of the regulatory framework for the development of the industry
2.	In terms of increasing the effectiveness of scientific researches, improving the financing system
3.	In the field of commercialization of scientific developments and organization of production
4.	Implementation of new innovative projects and technology transfer
5.	Regarding the development of innovative thinking in young generations and improving the skills of young scientists
6.	On the broad involvement of innovative technologies in the social sphere, including health and education
7.	On the implementation of innovations in the agricultural sector and the implementation of "Smart Agriculture" technologies
8.	Systematization of international cooperation activities
9.	Implementation of innovation-based investment projects
10.	Formation of modern infrastructure for the development of science and innovation activities
11.	Works carried out with the Academy of Sciences and scientific organizations
12.	Activities carried out in cooperation in the higher education system
13.	Work on the training of academic personnel
14.	Analysis of financial resources allocated to the field of science and innovation
15.	Scientific projects carried out within the framework of state programs related to scientific activity and their effectiveness

In addition, the activities of publishing houses and magazines are widely covered on the Facebook and Instagram networks through the pages of "Indep uz" and " Innovation publishing house". So, in our country, significant work is being done in terms of innovative activity and its development.

Innovation - a new or improved product (goods, work, service, etc.), production process, new marketing method, new jobs or external relations created as a result of scientific research, experimental design and technological work for the needs of society and or other positive impact is considered

In Namangan region, a number of tasks are being carried out, such as increasing the innovative potential of the region, establishing innovative enterprises based on the integration of education, science and practice, and producing innovative products that replace imports and are oriented towards export, and organizing innovative infrastructures.

Scientific research and experimental development (R&D) includes systematic works based on existing knowledge obtained as a result of research and (or) practical experience and aimed at creating new materials, products, processes, devices, services, systems or methods. Developments include construction, design and technological works.

Table 2 In 2021, the number of organizations that carried out scientific research and pilot-constructive developments by regions and types of work (unit)

N	**Area**	**Total**	**Including those who did**	
			scientific research (scientific research works)	**Including**
				basic research
	Total	**2**	**2**	**1**
1	Namangan city	2	2	1
In 2021, it was carried out by organizations by regions and types of work volume of scientific research and experimental-constructive developments ***(mln.soum.)***				
	Total	**3709,5**	**3709,5**	**955,4**
1	Namangan city	3709,5	3709,5	955,4

As can be seen from the data in the above table, in 2021 in Namangan region, a total of 2 enterprises carried out scientific research and experimental construction developments. One of them is basic research.

In the region, enterprises and organizations have carried out scientific research and experimental design developments, and expenses have been incurred for their implementation.

Self-made developments are carried out within the framework of natural sciences, technology, medicine, agriculture, social and humanitarian sciences, and we will highlight their cost indicators using the following table.

According to the following table, the largest number of developments in the region corresponded to professional, scientific and technical activities and education, and the expenses for them amounted to 614,533.2 million soums and 133,256.8 million soums, respectively.

Table 3 In 2021, expenses for scientific research and experimental-constructive developments carried out by organizations in the field of economic activities in the fields of science (million soums)

