

Methodology of innovative management

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Abstract: The concept of "management" is interpreted as an influence on various objects, it has the purpose of regulation, improvement and development. The article covers the basics of management, the development of innovative management, its theoretical concepts, ways to improve evolutionary management and their methodology.

Keywords: Innovative management system, circular network, system integrity, economic development, improvement of management, traditional and new technological paradigms, innovative processes.

Introduction

The meaning of the concept of management is reflected by the word "management". Management from a substantive point of view is the method of management, leadership, coordination and control, the use of resources such as labor investments and others with greater efficiency. Based on such a point of view, innovative management is a purposeful system of managing people involved in the development and implementation of innovative activities, its resources, innovations with the aim of achieving greater efficiency of innovation as the most important factor in social and economic development.

The feature of management evolutionism as a scientific discipline is that it developed on the basis of several schools of management thought, which were often compatible, and partly complementary, perfected. This is explained by the fact that in both traditional and innovative management, the knowledge and methods of different schools were used, while the management process relied on both theoretical concepts of management and various theoretical schools and scientific approaches.

This is explained by the high complexity of the control object and the fact that it is less deterministic (justified). In fact, it was necessary to develop an algorithm for the appropriate management of scientific, technical, technological, social and mixed systems. Management as a science is an interdisciplinary study that uses a wide variety of nebulae of methods of sociology, psychology, logic, pedagogy, science, mathematics and cybernetics, various technical and Economic Sciences. The evolution of Management Science is based on the enrichment of the content and principles of management, as well as the improvement of its tasks, methods and paths.

Material and Methods

Allows you to distinguish the following most characteristic symptoms of innovative management:

- complex hierarchical differentiation scientific and technical and socio-economic systems will be the object of innovative management;
- to different visions of innovative management achieving the goal consists of various district Innovation Systems;
- the probability of innovative processes is inherent in the character and its own powerless determinants (based)in essence;
- innovative processes are creative in nature;
- innovators and innovative subjects of activity of an innovative manager

it should be considered as a complex social system that requires the use of the latest methods of influencing the quality of personality;

- flexible to increase the productivity of innovative activities, adaptive spiritual-moral and personal approaches should be used.

In innovative management, detailed analysis and improvement of management processes are more fully revealed in a systematic approach. The central concept of systematic analysis consists of a system, that is, a complex internal construction of components and elements that interact with each other and the environment, an object with a large number. For innovative management, understanding an organization as an open system will be the main argument. while in close interaction with the external environment, it is subject to both direct and mediated multiple interactions by the external environment. At the same time, the organization has an internal microenvironment, the elements of which will also be interconnected to the elements of the environment. An organization as a system consists of a complex ensemble of forces, interoperability, interactions and interplay by the elements of the system itself and its external and internal environment.

The external environment has a direct and mediated impact on the organization. Government and legislative agencies, institutions, trade unions, scientific and innovative organizations, production factor markets, investors, competitors, suppliers, consumers, professional intermediaries, etc. will be important elements of the direct impact environment. To the factors of the internal environment of the firm, for example, scientific and technical potential, state of mind, infrastructure, level of staff qualifications, etc.

Result and Discussion

A complex, large system will consist of the sum of the systems and will be made up of multi-dimensional, complex systems that provide, scientific, control and control. The controller, in turn, is formed into a system from subsystems, between which there is a view of a hierarchical structure with three main stages. In this case, the system that belongs to the lower stage of the hierarchy and acts together performs all the functions of the systematics that belong to the next higher stage of the hierarchy.

The management system will be the third and highest stage of the hierarchical structure of the large system of innovative management. The second stage of the hierarchy, which consists of a system of goals, tasks, methods and structures of management, consisting of small systems, consists of a system of operating management systems of different systems. Finally, at the first, lower stage of the hierarchy, typical local systems of Management stand. For example, the system of management tasks consists of interconnected set of typical processes of Planning, Organization, leadership, coordination and regulation, management of motivating causes, interaction and control processes. Each typical process consists of individual action system elements. In this, all elements, processes, ridges are of different types and have a large number of connections and interoperability. For example, a typical control process consists of setting standards in the form of performance indicators, preliminary control, current control, which involves comparing performance indicators with given standards, and measurement of results. Final control is carried out after the completion of the next stages or the entire work as a whole. In typical processes of control, the first-stage analysis of Communications is described as much more complex. For example, current and final control are based on feedback, so at the same time the character of the employee action of the leader, mastering the goals of the work, expresses the influence.

Innovative activities are made up of a series of activities combined into a single logical chain. Each stage of development of each link (innovative Circuit) of this chain is subject to its own logic, has its own laws and features.

- ❖ Scientific research;
- ❖ experimental design and technological developments;
- ❖ investment-financial marketing events;
- ❖ production capacities;
- ❖ with organizational structures united together, one main goal is to create a novelty.

Of the greatest importance for the study of innovative activities are new goods, new technologies and technologies, as well as living cycles of innovative organizations of the quality of open systems. The evolution of technologies as economic objects and the concept of large technological systems that involve change will be a more productive modern idea of living cycles. For example, the study of the habitable cycles of large technological systems leads to the theory of generations of techniques and technologies developing within both traditional and new technological paradigms.

In innovative activities, economic objects and systems such as enterprise, organization, technology and technology, goods and services are considered in hierarchical coherence and interaction as a holistic sum of tools and methods aimed at continuous renewal. In other words, innovative processes of different sizes and levels form the basis for the development of economic systems. The research of features of innovative processes taking place in various production, scientific and technical, organizational, creative and social systems lies on the basis of increasing the productivity of innovative

management. As a dynamic system in an innovative process, it is necessary to distinguish not only the system of creation, production and consumption of new ideas, new knowledge, but also the application of new equipment, new technology, new materials for the development of an idea in an experienced sample. Innovation passes the stage of scientific and technical embodiment, it will be the result of engineering proposals, laboratory tests, the creation of design documentation, the creation of experimental samples and the technological preparation of production. The real effect from innovation is manifested only by its distribution, diffusion and commercialization in market conditions.

Conclusion

For innovative management, understanding an organization as an open system will be the main argument. With close interaction with the external environment, it is subject to both direct and mediated multiple interactions by the external environment. At the same time, the organization has an internal microenvironment, the elements of which are also in mutual dependence on factors of the external environment.

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