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Directions of Development of the National Economy on the Basis of Innovations

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The article analyzes the state of development of the national economy on the basis of innovations, its reflecting indicators, the rating of the Republic in the global Innovation Index, the problems existing in innovative activity and their solutions, factors affecting the innovation process, the process of increasing the competitiveness of the economy on the basis of innovative technologies and ways to improve innovative activity in

Keywords: innovation, new concept, Science, New development, Global Innovation Index, Innovation activity, innovation process.

Introduction

The issues related to ensuring the rapid development of innovative activity in our country, effective use of the existing innovation potential, introduction of modern innovative technologies into economic sectors remain relevant. At the moment, the current state and main directions of development of innovative activity in the country are connected with the application of effective innovative technologies and have works that allow the production of products at the level of world standards and require comprehensive support of high - tech enterprises in the science-intensive sectors of the economy. In carrying out such an urgent task, it is important to create favorable conditions for further activity of participants of innovative activities, in particular scientific organizations and institutions, higher educational institutions, innovative infrastructure organizations, economic associations, companies, associations, large enterprises and business entities in this direction, their comprehensive support, wide introduction of innovations into the production process in the country. It is worth noting that today, along with the focus on attracting foreign investment in the sphere of intensive development of innovative activity, the period of rapid introduction of national and foreign science achievements in all spheres of social sphere and economy is becoming in demand. Because, in modern conditions, the achievements of World Science and innovation are an important factor in the consistent and sustainable development of all spheres of life of society and the state, restoration of the country's worthy future. Approved by the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan № 4947 "on the strategy of action for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan"on February 7, 2017 "on the strategy of action for the five priority directions of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021", strengthening macroeconomic stability, active involvement of foreign, first and foremost, foreign direct - many tasks have been identified to promote economic development, research and innovation activities, create effective mechanisms for the introduction of scientific and innovation achievements into practice. [1]. In carrying out these tasks, it is important to further accelerate innovative activities in our country, increase the efficiency of existing free economic zones, technoparks, innovation

centers, clusters of various sectors, small industrial zones, which are considered innovative infrastructure facilities, as well as the organization of new similar structures and their activities.

Literature review

The process of innovasion development of the national economy and its problems abroad Economist scientists N.Kondratev, Y. Shumpeter, P.Sarakin, S.Kuznes, G. Mensh, B.N.Y.Kozik, Yo.B.Yakoves, I.N.Y.Gerchikova, studied by R.Fatkhuddinov. The problem of formation of the national innovation system in our country, ensuring economic growth on the basis of investments, increasing the effective use of innovation A.V.Vahobov, R.RKhasanov, B.Salimov, D.N.Y.Akabirova, S.A.Salixov, R.H.Ergshashev, Sh.Ergashkhodzhaev, N.Rizayev, T.Toshpulatov, T.F.Rasulev, T.Jo it was studied by raev and other scientists.

Well-known scientist D.N.Y.Akabirova believes that "...the importance of Science for the economy and society can not be determined only by certain achievements. There is no limit to scientific knowledge and it is possible to use foreign scientific achievements and innovations even without having a strong national scientific base in the current period of development. But there are such types of knowledge that it is impossible to obtain it in any foreign literature or from a foreign specialist-expert. Such knowledge is associated with the function of science as a systematic formative factor of the development of the country."[4].

Foreign scientist B.Santo explained to innovation as follows: "innovation is a socio-technical and economic process that, through the practical use of ideas and discoveries, leads to the creation of products and technologies that are better than their own characteristics, if it is aimed at obtaining economic benefits, its emergence in the market leads to the possibility of obtaining additional income."[5]. B.In his research, Santo has based the concept of innovation chain as a linear sequence of certain stages in the process of carrying out the modeling of innovation, various models of innovation processes and innovation.