	Total	**Including:**

		natural sciences	**technical sciences**	**medical sciences**	**agricultural sciences**	**social sciences**	**humanitarian sciences**
Total	**824708,5**	**403038,4**	**152684,4**	**52195,3**	**86386,4**	**64878,9**	**65525,1**
Of these, by type of economic activity:							
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	587,8	-	-	-	587,8	-	-
Manufacturing industry	54647,3	36640,3	17759,4	-	247,6	-	-
from the manufacturing industry:							
moderately high-tech	572,8	-	572,8	-	-	-	-
medium to low tech	53826,9	36640,3	17186,6	-	-	-	-
low tech	247,6	-	-	-	247,6	-	-
Real estate transactions	136,0	-	136,0	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activity	614533,2	346526,1	93257,7	30546,0	76614,5	33147,0	34441,9
Education	133256,8	19069,6	39651,4	11193,3	8936,6	29817,9	24588,0
Health care and social services	10456,0	-	-	10456,0	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment and recreation	10762,6	802,4	1879,9	-	-	1585,1	6495,2
Other types of economic activity	328,8	-	-	-	-	328,8	-
In 2021, expenses for scientific research and experimental-constructive developments carried out by organizations on their own strength in the cross-section of sectors in the fields of science							
``		**403038,4**	**152684,4**	**52195,3**	**86386,4**	**64878,9**	**65525,1**
including:							
public sector	383199,6	196488,8	22478,6	30841,0	65656,5	25809,9	41924,8
business sector	307531,6	187198,9	90386,4	11218,7	11793,3	4955,5	1978,8

In the area of economic activity in the region as a whole, the expenses for scientific research and experimental-constructive developments carried out by organizations on their own made 824.7 billion soums. Expenditure on scientific research and experimental design development by sectors amounted to 383,199.6 million soums in the public sector, and 307,531.6 million soums in the business sector. The main purpose of these developments is the innovative development of economic sectors.

We will analyze the indicators of production of innovative products in Namangan region using the following table. It is known from the table that in the last three years, production of innovative products and provision of services amounted to 385 units, of which 57 units were acquired in 2021. In 2018-2019, 207 products and services were improved. This indicates that there is growth in the innovation process.

In the last three years, innovative products worth 665 billion soums were produced and services provided in the region. Out of this, 181 billion soums of innovative products and services were acquired for the first time in 2021. In this case, we can mention as an example the provision of new types of services based on industrial production and information technologies.

Table 4 The number of enterprises and organizations that produced innovative products and services on their own by region in 2021 mastered for the first time in 2019-2020 mastered for the first time improved in 2018-2019 (unit)

N	**Areas Name**	**Total**	**Among them:**		
			in 2021 mastered for the first time	**in 2019-2020 mastered for the first time**	**improved in 2018-2019**
1	Namangan city	166	31	66	69
2	Mingbulak	45	3	8	34
3	Kosonsoy	10	1	1	8
4	Namangan	27	2	9	16
5	Norin	2	-	1	1
6	Pop	29	1	16	12
7	Turakurgan	24	7	1	16
8	Uychi	17	3	8	6
9	Uchkurgan	3	1	1	1
10	Chartak	8	2	1	5
11	Chust	41	-	7	34
12	Yangikurgan	13	5	3	5
	Total	**385**	**56**	**122**	**207**
Volume of innovative products and services produced by regions (without VAT and excise duty) (million soums)					
1	Namangan city	216422	26060,7	85295,1	105066,2
2	Mingbulak	10678,7	17,4	1297,6	9363,8

3	Kasonsay	7221,4	46	64,3	7111
4	Namangan	110864	5,8	57921,3	52937
5	Norin	72,9	-	3,9	69
6	Pop	139788,5	127700,4	3742,3	8345,8
7	Turakurgan	35523	18753,3	299,8	16470
8	Uychi	10893,9	4074,2	1794,7	5025
9	Uchkurgan	64714,5	51,3	4066,2	60597
10	Chartak	3088,9	1506,7	9,8	1572,4
11	Chust	15217,4	-	8814,6	6402,8
12	Yangikurgan	50340,2	3742,2	895,6	45702,5
	Total	**664825,5**	**181957,9**	**164205,1**	**318662,5**

The importance of small business entities in the production of innovative products and provision of services is great. In the last three years, the number of small business entities involved in the production of innovative products and services amounted to 376 units. The largest number of small business entities are located in the city of Namangan.

