



PROSPECTS FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF DIGITAL MANAGEMENT FEATURES OF REGIONAL INNOVATION ACTIVITIES

Abdullaev Muzaffar Abdujabbarovich,

PhD, Doctoral student of the Institute of macroeconomic and regional studies

SPIN-kod: 7523-2766 muzaffara@mail.ru

Abstract: the purpose of the article is to support the scientific and technological researches that will quickly satisfy the domestic demand of the republic, be competitive in the world market, and enable the radical renewal of economic sectors.

Key words: innovation, management of innovation activities, technologies, talented personnel, scientific and technological products, scientific and technical development, efficiency, international standard, cluster, production, marketing activities.

As stated by the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov, "Uzbekistan has all the necessary conditions for transition to the modern model of innovative development. This model is based on the wide and effective use of the created scientific and technical potential, the widespread introduction of the achievements of fundamental and applied science, the technologies that require deep knowledge into practice, and the increase of the number of highly qualified and talented scientific personnel"[1], from which besides, as the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev noted, "Innovation means the future. If we start building our great future today, we should start it on the basis of innovative ideas and an innovative approach" [2].

Management of innovation activity is a set of process management that penetrates into all aspects of scientific-technological, production, marketing activities aimed at meeting the demands of society by implementing innovations in the market. , is the process of creating, distributing and deploying services and technologies.

Formation of a social market economy based on the interaction, harmony and competition of different forms of property is connected with fundamental changes in theoretical and methodological approaches to the study of economic methods of innovation activity. It is an urgent issue to search for ways of applying scientific and practical tasks to perfect the economic mechanism of innovation activity and the methods of regulating the whole set of relations, in the conditions of the wide development of various forms of economic management, which are formed during the emergence and development of the market of scientific and technological products.

In the world economic literature, the concept of "innovation" has been interpreted differently depending on the field of application. In the 30s of the 20th century, the Austrian scientist I. Schumpeter was the first to introduce the concept of innovation into the field of economics. In his opinion, "innovation is the implementation of new types of consumer goods, means of production and transportation, market and industrial organization forms to increase income" [2].

1	<p>ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW., under Volume: 12 Issue: 07 in July-2023 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR</p> <hr/> <p>Copyright (c) 2023 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/</p>
----------	--



Until now, there are many concepts (terms) generally accepted in the field of innovation activity. Scientists who conducted research in the field of innovation gave different definitions to the term innovation. For example, according to S.D. Ilenkova, "innovation is the adoption of innovations at the commercial level, which has its own stages, cycles and processes" [3].

According to R.A.Fatkhuddinov, "innovation is the final result of the implementation of this innovation, the purpose of which is to obtain economic, social, ecological, scientific-technical, or other results based on changes to the object of management" [4].

According to M.A. Makhkamova in the local economic literature, "innovation is to make changes to the previous activity in order to gain efficiency, to change one element to another or to fill it with a new one"[5]. The author translated the views of foreign scientists who gave their opinion and interpretation to the main categories and concepts of innovation management, and therefore there may be semantic deviations in this work.

R. J. Ish-Muhammedov, the leading specialist of the Center for Innovative Technologies, gave a brief understanding that "innovation is innovation"[6].

A systematic methodological definition of innovation based on international standards has been given in the context of economic liberalization, and we conduct our research based on this definition. To collect, process, analyze and coordinate information on science and innovation, the National Expert Group on Science and Technology Indicators was established by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), led by Frascati. manual has been developed. The reason for this manual's name is that it was first developed in Frascati, Italy in 1963. Based on changes in scientific and technical policy and strategy at the national and international level, corrections are periodically made to the manual. The Frascati Handbook was last edited in 1993.[7] It contains definitions of the main concepts used in scientific research and research. According to international standards, innovation is the activity of applying new or improved equipment, technology, scientific research, products and services to the market and practice.

Having studied and analyzed many definitions of the concept of innovation, we came to the following conclusion:

- innovation in a broad sense;
- depending on the field of application, it changes its essence to a certain extent (for example, a pedagogue and a technologist approach the concept of innovation completely differently).

