

### **Экономикалық және экологиялық тиімділігі:**

Топырақтың уақытында ылғалдануы микроклиматты өсімдіктер үшін ғана емес, адамдар үшін де қолайлы. Автосуару сіздің уақытыңыз және қаржыңыз үнемделеді. Қуатты сорғылар, күнге бірнеше сағат жұмыс істейтін болса, ал біздің қондырғымыз: электр энергиясы, судың шығысын көп тұтынбайды, мөлшерленген және бір қалыпты етіледі. Суару айналымдарының бәрі автосуару сіздің қалауыңызша, уақыт қажетті шығын мөлшерін реттейді. Мысалы, басқарудың бағдарламасын бұзылмайды тіпті қоректену автосуару уақытша сөндіруінде, тереңдікке 30 – 40 -ші жерімен жүйе ене алады. Адамдардың демалысына кедергі болмайды

### **Даму жоспары**

1. «Arduino» микроконтролерін тек бір платаға орнатып, бірнеше өсімдіктердің автосуаруын қамтамасыз ететін бағдарламалармен жұмыс істеу.

2. «Arduino» микроконтролері негізінде үй өсімдіктерін суару жүйесін қашықтықтан басқару және күн панелдерімен қуаттандыру.

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## **METHODS AND WAYS OF DEVELOPING INNOVATIVE BUSINESS**

**Abstract.** *In this article theoretical foundations of business, factors which can influence on developing innovative business moreover innovative products and services manufactured by enterprises, additionally the dynamics of expenditures on them were analyzed on the basis of a comparative analysis. Based on the results of analysis, proposals for the development of innovative business have been developed.*

**Key words:** *business, small business, innovation, innovative business.*

Business is a search for new areas to direct capital, improving existing products and

creating new ones, developing personal preferences and effectively utilizing various opportunities to generate income. At the same time, business is characterized as the production of new products for the small business market, changing the field of activity, or forced use of a new enterprise or network. The above mentioned arguments indicate that traditional enterprising is in harmony in line with modern requirements. This, in turn, is one of the most pressing problems in the deeply integrated market economy. For comparison, in France, the share of small business in GDP is 62%, Italy - 60%, Uzbekistan - 56.9%, Japan - 55%, Germany - 54.0%, Great Britain - 53%, USA - 52%, Kazakhstan - 25.6%, Russia - 20%.<sup>1</sup>

Joseph Schumpeter was one of the economists who emphasized the importance of innovation in the economy. Schumpeter, in contrast his predecessor, J. M. Keynes, pointed out that advanced economic institutions, innovation enterprising and technological change in business are heart of economic growth rather than independent forces beyond political influence.<sup>2</sup>

Opening the essence of socio-economic problems of innovation entrepreneurship development, one of the scholar of economy G. Muftaydinov said that "Innovative business is an economic mathematical driving force of economic activity and ensures uninterrupted reproduction of producing, taking into account enterprising activity and consumption requirements in a market economy"<sup>3</sup>.

Indeed, finding and implementing new ideas is one of the most important and, at the same time, the most difficult task of entrepreneurship. In this case, the business not only needs creative thinking and finding new solutions, but also promising thinking and the need to look at the needs of the future society. Innovation is a set of news stories that meet the needs of changing people's needs, creating, disseminating and using them<sup>4</sup>. That is, innovation should be a separate tool of business.

It should be noted that any innovative activity is business, but not any business can be innovative. Only product activity or business generated from entrepreneurial activity can be considered an innovative activity, allowing enterprising incomes to use an innovative product diffusion. The organizations which carry out activities for innovative enterprising are subjects of innovative business. Therefore, two models of entrepreneurship are highlighted.

The first model is classic enterprising (traditional, productive, outdated) aimed at organizing activities with the maximum return on existing resources within the business organization.

In the classic model of enterprising, the concept of growth of production is formed, its implementation takes time to take the state support, and to take measures, which are taken into account by the external subsidy factor for the business firm. In addition, its internal reserves are used to increase the efficiency of the firm.

The second model is an innovation entrepreneurship that allows you to talk about

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<sup>1</sup><https://stat.uz/en/435-analiticheskie-materialy-en1/2073-development-of-small-business-and-private-entrepreneurship-in-the-republic-of-uzbekistan>

<sup>2</sup>Christopher Freeman (2009) «Schumpeter's Business Cycles and Techno-economic Paradigms», in Wolfgang Drechsler, Erik Reinert and Rainer Kattel (Eds.) Techno-economic Paradigms: Essays in Honor of Carlota Perez, p. 126

<sup>3</sup>Muftaydinov Q. Problems of development of entrepreneurship in conditions of economy liberalization. Dis ... iqt. fan d-ri. - Tashkent, 2004. -B. 18.