Table 5 The number of small enterprises and micro-enterprises that produced innovative products and services on their own, by region (unit)

T.P	**Areas Name**	**Total**	**Among them:**		
			in 2021 mastered for the first time	**in 2019-2020 mastered for the first time**	**improved in 2018-2019**
1	Namangan city	162	28	65	69
2	Mingbulak	45	3	8	34
3	Kasonsay	10	1	1	8
4	Namangan	25	2	8	15
5	Norin	2	-	1	1
6	Pop	28	-	16	12
7	Turakurgan	23	6	1	16

8	Uychi	17	3	8	6
9	Uchkurgan	1	1	-	-
10	Chartak	8	2	1	5
11	Chust	41	-	7	34
12	Yangikurgan	13	5	3	5
	Total	**375**	**51**	**119**	**205**
The volume of innovative products and services produced by small enterprises and micro-enterprises by their own power (without VAT and excise duty) (million soums)					
1	Namangan city	204537,5	14203,4	85267,8	105066,2
2	Mingbulak	10678,7	17,4	1297,6	9363,8
3	Kasonsay	7221,4	46	64,3	7111
4	Namangan	44486,9	5,8	7184,1	37297,1
5	Norin	72,9	-	3,9	69
6	Pop	12088,1	-	3742,3	8345,8
7	Turakurgan	26029,6	9259,8	299,8	16470
8	Uychi	10893,9	4074,2	1794,7	5025
9	Uchkurgan	51,3	51,3	-	-
10	Chartak	3088,9	1506,7	9,8	1572,4
11	Chust	15217,4	-	8814,6	6402,8
12	Yangikurgan	50340,2	3742,2	895,6	45702,5
	Total	**384706,9**	**32906,8**	**109374,5**	**242425,6**

In the production of innovative products and provision of services, products and services worth 384 billion soums correspond to the share of small business enterprises. By regions, the city of Namangan supplied the volume of these products and services worth 204 billion soums, and is the region with the largest contribution in the region.

The weight of small enterprises producing innovative products and services is very low in Uchkurgan, Narin and Kasonsay districts. Innovative products were produced in five regions of our province and exported to CIS countries.

Table 6 The number of enterprises and organizations that sold innovative products and services produced by their own power to the CIS countries by region (unit)

T.P.	Areas name	Total	Among them:		
			in 2021 mastered for the first time	in 2019-2020 mastered for the first time	improved in 2018-2019
1	Namangan city	8	4	-	4
2	Kasansay	1	-	-	1
3	Namangan	2	-	1	1
4	Uychi	2	-	1	1
5	Chust	1	-	1	-
	Total	**14**	**4**	**3**	**7**
The volume of innovative products and services performed by regions and sold to the CIS countries (without VAT and excise duty) **(million soums)**					
1	Namangan city	23768,2	8667,5	-	15100,7
2	Kasansay	3566,0	-	-	3566,0
3	Namangan	9982,1	-	4222,5	5759,5
4	Uychi	3392,4	-	1009,3	2383,2
5	Chust	105,4	-	105,4	-
	Total	**40814,1**	**8667,5**	**5337,2**	**26809,4**

It is known from the table that among the innovative products and services produced by regions, 8 enterprises belong to the city of Namangan, 2 enterprises each to Namangan and Uychi districts, and 1 enterprise to Kasansoy and Chust districts. The indicator of export of innovative products is low, and measures should be taken to further increase these indicators in the future.

Also, the analysis of the process of organization and management in the field of innovative activity showed that there are some problems that hinder the development of this field. Including:

- not fully using the production capacities of high-value exportable products;

lack of financial resources;

- lack of development of innovative infrastructure;

- high economic risk;

- lack of information about new technologies;

- lack of information about sales markets;

- lack of qualified employees in the field;

- value of news;

- low demand for new products, works, services;

- lack of market information and qualified personnel;

Conclusions and suggestions

The following conclusions were drawn as a result of our scientific research aimed at managing innovative activity, its development and improvement:

1. By the 21st century, science and technology development has become a decisive economic resource in socio-economic development compared to other production factors. Science and technology development provides countries with the main competitive advantage in the world economy.