We summarize the definitions of innovation using the network (cluster) method. With the help of branching of thoughts, this method makes it possible to freely and openly branch a concept or a specific idea related to the topic, organically connected with a logical sequence, and to express ideas about innovation in the form of a drawing (Fig. 1).

So, innovation is a new product, service created on the basis of scientific achievements, using technologists in practice to obtain various results.

2	ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW., under Volume: 12 Issue: 07 in July-2023 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR
	Copyright (c) 2023 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/



Any activity without management is doomed to decline. Innovation activity is also managed and it has its own challenges. A deeper analysis of Figure 1 shows that each cluster is related to innovation activities and each has some level of problems. We focus our research on problems that are relevant to us and try to provide solutions in a logical sequence.

First of all, innovation is based on scientific achievements. Science, in turn, is branched out (fundamental, experimental, etc.). Any idea, opinion, based on the results of fundamental research, is later applied to practice.

We agree with the views of a number of economists that the innovation process covers the last stage of fundamental research, i.e. the period when the scientific idea, the technical implementation of the invention is shown, and the innovation is applied to mass production.

Fundamental scientific research, which has only a theoretical orientation, covers the study of natural phenomena about which our knowledge is minimal or not sufficient at all. The result of such research leads to the discovery of general or specific laws of nature and new material objects or bodies. The development of fundamental sciences is a gradual process of gathering and updating knowledge. Its founders include the presentation of new scientific hypotheses, experimental verification, recognition by the scientific community, and so on. This process will focus on the laws of human internal thinking and scientific activity. In this case, the main motivating force of acquiring new knowledge is not related to its commercial perspective and practical benefit. Such research goes beyond innovation processes, innovation waves and innovation cycles. This conclusion of Kh. Baratov means that "fundamental research for the creation, production and assimilation of a concrete innovation comes as a determinant of the external structure (infrastructure) of long-term trends of ITT (science-brain-technology development)" [8], and I .V.Lipsits and V.V.Kosov confirm the opinion that "fundamental research is the "bud" for all stages of innovation processes" [9].

Fundamental research has its own dynamics. They are not directly related to the demand for practical production activities. In most cases, fundamental sciences can create inventions and innovations that lead to fundamental changes, and serve to initiate innovation processes. Semiconductors, lasers, genetic engineering, superconductivity - examples like these have led to the opening of new directions in the field of production and services. Nevertheless, in order for new inventions to become part of the innovation process, they must pass through the market. Not all results of fundamental science can be immediately applied to production. It is the market that becomes the decisive factor of the innovation process. In other words, fundamental science will remain out of innovation until conditions are created for the correlation between its results and business interests.

All of the above allows us to show the characteristics of fundamental research in:

- 1) they can lay the foundation for new generations of technology;
- 2) their ideas go through an incubation period of development;
- 3) the purpose of fundamental research is to develop the research capabilities of the society and to satisfy the demand for these researches;

3	<p>ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW., under Volume: 12 Issue: 07 in July-2023 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR</p>
	<p>Copyright (c) 2023 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/</p>

4) they give different results: economic, social, strategic, etc.

Fundamental research has an intermediate (abstract) relation to the process of concrete product or technological research, and has a cyclical relationship with innovation processes (Figure 2).

All of the above shows that fundamental research is separated from the shell of innovation processes, only it has a specific relationship with scientific expertise and market demand.

It should be noted that any innovation process is relative to a certain extent. In the practical process, there is no clear boundary between the stages, various activities are coordinated and carried out at the same time. For example, scientific research continues until the innovation process is completed, only at the initial stage they play the main role and are carried out on a large scale, then they perform an auxiliary function in relation to the main activity (construction of a prototype, organization of trial production, etc.). etc.). As the cycle approaches the end, the purpose of each phase becomes clearer. Experience - design works materialize practical research and are directed to the creation of specific types of equipment. Then the stage of mastering the specific product and its horizontal distribution (use in production) begins. In addition, if radical innovations (i.e., fundamental changes to technology and products) are created only when fundamental scientific innovations and inventions (i.e., the stage of fundamental research) are created, and modified ones (i.e., improvement of existing technology and products) It can be created at the theoretical stage or even during the current production process. Or, for example, it is necessary to carry out fundamental and practical research in the directions specified during technological research.