<sup>4</sup>Abdulkosimov X.P. An Explanatory Dictionary of Economic Terms and Concepts. Tashkent - "ABU MATBUOT CONSULT" - 2017. p. 203

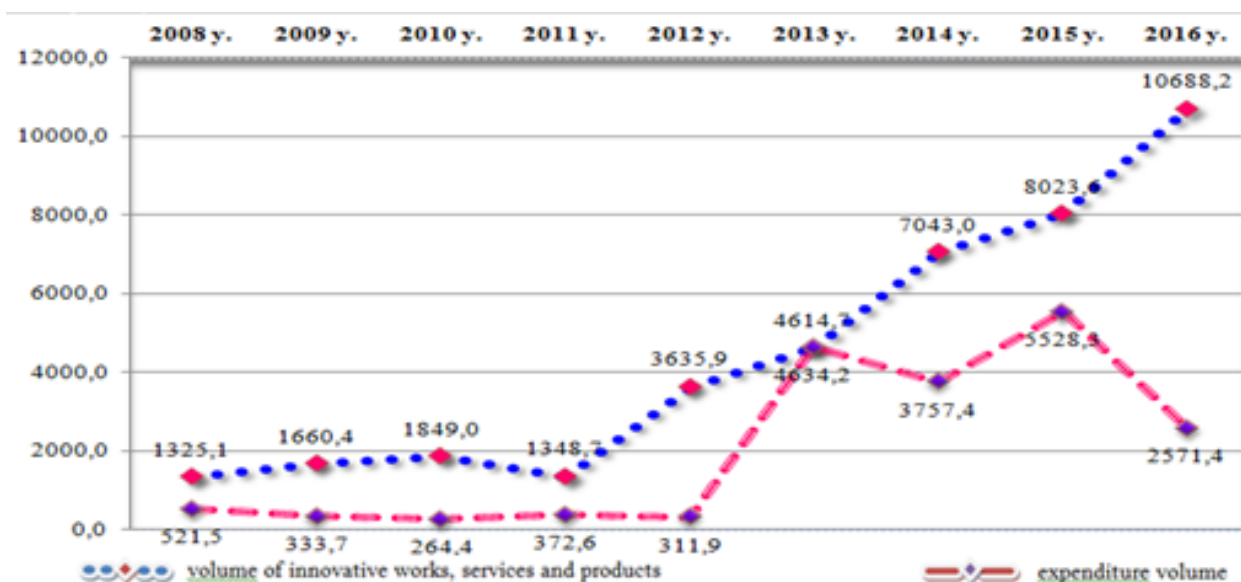
innovations or the concept of growth that implies new ways of developing the business. Innovative entrepreneurship is based entirely on innovation, so the outcome of this activity can be a new product or new technology with new features and features.

Usually, any form of business involves a small innovative opportunity, such as introducing new methods of organizing production of quality products from the organization or using a new technology for production management. The market can also be used by the use of new products or methods related to the production or export of traditional products, as well as the organization of production, technical elements of production or the change in the characteristics of commodity output from production.

The number of enterprises and organizations producing innovative products, works and services has increased 8 times from 2010 to 2016 in Uzbekistan, from 289 to 2374. For the first time the number of enterprises, which have mastered the production of innovative products, works and services, has increased by 696<sup>5</sup>.

Figure 1

Dynamics of innovation products, jobs, volume and cost of services in Uzbekistan<sup>6</sup>  
(billion.soums)



The need for developing innovative business is conditioned by the following factors:

- increasing the role of an intensive production factor promoting the application of innovation in all areas of economic activity;
- raising the efficiency of the development of the important role of science and new technology introduction;
- the need to significantly reduce the time to create a new technology development, production and technical level, the inventor and the need for the development of their works;

<sup>5</sup><https://stat.uz/en/development-of-small-business-and-private-entrepreneurship-in-the-republic-of-uzbekistan>

<sup>6</sup><https://stat.uz/en/435-analiticheskie-materialy-en1/2073-development-of-small-business-and-private-entrepreneurship-in-the-republic-of-uzbekistan>

- decrease in economic performance of enterprises in increasing costs and developing new products; a severe moral depreciation of technology and technology;  
-with the objective necessity of rapid implementation of new techniques and technology, etc.

The development of innovative business customers by innovation, scientific and technological development of the national economy, the risk of innovative activities related to the financing activities of the venture capital firms and investors.

In most cases, the second model of innovative entrepreneurship is used, that is, does not order an enterprise to develop innovations, but by its use.

As a result of the ongoing research, the following can be concluded for the further development of innovative business:

1. More targeted increase of the amount of the innovative expenses.

2. Further development of innovative research institutes, which can master the scientific bases of the world experience on the basis of deep analysis.

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## **НЕКОТОРЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ ИНВЕСТИЦИОННОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН В СФЕРЕ ТУРИЗМА**

*Аннотация.* Мақала Қазақстан Республикасының туристік саласына ұлттық инвестициялық саясаттың кейбір мәселелерін қарастырады. Осының арқасында туризм инфрақұрылымы айтарлықтай жақсарды, соның ішінде тұру, азық-түлік, көлік және байланыс құралдары.

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