

## Innovative Enrichment of Service Enterprises Based on the Location of the Regions of Uzbekistan

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**Abstract:** By innovation factor, we mean the conditions, causes and indicators that affect the intensity and characterization of innovative growth of the enterprise. In this case, the innovation process emerges as a result of the interaction of many factors. This article provides information on innovation enrichment of service enterprises based on the location of the regions of Uzbekistan. In our opinion, the given classifications cover only a small part of the factors influencing the innovative activity of the enterprise. It should be noted that the scientific literature does not identify factors that directly affect innovation. The main purpose of our study is to determine the impact of the activities of industrial enterprises on the efficiency of the regional economy on the basis of the classification of factors influencing the innovative activity of the enterprise.

**Keywords:** innovation, GDP, economy, technology, entrepreneurship, regions.

According to the latest data, Uzbekistan has a population of 32,656,700 and is a low-income country with an average per capita GDP of \$ 1,532.4 in 2018. About 60 percent of the population is under the age of 30 and 35 percent is under the age of 16. Half of the country's population lives in cities. The development of any national economy depends on the balanced and sustainable development of its territories. The role of industry in the sustainable development of regions and their territories is high.

This is because industrial sectors, in addition to ensuring economic growth, create the basis for the growth of the competitiveness of the economy by diversifying production and encouraging localization. The process of diversification will be improved due to the processing of all raw materials extracted in industry, created in production, the production of various products from them. The experience of developed and high-growth countries in the world experience shows that their success is mainly due to structural changes in industries, especially in the processing industry.

The difference between the industry and other industries is that it creates a high level of added value. Value added is the sequence of the production process until a specific type of product is created, processed, marketed, and finally released for consumption.

The formation and development or change in the level of innovative activity of enterprises occurs as a result of the influence of certain factors. In the course of an objective and comprehensive study of the management of innovative activities of the enterprise, the problem of identifying and systematizing the factors influencing it will be relevant and insufficiently developed.

By the factor of innovative activity, we mean the conditions, causes and indicators that affect the intensity and character of the innovative growth of the enterprise. In this case, the innovation process emerges as a result of the interaction of many factors. During the Soviet era, Uzbekistan was one of the least developed SSRs. Heavy industry accounted for the largest share of GDP, mainly due to natural gas and oil extraction, oil refining, mining and processing of minerals. The light industry also developed, and in 1989 the processing of cotton, wool, and silk accounted for 27.1 percent of GDP. Uzbekistan's economic system was highly integrated with the Soviet economy, and it struggled to liberate itself after independence.

Although a number of reforms were implemented in 1992 to liberalize the market, privatize small shops and housing, the government took a gradual approach to economic reforms and retained control over key consumer goods and energy prices. In the early period of the transition period, laws on bankruptcy, collateral or contracts were not enforced<sup>38</sup> and the economy was dominated by energy, mining, agriculture (cotton, wheat), industry (chemicals, automotive, pharmaceuticals) and was based on networks such as services. In the 2000s, Uzbekistan's GDP averaged 7%. In the same decade, the government began to actively support the privatization of large national enterprises.<sup>40</sup> Government decisions on privatization programs were made in 2005, 2006, and 2007. In 2008-2009, Uzbekistan did not suffer much from the global economic crisis, as the government invested in key sectors of the economy.

He also encouraged the establishment of free economic zones (FEZ) for the development of key sectors of the economy. President Mirziyoyev outlined both social and economic reforms.<sup>46</sup> To this end, in 2017, the government launched the Action Strategy for the Five Priorities of Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, which includes the following areas: strengthens reforms:

- Liberalization of the economy, including the development of private entrepreneurship and small business; improving the investment climate and attracting foreign investment; increase the efficiency of the banking sector; agricultural reconstruction; investments in modern technologies.
- Focus on social and environmental development, including youth and job creation in the regions; enhancing the role of women, including promoting entrepreneurship; improving energy efficiency, including energy-saving technologies and renewable energy sources.
- Improving the legal framework for foreign economic activity and improving relations with neighbors.
- Ensuring the independence of the judiciary, protection of civil and property rights; strengthening the legal system and combating corruption.
- Public administration reform through training, decentralization and e-government; increase transparency and public accountability; strengthening the role of parliament, political parties and civil society, and so on.

An analysis of the scientific literature shows that a classification of factors influencing innovation activity has not yet been developed. Many authors have focused on the factors that affect the innovative activity of

the enterprise. T.G. In her work, Filosofova noted the following factors that hinder innovation in industrial enterprises:

- economic - low availability of financial resources, low government funding, high costs for the promotion of innovations, high level of economic risk, long return on innovation;
- production - lack of qualified personnel, lack of necessary information about new technologies, sales markets, inability of the organization to quickly adopt innovations, poor cooperation with other organizations, enterprises and scientific organizations, or absence
- other factors - low consumer demand for innovative products, lack of sufficient legal and regulatory framework for innovation, lack of regulation, insufficient incentives for innovation by the state, underdeveloped innovation infrastructure, lack of development in the technology market .