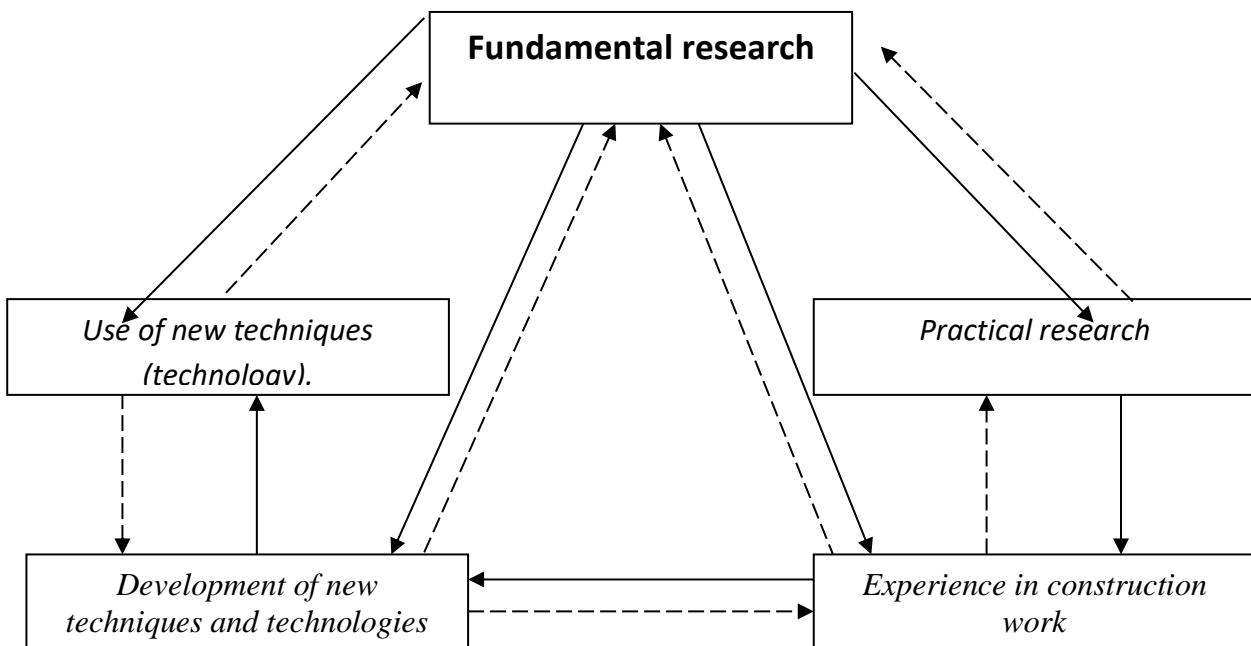


Figure 2. Basic Research Communication (author development)

Management of innovation activities, as we defined above, consists of a set of separate stages, scientific development of a technology, technical idea, bringing it to the level of industrial use, creation of a new product, its commercialization, as well as the management efficiency of the overall process is a whole of all stages. depending on the incarnation. Innovation processes should be evaluated as a process that permeates the total scientific-technical, production, and marketing activities of manufacturers, and it should ultimately be focused on meeting consumer demand, that is, all stages related to the introduction of market-oriented innovations should be important. All stages of the innovation process require specific methods of labor organization, management, financing, and staffing. However, in order to succeed in the market, it is necessary to bring different departments of the organization into a whole chain.

If valuable fundamental ideas are not used for new technological processes, and new technologies are not transformed into goods and services that satisfy the demand of society, or are applied in local areas within their narrow scope, this potential of scientific and technical development may not satisfy consumer demand. The results obtained at a separate stage lose their value at other stages and have little impact on the development of society's production.