L.Vodachek, O.According to Vodachkova, innovation is a purposeful change in the quality of the system in the business activities of the enterprise, which can be manifested in quantitative and qualitative changes in the sphere of one or another activity of the enterprise. [6]. V.N.Y.Lapin understood the complex of processes in the creation of new practical tools (innovations) in order to fully satisfy certain exteriors of people.[7]

Russian researchers in the field of innovation A.K.Kazantsev and L.I. According to the mindels,"...for economic dynamics, intensive factors play a decisive role. In turn, the increase in personnel qualification and labor productivity, the results obtained from materials and equipment are determined by the achievements of Science and technology, by the level of advanced experience and their use in farms, that is, by the spread of innovation. In developed countries, according to experts, the share of Science and technology development in the growth of gross domestic product is from 75 to 90 percent." [8]

Research methodology

Methods such as scientific abstraction, dialectic research, induction and deduction, purposeful development, monographic observation, systematic and comparative analysis, graphical representation, expert evaluation and economic statistics were widely used in the development of scientific-based conclusions and recommendations based on the systematic analysis of the results of the analysis, in the comprehensive analysis of the problem raised in the scientific paper.

Analysis and results

The main sign of economic development in the new conditions of the economic globe is the technological method of production and the changes in their impact on the economic potential of the whole society. According to many modern researchers, the innovation changes that are taking place today represent not only the transformation of the productive forces of society, but also the Central Link in the system of socio-economic processes. President Of Our Country Sh.As Mirziyoyev noted in his appeal to the Supreme Assembly "..the ground for the development of the country is undoubtedly science and innovation" [2].

According to the concept of innovation development, each new generation of innovation in technology and technology has its own sphere of influence in social life kengaytiradi. If the theories of technocratic trends and technological determinism, dominated by the middle of the twentieth century, are based on the assumption that "technological rationality", technologies are undoubtedly useful, and entrepreneurship for their implementation is necessary land, then modern theories of innovation development are very closely associated with the conceptions of social and organizational changes. Technological changes lead to changes in the direction of scientific research, production and sale of products, cause the emergence of many social and organizational and managerial innovations. Innovation Systems at all levels become the dominant idea in the formation of a new model of economic growth in the third millennium BC. As their main components, innovations that arise at all stages of the reproduction process, differ in Origin, level of innovation, predeterminate-meaningful structure, influence on economic processes are manifested.

The main means of competition is not the possession of capital resources and material resources, but the introduction of innovations into the development. Therefore, technology becomes the main leading force and determines the development of the business. It allows even small companies to become big players in the international market. This is a very significant incentive force for small and medium-sized companies in carrying out innovation. Together with the involvement of personal in large companies, the orientation of the consumer led to the emergence of a design style of management. The project will always be directed to a particular consumer and will also be available due to the fact that the consumer is available. Bunda as a result of management labor taqsimlash processes, the fixed vertical hierarchical structure of management and the hierarchical steps of organization that arose at the beginning of the century are lost, replaced by the creation of a flexible matrix.

Competitive advantages the importance of the innovation factor is that, unlike the resource factor, it does not depend on the importer-countries, and in cases where exports decline, the output of the product is compensated by the growth of domestic production. For this reason, the economic policy

of the state should be developed in such a way that producers should be interested in working in the early stages of the product life cycle, so that the collapse of the domestic market takes place first of all on the account of such goods.

There are trends that allow us to talk about the abundance of factors associated with competitive advantage, such as the movement of innovation in the sectors of the economy. These factors are characterized by innovative components of the demand for products of domestic producers. First and foremost, it is necessary to add all the internal demand factors in the row. The theory of the life cycle of the product is also called M.Porter's theory of international competition also does not deny that the way to innovate in the world market begins with the assimilation of the domestic market, since the introduction of news itself is first of all tied to the needs that will be realized by domestic consumers.

For this reason, in the conditions of economic globalization, innovation marketing is directed primarily to the domestic market, and not to the Foreign one. In other words, in order to realize competitive advantages in the type of" innovation movement", the domestic market must be filled with products whose life cycle is short.