In addition, the government has adopted a “Reform Roadmap for 2019-2021,” which sets out the priorities for short-term economic reforms. The five main objectives of the reform are (a) to maintain macroeconomic stability, (b) accelerate the transition to the market, (c) strengthen social protection and civic services, (d) strengthen the role of the state in a market economy, and (e) maintain environmental stability. In line with these goals, the government has pursued a policy of liberalizing the exchange rate, removing trade and investment barriers, reducing business regulation, attracting investment, and opening up markets to increase imports and exports in order to make Uzbekistan an attractive trading partner and center.

Growth rates have been maintained only in the textile, food and wine industries. As a result, the region's industrial production in 2020 compared to 2019 decreased by 99.7%. Such a downward trend in the economy has led to a significant reduction in the share of the region in the economy of the republic. If for a number of years the share of regional GDP in the GDP of Uzbekistan was not less than 10%, and in recent years - more than 7%, in 2020 this figure fell to 6%. These analyzes argue that the transition of existing industrial enterprises in the region to the path of innovative development is urgent.

The scale of the enterprise has a significant impact on the formation and level of innovative activity. Larger enterprises have more opportunities to create departments engaged in research, development and innovation. According to statistical calculations, the main share of industrial production organizations is a group of enterprises with a large number of employees. The share of groups of enterprises with a small number of employees in the technological implementation of innovations is significantly lower.

In order to form the organizational-managerial activity as an integral part of the innovative activity of the enterprise, the management of the organizational system must correspond to the tasks of the innovation process. This factor includes:

- level of formalization of current organizational structures;
- innovative freedom of individual employees and departments;
- Opportunity to form target working groups;
- the presence of departments in the organizational structure that carry out innovation processing activities;
- The presence of departments in the organizational structure that carry out innovative activities of the enterprise.

The management of the processes of formation and creation of innovative activity of the enterprise is carried out by the innovation management system.

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The scale of corporate finance should allow to carry out specific activities for the conduct of R&D, modernization of fixed assets, training and retraining of cadres, activation, increase the level of innovative activity of the enterprise.

In our opinion, the results of the study will lead to the development of a set of indicators that will allow to determine the level of innovative activity of the enterprise and its implementation, and, consequently, to improve the methods of evaluating the innovative activity of industrial enterprises. In addition, the creation of added value through the development of industrial enterprises in each region on an innovative basis will serve as a locomotive for the development of the regional economy.

In our opinion, the given classifications cover only a small part of the factors influencing the innovative activity of the enterprise. It should be noted that the scientific literature does not identify factors that directly affect innovation. The main purpose of our study is to determine the impact of the activities of industrial enterprises on the efficiency of the regional economy on the basis of the classification of factors influencing the innovative activity of the enterprise.

In our opinion, it would be expedient to classify the factors influencing the innovative activity of the enterprise according to a number of characteristics. As a result of the conducted research, the following classification characteristics of the factors influencing the innovative activity of the enterprise according to the level of management can be suggested. According to the sources of origin, the factors are divided into natural-climatic, social, financial-economic, industrial-technological, scientific-technical and organizational-managerial groups. Natural and climatic factors have a significant impact on the results of innovative activities of industrial enterprises. Water supply, favorable climate, working conditions and availability of large sources of fuel and raw materials make a significant contribution to the development of innovative activities and the growth of innovative activities of industrial enterprises located in the region.

In addition to the complexity of natural and climatic conditions, lack of manpower, production capacity, low level of transport development, which hinders the development of innovative activities of the enterprise, a huge amount of money is needed to address the above problems. Social factors can include the demographic situation, the level of social tension, the living conditions of workers, health in the enterprise, the organization of sports and cultural activities, the general level of culture, education and more.

They contribute to the efficient and full use of production resources of the enterprise, to ensure the corporate development and formation of human capital. Financial and economic factors determine the availability of funds, raw materials, the level of opportunities to attract additional funds. The study of financial and economic factors of innovative activity, first of all, provides an opportunity to study the financial opportunities of the enterprise in innovative development, to predict the direction of development of innovation strategy in the current and future financial condition of the enterprise.

Implementation strategies are the ways in which information about a new service innovation are shared with those employees who must execute on the innovation. This article examines the relationship between innovation success and the frequency of use of various strategies for the implementation of two specific nationwide service innovations in the North American hotels of a global lodging chain. Cost and service quality-based innovations were found to rely on different implementation strategies, suggesting that the connection between an implementation strategy and success depends on the type of innovation. In the hotel chain studied, the most successful strategy for implementing quality innovations was individual counseling, while rewards and focus groups were most strongly associated with success when implementing cost-based innovations. A mix of execution strategies including implementation by

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persuasion, leader intervention, participation, and even edict was linked to service innovation success. Participative employee-centered implementation strategies emerged as the most critical in the diffusion of service innovations.

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