One of the reasons for the difficulty of innovation processes in our country is that different work groups deal with its different stages, and each of them works for their own interests and benefits, focusing only on intermediate results. In the areas of inter-departmental communication of Ja-rayon, the usual interruptions occur, and a syndrome of dislike of news is formed.

For this reason, in order to ensure the efficiency of the innovation process, first of all, it is necessary to find such organizational management forms that the result of each stage serves the movement of the next stage. It is also important to connect the steps that ensure the continuity, flexibility and mobility of the process. Only then will the mechanisms of the innovation process be effective.

We will consider each stage of the innovation process in more detail, paying special attention to business entities that implement real innovations in a developed market economy.

Every innovation begins with the birth of a scientific and technical idea (the first stage). A scientific and technical idea should have 2 features: novelty and the availability of consumer potential in a product or technical process, where the last feature is more important, because it determines the economic acceptance of the innovation by the market. According to the results of a number of studies, 75-85% of innovations are implemented due to market demand [10].

Research statistics show that the main part of scientific and technical ideas are created in the scientific laboratories of large companies. The role of small firms at the first stage is hardly noticeable, because their technical and economic potential does not allow to conduct fundamental or planned scientific research, therefore they spend their efforts on improving the created scientific and technical ideas.

5	<p>ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW., under Volume: 12 Issue: 07 in July-2023 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR</p>
	<p>Copyright (c) 2023 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/</p>



The next second stage can be called the mastery stage. In it, new products are selected, tested and mastered in an experimental manner. According to the experts of the world-famous corporations, the commercial value of these works is very uncertain, so the investment of time and money is extremely risky. The adoption of the innovation by the corporation during this period is very uncertain and low. Research conducted in US firms shows that about 80% of projects created based on these ideas are canceled. In the remaining 20%, the commercial value of the news and the probability of implementation increase. Due to the technical difficulty of implementing the innovation during experimental development and testing, the research of 20% of the selected projects is stopped [11].

This acquisition ends with the creation of a product prototype (prototype) and an experimental copy, as well as clarifying the commercial value of the innovation. Thus, the 2nd stage performs the function of a specific filter, passing only about 15% of the scientific and technical ideas received from it.

The mastery stage is the scope of activities of small scientific firms. If the money spent on a scientific and technical idea fails, it is a tragic situation and can threaten to destroy the activity of a small firm. However, they still take a risk, because if they succeed, they will get a big profit, and the money spent on the innovation will pay off to a high degree.

The third stage is the dissemination of news, that is, the stage of searching for a buyer and finding a place in the market. It is characterized by a rapidly increasing number of innovative firms and strives to lead a still expanding and undersaturated market. An important feature of this stage is the formation and strengthening of the "market - research and application" feedback, which forces the market to play the role of a powerful catalyst of innovation processes.

The results of ITTKI (Scientific research, experimental design work) lead to the appearance on the market of new product modifications that can be presented to consumers.

In the diffusion phase of innovation, corporations become interested in innovations, because they buy licenses from small innovative firms and thus try to capture promising new products and start developing them on a mass scale. Innovation is increasingly embodied in the laboratories of large firms. They focus on improving the technology of building promising models, avoiding the creation of new modifications of the innovation input.

The fourth stage - the stage of introduction of innovation - the market demand is sufficiently defined, the production is mass-produced, and the possibilities of principle modifications of the innovative product are sharply limited. At this stage, the strategy of small firms dominates and improves innovation. As a result of the implementation of this innovation, the product undergoes non-principled changes, and its main characteristics do not change. The main goal of ITTKI is to rationalize the production carried out at this stage, to reduce costs, and to differentiate the product to meet the needs of individual consumers. In this way, the innovation process takes on a narrowly defined marketing activity.

6	ISSN 2319-2836 (online), Published by ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW., under Volume: 12 Issue: 07 in July-2023 https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/APJMMR
	Copyright (c) 2023 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/

Products produced by different companies, competing in the market, differ little in terms of their technical indicators. Price is a key factor in competition. In particular, the price factor practically prevents small firms from entering the market, because they are forced to look for an innovative technological direction for their activities. The search for such a direction is the impetus for the start of the innovation process.