2. In order to form an innovative economy in the countries of the market economy, it is necessary to deeply modernize the processing industry technologically and to develop the traditional, basic sectors of the economy through the effective assimilation of advanced foreign technologies.

3. Internal and external factors constantly influence the management of innovative activities of the enterprise.

4. Modern conditions of economic development require industrial enterprises not only to activate innovative activities, but also to improve the methods of its organization, in particular, to identify and use reserves aimed at increasing the efficiency of its implementation.

5. In successful companies, innovations are carried out continuously, secondly, in all areas of activity, and thirdly, all employees of the company participate in the innovation process.

In order to solve existing problems in the field of innovative activity management and to develop and improve innovative activity, we offer the following:

1. Innovative activity, in fact, is the socio-economic benefit due to the effective use of the enterprise's intellectual capital, so it is necessary to introduce an intellectual capital management system in the enterprise.

2. In order to ensure the competitiveness of scientific research results, including increasing the weight of the capitalized part of the obtained results, it is necessary to improve the innovative infrastructure that ensures the transformation of practical developments into market products.

3. It is necessary to develop innovative forecasts for the region, taking into account the prospects of scientific and technical activity, to choose the priority directions of the development of science, technology and technology in the region, to concentrate resources according to priority directions, to develop innovative activities, to strengthen the relations between the scientific and technical sphere and the production sphere.

It is necessary to form legal, organizational and economic conditions for the implementation of scientific and technical activities, to develop scientific and technical potential.

5. It is desirable to develop a regional innovation strategy, including interdepartmental and interregional strategies, to provide a favorable economic and legal environment for the activity of innovative organizations, to form the infrastructure of innovative activity, and to create mechanisms for monitoring innovation activity.

6. It is necessary to develop cooperation between scientific organizations and industry, to improve the mechanisms of state support for the commercialization of the results of scientific research and experimental developments.

The theoretical and practical results of the research allow to reveal more fully the management of innovative activity, to identify its main directions. It also helps to make optimal decisions in their implementation in modern

economic conditions and in the development and improvement of management of innovative activities of enterprises.

References

1. "Constitution is a solid foundation for our free and prosperous life, further development of our country." President Shavkat Mirziyoyev's speech at the ceremony dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. https://constitution.uz/uz/pages/prezident_maruzasi_25yil

2. Decision PD-5047 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on April 1, 2021 "On measures to further improve state policy in the field of science and innovation development" lex.uz

3. The Global Innovation Index 2020: Who Will Finance Innovation? Is the result of collaboration between Cornell University, INSEAD, and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) as co-publishers, and their Knowledge Partners? 2020. P. 341. https://www.globalinnovationindex.org/gii-2020-report

4. Abdurakhmanov I. "When science turns into money, that's innovation." https://kun.uz/news/2018/08/07/

5. Baev L.A. Systemic approach to development and innovation. 34 p.

6. Водачек Л., Водачкова О. Стратегия управления инновациями на предприятии. Москва, Экономика, 1989.-167 с.

7. Norov A.E. Theoretical and methodological foundations of innovative activity and commercialization of its results. "Economy and innovative technologies" Scientific electronic magazine. No. 1, January-February, 2020.

8. Степанова И.П. Инновационный менеджмент. Учебник. 2014.

9. Тарахтиева Г.И. Инновацион менежмент. Тошкент.:Фан ва технология. 2013, 9-б.

10. Tashmurodova B.E., Jiyanova N. "Financial stimulation of innovation activity". Study guide. - T.: ECONOMY-FINANCE, 2006.-110 p.

11. Уткин Э.А.Управление компаниями. Москва, 1997.-304 с

12. Шугуров Э.В. Современные технологии в социально-экономических системах. Челябинск: Изд-во ЧГТУ, 1995. 37 с.

13. Data of the Namangan Region Statistics Department. https://www.namstat.uz/uz/