

**PECULIARITIES OF FORMATION OF INNOVATIVE PROCESSES IN THE SYSTEM OF PRODUCTION AND SERVICE INFRASTRUCTURES**

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**Annotation:** In this article, ideas on the management and organization of innovative activities, innovative development of various sectors of the economy are presented scientifically. In this regard, as a result of the scientific research of scientists from Europe, the USA, the CIS and our country, a significant contribution has been made to the development of the field.

**Keywords:** innovation, agricultural production, service, potential, ecology.

In the 21st century, the problem of management, organization of innovative activities, selection of methods and mechanisms for innovative development of various sectors of the economy has been in the focus of attention of economists.

Innovation, innovative activity, innovative process, and similar concepts are firmly established in various aspects of daily life, enterprise activity, and economic sectors. In developed countries, innovation is one of the important factors in increasing the competitiveness of enterprises, strengthening their position in the market and producing consumer goods.

In the implementation and implementation of innovative activities, first of all, it is necessary to clarify the essence of the main terms and concepts.

As a result of studying the researches of the republican and foreign scientists dealing with the problem of innovation, it was found that there are different approaches to the content and essence of innovation, innovative process and innovative activity. Australian economist-scientist Joseph Schumpeter is highlighted in many economic literatures as one of the first scientists who made an important contribution to the definition and types of innovative processes and the theory of innovative activity in general. At that time, there was no thought about innovation, but concepts such as "effective method", "innovation", "effect", "application" were used in the development of the economy.

From a technical or economic point of view, production is a combination of available resources and forces. Each method of production means a certain combination. Different methods of production can differ only in character and style, that is, either by the object of combinations, or by the ratio of their quantities. Each production process constitutes this combination [1].

- In his research, Y. Schumpeter considered the issues of new combinations in development, gave a complete definition of the innovation process and singled out five exemplary changes:

- use of new equipment, new technological processes or new market supply in production (sale);
- introduction of new quality products;
- use of new raw materials;
- organization of production and changes in its material and technical support;



- emergence of new sales markets.

We can also find terms such as "innovation", "innovation", "science and technology innovation" in the research works of scientists such as M. Porter, J. Bright, B. Twiss[2].

At the same time, many economists expressed their opinions on innovation.

B. Santo defined innovation as follows: "Innovation is a socio-technical-economic process that leads to the creation of products and technologies that are better by their nature through the practical use of ideas and discoveries, if it is aimed at obtaining economic benefits, as a result of its appearance on the market, additional there will be an opportunity to earn"[3].

In his research, B.Santo based the concept of innovation chain as a linear sequence of certain stages in the process of innovation, various models of innovation processes and innovation modeling [4].

V.N. Lapin understood innovation as a set of processes for creating new practical tools (innovations) in order to fully satisfy certain needs of people [5]. In our opinion, it is not a guarantee that the innovation will be beneficial to the community, yet it will be economically efficient and profitable.

According to I.T. Balabanov, innovation is a materialized investment in new techniques, technologies, new forms of organization of production, labor, service and management, including control, accounting, planning methods, analysis and other new forms. is the result [6].

Fatkhuddinov R.A. defines it as follows: "Innovation is the final result of an innovation introduced in order to change the object of management and obtain an economic, social, ecological, scientific-technical or other effect"[7].

Summarizing the opinions of a number of other scientists, usually they expressed the meaning of "innovation" and "newness", "introducing something new"[8].

According to the opinions of R. V. Abdullaev and K.A. Khasanjanov, "Innovation is considered a form of scientific and technical development, it is a special type of knowledge, the result of highly developed work, and it is becoming a leading field of people's life in the post-industrial society"[9].

According to Q.A. Choriev, the terms "innovation" and "innovation process" were defined as follows: "...in a broad sense, innovation includes all aspects and fields related to the development of human capital in society, improvement of the living conditions of the population (technique and technology, consumer goods, social development strategy, its organizational forms and management tactics, economic sectors, social institutions - science, education, medicine, information resources, various service delivery systems, etc.) to form intellectual potential in new scientific ideas and directions of knowledge, to create them and It is possible to describe the process of orientation towards the discovery of added values, quality changes and fundamentally improved consumer products (services) based on their application to life (production)[10].

According to the opinion of a number of our Uzbek economists-scientists, "innovation is the process of sale and sale, introduction of new or improved products (work, service), equipment and technology, organization and management of research and development"[11].

Also, according to these scientists, "innovation in the agricultural sector is a new or improved result of scientific research and development that allows economic activity to increase production efficiency: a new variety of plants, a new breed, variety and crossbreed of livestock and poultry, new or improved food products, new materials, new technologies in plant breeding, animal husbandry and processing industry, new means of protection of plants and livestock, new fertilizers, new methods

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of measures aimed at preventing diseases of livestock and poultry"[12].