It makes sense to visualize the modern scheme of the innovation implementation industry as shown in Figure 3. This shows that the classic "triangle" connection: education, science; industrial and government bodies are supplemented with an internal block (innovation systems), which facilitate the transformation of the results of scientific research and inventions into innovations, and transfer of scientific and technical products and services to the market.

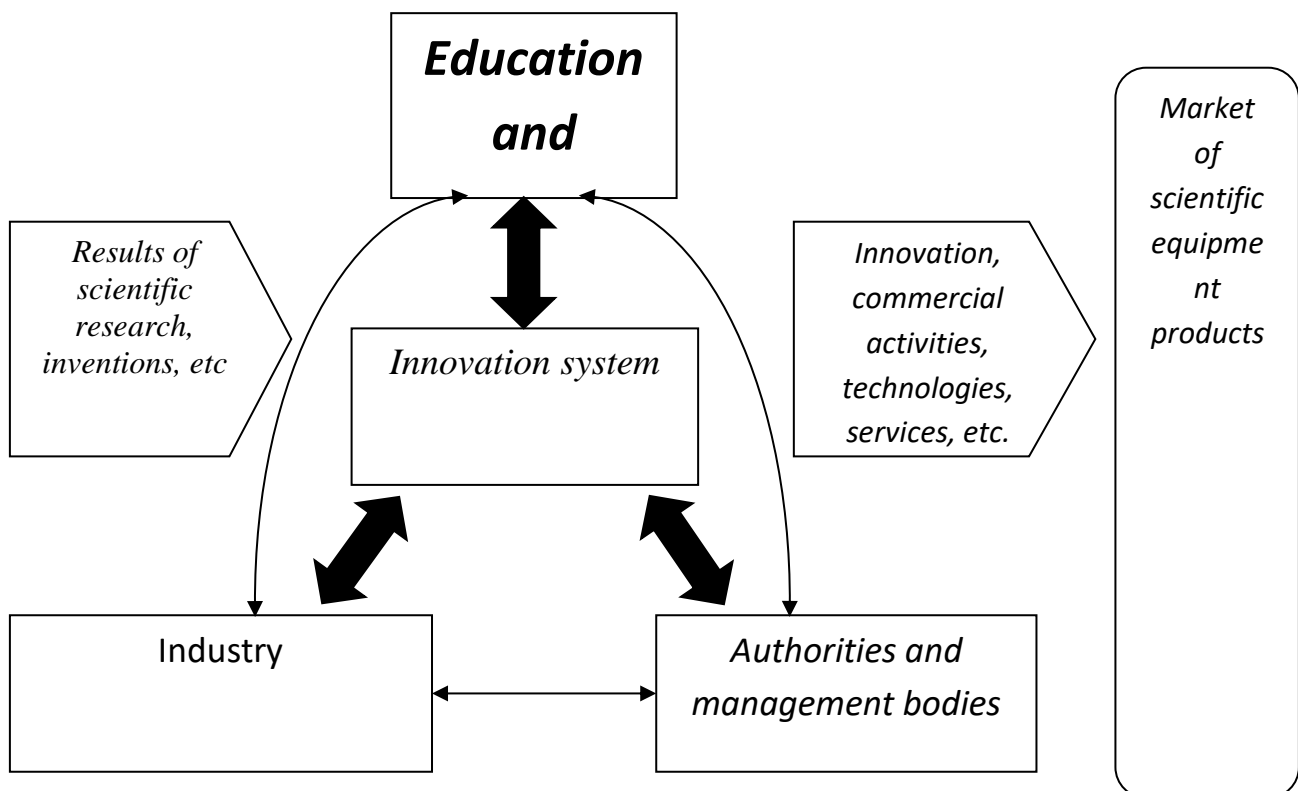


Figure 3. Innovation Industry (author development)

In conclusion, it can be said that the management of innovation activities is a complex of process management that penetrates into all aspects of scientific-technological, production, marketing activities aimed at meeting the demands of society by implementing innovations in the market. technology is the process of creating, distributing and applying innovative products, services and technologies.