1.1-table

Given definitionsby various scientists to the term ‘innovation’[1]

Authors	Description content
Y. Shumpeter	1. Innovation is a change (new combinations) of factors of production, motivated by the spirit of entrepreneurship. The goal is the development of new types of goods, new methods of production, the introduction and use of new sources of raw materials, the development of new markets and new forms of Organization of production (reorganization for the purpose of monopolization)
B. Santo	2. Innovation-gialar and inventions action foidalanish tools and silos elgyahshi product and technologist yaratgaolibkeluvchiizhtimoy - economy fried; innovation foiyovalgantauningda drill bazaar found a bride income can be sown as early as possible
B. Twiss	3. Innovation is the process by which an invention or a new idea acquires economic meaning
V.Yakoves	4. Innovation is the introduction of new elements (types, methods) that increase the productivity of this activity into various types of human activity
P. N. Zavlin, A. K. Kazantsev, L. E. Mindeli	5. Innovation is the use of the results of activities aimed at improving the process of activity or its results in some sphere of society, or rather, scientific and technical
F. F. Bezdudny,A. Smirnova, D. Nechaeva	6. Innovation-human life and activity revolt of satalganga coastal market mawjoodtechniclarnikandirishga serve kiluvchi and economy samarkeltirivchiyangi mince

[1]Sekerin V. D. Innovation marketing: Textbook. - M.: INFRA-M, 2012. p. 3.

S. V. Ildemenov, A. S. Ildemenov, B. P. Vorobyov	7.Innovation is a complex process that develops in terms of creating, distributing and using a new idea that serves to increase the work efficiency of the enterprise. Bunda innovation is not only an object that is qualitatively different from its previous analogue, introduced as a result of an invention or conducted scientific research and brings benefits
A. I. Danshin, A. A. Dagaev	8.Innovation is the first application of a new scientific-technical (technological), production or other solution in practice
V. D. Gribov, V. P. Gruzinov	9. Innovation is the use of innovations in the form of new technologies, new types of products and services, management, services, new forms of Organization of Labor and production
L. M. Gokhberg	10.Innovation is the final result of innovative activity, which is manifested in the form of a new or improved product introduced to the market, a new or improved technological process used in practical activities
R. A. Fatkhutdinov	11.Innovation is the final stage of innovation in order to change the object of management and achieve economic, social, environmental, scientific and technical or other types of efficiency
A. B. Titov	12.Innovation (introduction of innovation) is the final result of the creation and development (introduction) of a completely new or modified tool (innovation) that satisfies certain social needs and produces a number of (economic, scientific-technical, social, environmental) effects

The concept of "innovation" came into scientific terminology at the beginning of the twentieth century, which initially meant that some elements of one culture (traditions, methods of life activity, including production) penetrate into another culture. In various educational sciences that are currently affected by innovation problems, this concept is considered in a different context. For example, sociology attracts attention to the aspect of spiritual creativity and considers innovation from the point of view of scientific and intellectual activity.

This is both the motivation of labor activity, and the methods of behavior, which differ qualitatively from the previous ones. As an economic category, the term "innovation" means y.Proposed by Shumpeter. In his work "Theory of economic development", he considered for the first time in 1911 the issues of" new combinations", changes in production factors motivated by entrepreneurial spirit and gave a full description and description to the innovation process. Y.According to shumpeter, innovation is the main source of profit: "profit, in essence, is the result of the performance of new combinations," "there is no benefit without development, there is no useless development."[9].

As a result of the fulfillment of the tasks set out in the decree "on approval of the strategy of innovation development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2021"adopted on September 21, 2018, the country's economy occupied 93rd place in the famous Global Innovation Index (The Global Innovation Index). However, in this index, a total of 131 countries ' economies were evaluated. Still in the rating, such countries as Switzerland, Sweden, the United States, Great Britain, the Netherlands remain the leaders. In this prestigious rating, we are second in the countries of Central Asia (Kazakhstan – 77 places, Kyrgyzstan – 94 places, Tajikistan -109 places).

The main goal of the strategy of innovation development of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the development of human capital. Thus, as a result of the achievement of the main goal of the strategy, by 2030, Uzbekistan was obliged to be among the strongest 50 advanced countries of the world in terms of the Global Innovation Index rating. This can be considered and recognized as the main factor determining the level of competitiveness of the national economy in the international arena and the development of innovation. As can be seen from the figures, the "debut"of the movement to enter the Global Innovation Index of Uzbekistan and get a place from it reached almost 25-level rating(rating level 0-100)from the base 100. It should be noted that our country has become the leading country in the region of Central and South Asia, which has entered into a strong five-point position (India-48, the Islamic Republic of Iran-67, