



MECHANICS OF IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF ENTERPRISES ON THE BASIS OF INNOVATION

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the mechanisms of increasing the efficiency of industrial enterprises of the country on the basis of innovations, the methods of using innovative and scientific and technical potential for economic development are comprehensively applied.

KEYWORDS: *innovation, economy, capital, market, enterprise, new technologies, diversification, small and medium business entities.*

The implementation of market relations in a globalized society, the process of integration of the country with the world community, the growth of the information role in the world economic system, the strengthening of ties between new technologies and the capital market presuppose the transition of the economy and economy of our country to the path of innovative development. It is important to study the economic experience of developed countries of the world, as well as to choose the path of innovative development, taking into account the rich underground and underground resources, production and scientific and technical potential of Uzbekistan. After all, it is necessary to establish the legislative framework for the formation of a comprehensive innovative policy in the effective use of innovative, scientific and technical potential of our country in the path of its economic development.

After all, for the innovative development of the economy, it is necessary to develop a system of Strategic and tactical measures in this area and fully implement it into practice. It is also necessary for every resident of the country to deeply understand the practice of organizing and managing innovative activities, as well as the Basic Rules of an innovative strategy, the formation of innovative policies and the features of implementation.

Innovation means innovations in the transition to a more perfect state, that is, new tools, methods, products, technologies that need to be thought out, developed and invented. Innovation should be applied practically as the realized sum of new knowledge and bear fruit in compatible areas[1].

Today, innovation means a creative approach to the development of each activity as a result of its wide application in the field of Economics and its titular field of production, social relations, science and education, culture and other fields.

The role and importance of national industry in the economy of Uzbekistan is significant, and after state independence, fundamental economic, organizational and institutional and structural reforms were carried out in this area. These include nationalization and privatization of industrial enterprises, transformation into forms of Public –Joint-Stock, corporative, collective and private property, implementation of structural changes in industrial sectors, establishment of small and private enterprises, creation of joint ventures in cooperation with foreign capital [2, 71 P.]. A new era of national industrial development can be divided into several stages, depending on the macroeconomic situation, the formation of market relations, the description of structural changes and the industrialization strategy. One of the priorities of the transition to a market economy is the implementation of innovative reforms in the sectors of the economy, the modernization of enterprises, which is based on ensuring economic stability, equipping enterprises with new modern technologies, increasing the share of the private sector in the economy[3]. This process undoubtedly implies the most effective use of the country at the same time as increasing its innovative, economic potential. The current state of the economy of our country requires the acceleration of the pace of implementation of innovative changes in the national economy. It should be noted that the experience of countries with developed economies shows that the operation of an effective innovative strategy can be carried out only through the rational use of the country's economic and natural factors. The country's industrial-innovation policy prioritizes the creation and development of potentially competitive, including export-oriented productions operating in raw material-oriented sectors of the economy. Qualities such as coordination of investments, development of business cooperation, market acquisition indicate approaches to state industrial policy.



The application and application of innovative strategies to industries and the sale of products produced in industries to the foreign market are important factors in stabilizing industrial production.

One of the most important directions in the development of Science and technology is the widespread adoption of advanced technologies. Advanced technology is the combination of technological processes, the application of various physical and chemical methods, vacuuming, the widespread use of nanotechnology, and a set of many similar methods[4].

Another direction is the automation and mechanization of production, electrification and computerization. In developed countries, a large-scale electrification of the equipment being released for all industries has been established. All equipment is now released in an electrified state. Also, the creation of a robotic technique, which is a high peak of automation and provides high productivity, continues to be the highest goal of production.

The technique is a weapon that infinitely increases human strength, his ability to work, creativity, created on the basis of the achievements of science. Technology, on the other hand, is a factor that carries out the creation of certain material assets, techniques based on science and technology, or the creation of these material assets based on technology. The interdependence, complementarity, improvement of new technology, innovative strategy and techniques ensures that the spread of society grows in step by step. Technological innovation can take the form of products, processes, services and methods that are being developed by a legal entity for the first time (even if they are being used by other legal entities). There are two types of technological innovation. These are: innovations in products and innovations in processes. Product innovation in industrial production involves the preparation and introduction of technologically new and improved products. A technological new product is a product whose technological properties (functional signs, constructive execution, additional operations, as well as the composition of the components and materials used) or the purpose of application are fundamentally new or significantly different from a similar product previously produced by a legal entity[5]. Such innovations may be fundamentally based on new technologies or the use of existing technologies, the results of research and development. A technologically enhanced product is one in which qualitative characteristics of its production are improved and economic efficiency is increased by the use of higher efficient components and materials, partial modification of one or more technical components (in complex products). [6]

For the development of industrial enterprises in our country, it is envisaged to fill the Republican consumer market with high-quality light industrial products that are in demand among the population, increase the export potential of the network, produce competitive products by small enterprises, conduct a new technology and investment policy in tarmac, introduce modern technologies, master the production of new and high-quality products,

Innovative activity is the basis of entrepreneurial activity. An organization or enterprise operating in a market economy must strive to constantly seek and apply innovations in order to succeed in a competitive struggle.

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