Management of innovation activities, as we described above:

- the birth of a scientific and technical idea (must be new and marketable);
- mastering (choosing, testing and creating an experimental product);
- mass production (commercialization);
- consists of an integrated industrial complex, taking into account the features of the distribution (buyer search and finding its place in the market) stages.

The main task of innovation is to provide new opportunities to society, and the purpose of introducing innovation is to positively affect the way people live. Introducing innovation is not the first use of a product or service, but the commercialization of a new idea, scientific results.

REFERENCES:

1. Исмоилов, Р. Б., Маткаримов, К. Ж., Хайдаров, Х. Х., & Наботова, З. (2019). Роль преподавателя в учебном процессе. In АДРЕСНАЯ ПОДГОТОВКА СПЕЦИАЛИСТОВ СРЕДНЕГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В ПРОЦЕССЕ СЕТЕВОГО ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЯ (pp. 167-174).
2. Ismoilov, R. B., Mullabayev, B. B., & Abdulkakimov, Z. T. (2020). Prospects For The Development Of A Tourist Route" Safed Broth Or Horn Jarir". *The American Journal of Interdisciplinary Innovations and Research*, 2(08), 38-44.
3. Ismoilov, R. B., Mullabayev, B. B., Abdulkakimov, Z. T., & Bakhridino, J. R. O. (2020). The Essence Of Small Business And Private Entrepreneurship And The Theoretical Basis Of Its Development. *The American Journal of Applied sciences*, 2(08), 45-50.
4. Ismoilov, R. B., Mullabayev, B. B., Usmonov, R. K., & Bakhridinov, J. R. CONDUCTING MARKETING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPING THEM.
5. Bulturbayevich, M. B., & Sharifjanovich, Q. T. (2023). PROBLEMS OF RISK MANAGEMENT IN FARM ACTIVITIES. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW* ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 12(05), 31-39.
6. Bulturbayevich, M. B., Abduvafoevna, M. M., & Murathodjaevna, S. F. (2023). IMPROVEMENT OF MODERN ENERGY INDUSTRIES IN THE CONDITIONS OF DIGITAL ECONOMY. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW* ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 12(05), 1-8.
7. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2023). Increase The Share Of The Population In The Economic Sectors Through The Development Of Small Business And Private Entrepreneurship. *Journal of Survey in Fisheries Sciences*, 10(2S), 2937-2943.
8. Муминова Махбуба Абдувафоевна. (2022). МОДЕЛИ КОРРЕЛЯЦИОННО-РЕГРЕССИОННОГО АНАЛИЗА СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ПРОЦЕССОВ. *МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ*

СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ НАУК И МЕЖДИСЦИПЛИНАРНЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ ISSN: 2277-3630 Импакт-фактор: 7.429, 11(11), 441-451. Извлечено из <https://www.gejournal.net/index.php/IJSSIR/article/view/1227>

9. Мунинова М. (2019). ГЕТЕРОСКЕДАСТИЧНОСТЬ: ЧТО ПРОИЗОЙДЕТ, ЕСЛИ ДИСПЕРСИЯ ОШИБКИ ЯВЛЯЕТСЯ НЕПОСТОЯННОЙ. Архив научных исследований, 1(1). извлечено от <https://tsue.scienceweb.uz/index.php/archive/article/view/402>

10. Нуруллаева С., Рузметова Н., Мунинова М. и Сайдуллаева С. (2019). ПОСЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬНОСТЬ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ В ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИИ ЗАНЯТОСТИ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН. Теоретические и прикладные науки, (3), 14-18.