Based on the theoretical views and analyzes presented above, in our opinion, innovation is the use of scientific achievements and advanced experience, improvement and development processes of social production, formation of products with new consumer characteristics (goods, products, equipment, technology, other organizational forms and tools), introduction into practice It is the materialized final result of investment and creative activity based on creation, helps to satisfy the market and social needs, saves costs and ensures different results of people in different spheres of life and activity.

Innovative development of infrastructure serving production means a system of measures aimed at increasing the level of competitiveness of production and infrastructure serving it as a result of creating and mastering biological, technical, technological and organizational innovations in production.

The innovative policy in the development of the infrastructure serving production is a part of the state's innovative policy in the agricultural sector, and represents the implementation of the innovative strategy for the modernization of the country, the achievement of indicators of stability and competitiveness of the industry.

Innovation infrastructure is a complex of organizational and economic institutions, which provides conditions for the implementation of direct innovation processes based on the principles of economic efficiency. Management of the process of formation and development of innovative infrastructure is one of the main tasks of the problem of effective management of the agricultural network and consists of organizations that provide services for the adoption of a new or improved type of product in production, the organization of the implementation of a new or improved technological process.

It is necessary to carefully and comprehensively study the innovations in the innovative development of the infrastructure serving the manufacturers and increasing its economic efficiency. From the point of view of market relations, the novelty of innovations is determined according to their technological characteristics. Classification of innovations means dividing them into specific groups according to certain classification symbols.

It can be observed that many economists distinguish different classifications of innovation in the study and research of innovation processes. In particular, according to M. Huchek, the classification of innovations depends on a number of characteristics[13].

At the same time, some economists studied the classification of innovations into three groups [14]:

- innovations in entering the enterprise;
- innovations at the "exit" of the enterprise;
- separate elements of innovations and their connections as a system.

Kh.B. Dusaev [15] Having studied the scientific and theoretical views of other economists, he proposed to classify innovations into three groups:

The first group is classified according to the factors that determine the content of innovations, i.e., its formation, level of innovation, characteristics of the innovation process, and the degree of its repetition. The latter is categorized by taking into account the factors and characteristics of the field of innovation use and development. This includes the subject of innovation and the field of

implementation, the level of development and use, the structural structure of innovation, the application and scope of innovation.

The third group includes factors determining the result of innovation: efficiency, form of efficiency, mechanisms of innovation implementation and level of introduction, originality of changes, their type and form of innovation, innovative opportunities in economic growth.

Q.A.Choriev proposed to classify innovation in the field of production according to various criteria [16]:

- on the novelty level of the potential idea;
- according to the degree of relativity of the novelty;
- according to the novelty in relation to its existence;
- according to the level of novelty in relation to market demand.

In our opinion, using the scientific works of economists such as Q.A.Choriev, P.N.Zavlin, A.I.Prigozhin, D.M.Stepanenko, and taking into account the production characteristics of the agrarian sector and its branches, a complete classification of innovation types A. X Mentioned in the scientific research of Mukhtorov, B.F. Sulonov, S.J.Saidjonov [17].

These scientists proposed to classify innovations as follows:

- on innovative potential and novelty (completely new, improved, relatively new, new from the point of view of consumption, new from the point of view of value and resource consumption);
- according to the scale of innovation novelty (new in the global network, new in the national network, new for national economic sectors, new for the enterprise and economy);
- by the nature of innovation (product innovation, process innovation, organizational innovation, economic innovation, marketing innovation, management innovation, social innovation, environmental innovation, informational innovation);
- by field and place of application of innovation (material production: agriculture (farming, animal husbandry, processing, plant protection, treatment of livestock, etc.), science, service, social sphere, ecology, nature and climate);
- by the place of introduction and application of the innovation (for use on the farm, for use at the enterprise intended for sale, for the sample experimental plot, for the exhibition);
- according to the position in the production period (raw material producer, supplier, product producer);
- according to the expected market share (local, systematic strategic);
- according to the type of effect obtained as a result of the introduction of innovation (economic, ecological, scientific-technical, social, combined);
- according to the form of innovation (invention, novelty, patent, proposal, know-how; document, device, content and methods describing technology, production and management processes; sample model);
- on the return of innovation application (one-time, returnable (in season or special cases), replaceable, negative);
- according to the nature of territorial orientation;
- according to the nature of need satisfaction;
- by the time of entering the market;

- on the reasons for its occurrence;
- on social orientation.

In agreement with the opinion of the authors, the classification of innovation according to these signs allows for a deeper understanding of the essence of the innovation and creates a scientific and theoretical basis for determining the ways to achieve the set goals and results with the most effective means.