11. Muminova M.A. Ekonometrika: O'quv qo'llanma.–T.: "Taxririyy Nashriyot", 2022. –208b.

12. D.Rasulev, Sh.Nurullayeva, N.Ro'zmetova, Ekonometrika asoslari: O'quv qo'llanma. – T.: "Iqtisodiyot", 2019, – 278b.

13. Bulturbayevich, M. B., & Sharifjanovich, Q. T. (2023). MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, IT, ENGINEERING AND SOCIAL SCIENCES* ISSN: 2349-7793 Impact Factor: 6.876, 17(01), 1-8.

14. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2022). THE ROLE OF SMALL BUSINESS ENTITIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, IT, ENGINEERING AND SOCIAL SCIENCES* ISSN: 2349-7793 Impact Factor: 6.876, 16(11), 17-22.

15. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2022). TAXES AND THEIR TRANSFER. LOSS OF" DEAD" CARGO WHEN TAXED. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH* ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(05), 22-31.

16. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2022). IN PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP EMPLOYEE INCENTIVES ISSUES. *ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT REVIEW* ISSN: 2319-2836 Impact Factor: 7.603, 11(04), 21-27.

17. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). Challenges of Digital Educational Environment. *Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability*, 4, 54-60.

18. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). Development Of Innovative Activities Of Enterprises On The Basis Of Vertical Integration Processes. *Turkish Journal of Computer and Mathematics Education (TURCOMAT)*, 12(10), 5020-5031.

19. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). CHALLENGES IN DEVELOPING A DIGITAL EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT. *Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability*, 2, 1-9.

20. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021, February). IMPROVING THE MECHANISMS OF STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT OF INNOVATION PROCESSES IN ENTERPRISES. In *Archive of Conferences* (Vol. 15, No. 1, pp. 130-136).

21. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). CHALLENGES IN DEVELOPING A DIGITAL EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT. *Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability*, 2, 1-9.

22. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021, February). IMPROVING THE MECHANISMS OF STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT OF INNOVATION PROCESSES IN ENTERPRISES. In *Archive of Conferences* (Vol. 15, No. 1, pp. 130-136).

23. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). CHALLENGES IN DEVELOPING A DIGITAL EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT. *Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability*, 2, 1-9.

24. Mullabaev B.B. Improving the strategy of vertical integration in manufacturing enterprises // *Business Expert Scientific and Practical Monthly Economic Journal*. - T., 2015. No. 8. Pp. 46-49. (08.00.00. No. 3).

25. Mullabaev B.B. Analysis of scientific aspects of managing innovation activity of enterprises in the context of structural changes in the economy // *Electronic scientific journal of economics and innovative technologies*. - T., 2015. No. 6. Pages 1-8 (08.00.00 №10)

26. Mullabaev B.B. Analysis of innovative activities in the context of structural changes in the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan // *Business Expert Scientific and Practical Monthly Economic Journal*. - T., 2016. No. 5. Pp. 30-32. (08.00.00. No. 3).

27. Mullabaev B.B. Introduction of vertical integration processes in the development of innovative activities in the production sectors // *Electronic scientific journal of economics and innovative technologies*. - T., 2016. No. 5. Pages 1-6 (08.00.00 No. 10).

28. Mullabaev B.B. Development of light industry branches in uzbekistan basedon vertical integration // Бюллетень науки и практики Научный журнал. №10 (23) 2017. <http://www.bulletennauki.com>. 178-184 стр. (GIF 0,454; DIIF 1,08; Infobase index 1,4;)
29. Rasulov N.M., Mullabaev B.B., Advantages of Vertical Integrated Enterprises (Under Light Industry Enterprises) // The journal Test Engineering And Management has been located in the database Scopus. November December 2019 ISSN(S) 0193-4120 for the location. <http://www.testmagzine.biz/index.php/testmagzine/article/view/222/194>
30. Mullabaev B. B. Econometric analysis of the vertical integration of light industry enterprises in the Namangan region (case study of the Republic of Uzbekistan) // Scientific Review: Theory and Practice - 8/2018.22-36 p. Economics (08.00.00) Impact factor RSCI (five-year) - 1,230
31. Soliyev Ibodulloxon Ismatullayevich, Mullabayev Baxtiyarjon Bulturbayevich, & Bokhodirova Zulfizar Bokhodir qizi. (2021). DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE ECONOMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. *Academicia Globe: Inderscience Research*, 2(6), 419–425. <https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/A3NCG>
32. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). Challenges of Digital Educational Environment. *Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability*, 4, 54-60.
33. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). Development Of Innovative Activities Of Enterprises On The Basis Of Vertical Integration Processes. *Turkish Journal of Computer and Mathematics Education (TURCOMAT)*, 12(10), 5020-5031.
34. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). CHALLENGES IN DEVELOPING A DIGITAL EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT. *Academic Journal of Digital Economics and Stability*, 2, 1-9.
35. Tursunaliyevich, A. Z., Bulturbayevich, M. B., Ismatullayevich, S. I., Urayimovich, B. O., & Yokubovna, Y. H. (2021). Use of Gravitation Models in the Development of Tourism and Recreation. *Annals of the Romanian Society for Cell Biology*, 3124-3143.
36. Bulturbayevich, M. B., & Qobuljon, T. (2021, February). THE STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP DURING THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMY. In *Archive of Conferences (Vol. 15, No. 1, pp. 124-129)*.
37. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021, February). IMPROVING THE MECHANISMS OF STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT OF INNOVATION PROCESSES IN ENTERPRISES. In *Archive of Conferences (Vol. 15, No. 1, pp. 130-136)*.
38. Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). FORMATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO OF A COMMERCIAL BANK. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, 6(ICDSIIL), 5-5.
39. Bulturbayevich, M. B., & Ibrohim, E. (2021). EXPANDING EXPORT OPPORTUNITIES FOR SMALL BUSINESSES AND PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, 6(ICDSIIL), 6-6.
40. Bulturbayevich, M. B., & Diyora, J. R. (2021). PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INNOVATIVE ACTIVITIES OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, 6(ICDSIIL), 5-5.
41. Bulturbayevich, M. B., & Nurbek, N. (2021). OPPORTUNITIES TO INCREASE THE COMPETITIVENESS OF SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY, INVESTMENT AND EXPORT POTENTIAL. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, 6(ICDSIIL), 6-6.
42. Bulturbayevich, M. B., & Sardor, O. L. (2021). IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF THE METHODS USED IN THE RISK ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENT PROJECTS. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, 6(ICDSIIL), 6-6.
43. Bulturbayevich, M. B., & Bekzod, N. (2021). CREATING AN EFFECTIVE ENVIRONMENT FOR ATTRACTING FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN THE REGIONS. *International Engineering Journal For Research & Development*, 6(ICDSIIL), 5-5.
44. Jurabaevich, S. N., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). POSSIBILITIES OF USING FOREIGN EXPERIENCE TO INCREASE THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION IN REFORMING THE EDUCATION SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 1(01), 11-21.
45. Jurabaevich, S. N., & Bulturbayevich, M. B. (2021). DIRECTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE FOOD MARKET IN THE FERGANA REGION. *Innovative Technologica: Methodical Research Journal*, 2(01), 1-8.



46. Bulturbayevich, M. B., Tursunalievich, A. Z., Ahmadjanovna, M. T., & Bozorovich, U. C. (2020). Development Of Public-Private Partnership In The Organization Of Regional Tourist And Recreational Complexes. *European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine*, 7(7), 778-788.

47. Муллабаев, Б. Б. DEVELOPMENT OF LIGHT INDUSTRY BRANCHES IN UZBEKISTAN BASED ON VERTICAL INTEGRATION РАЗВИТИЕ ФИЛИАЛОВ ЛЕГКОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ НА ОСНОВЕ ВЕРТИКАЛЬНОЙ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ.

48. Муллабаев, Б. Б. (2018). ЭКОНОМЕТРИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ВЕРТИКАЛЬНОЙ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ ЛЕГКОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ НАМАНГАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН). *Научное обозрение: теория и практика*, (8), 22-36.