Innovations can be classified according to different schemes, grouping methods, methods of organization and classification symbols. Classification of innovations and innovative activities in the order given above allows covering their various aspects.

In the current conditions of our country, the reforms of production sectors are among the most important strategic goals and primary tasks of economic changes. As mentioned above, natural-biological, organizational-economic (related to production), technical-technological and socio-economic factors influence the growth of production efficiency. In economic studies, much attention is paid to the factors of the first group, the influence of socio-economic factors on the production results is little studied. One of the reasons for this is the difficulty of quantifying them, as well as the impossibility of immediately determining the impact of some socio-economic factors.

According to a series of decisions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a number of infrastructures have been developed by the relevant ministries, companies, commercial banks and local authorities, taking into account the natural and economic conditions of the regions, specialization and placement of agricultural crops, population growth rates, employment and other factors. objects were established. In addition to providing them with the necessary equipment and qualified personnel, infrastructure facilities were given various benefits (tax benefits, preferential loans, etc.). As a result of these benefits, practical assistance was provided to start-up activities of product manufacturers. In the context of modernization of the economy and the introduction of innovations, in the innovative development of economic sectors, including the infrastructure serving production, the main focus should be on the acceleration of innovative processes and the introduction of production activities.

According to the level of production intensification, it is recommended to use three types of technologies:

The first is simple, traditional technologies, used in farms with low economic efficiency and capabilities. When the activity is carried out using simple technologies, mainly old generation machines are used.

The second is intensive technologies, which are mainly intended for farms with high productivity.

The third is that highly intensive technologies are the future of competitive production in the republic.

Currently, production, including the development of the infrastructure serving production, based on the influence of various conditions and factors, has many directions, the main ones of which are inertial and innovative development. Inertia development is a process that takes into account the stagnation in the economy, the slowdown in economic growth, the rise in prices, inflation and the crisis associated with unemployment.

Innovative development is related to the acceleration of economic growth, the increase in the

efficiency of production and infrastructure networks serving it, expanded reproduction and the improvement of the quality of life of the population.

The innovation process is a single and integrated flow of transformation of individual technical or technological ideas based on scientific developments into new technologies, and delivery of innovations to use directly in the production process in order to obtain a new quality product. Society manages innovation processes in all or individual sectors by carrying out and implementing innovation policy. The main purpose of this is to support scientific and technical developments in practice.

The innovation process is cyclical in nature. The economic and technological impact of innovative processes is manifested only in new products and technologies. The main part is manifested in the increase of economic and scientific technical capabilities (purchase of new techniques), that is, the technological level of the innovation system increases, which leads to an increase in the demand for innovations.

The starting point of the innovation process is fundamental research, the purpose of which is to identify and study the main laws in the harmony of nature and technology. As a result of fundamental research, fundamental scientific knowledge in the form of basic principles, laws and theory is created.

The purpose of applied research is the purposeful use of fundamental and derivative knowledge obtained as a result of science and applied research. They will be focused on the improvement of new or existing technical tools, technologies and products. Targeted orientation of applied research and high probability of obtaining the final result allows planning of innovative activities in advance.

Technological and experimental design developments are a set of activities aimed at strict scientific research, design, construction, creation of an experimental model and its testing. Production materializes the scientific product and then forms the order for the field of science. The common task for all stages is the processing of technological and management information for the purpose of selling the product of scientific and technical developments in the form of a new product, a new device, a new method, a new technological process and a new system of managing the agro-industrial complex.

In a properly designed and properly managed innovation process, all attention is directed from the field of scientific and technical research to the field of selling finished products, in other words, to the commercialization of innovations. At the same time, elements of innovation constantly interact during the innovation process by exchanging information and processing it.

As a result of the innovative process and the relevant innovative policy in the agricultural sector, the process of modernization of production based on scientific results is being implemented. This process is objective and continuous. Its roots go back to the times when production was simple and relied only on natural factors. The rate of development of the innovation process was different at each stage of the society's development. The rate of development of the innovation process was especially high in the early 20th century.

This development was carried out in different directions, that is, on biological bases (new varieties of agricultural crops, new breeds of livestock), and on the problem of production organization and production technologies.

The existence of different forms of the innovation process for the infrastructure related to the production network is characteristic of this sector, which, in turn, determines the existence of different

economic entities and the different goals and mechanisms of their activities.

Organizational forms of the innovation process in the infrastructure serving production include:

- scientific-production associations;
- scientific and production systems;
- small innovative firms;
- greedy firms;
- innovative development centers, business incubators;
- information and consultation centers and branches;
- agricultural enterprises, agrotechnological parks and other similar forms.

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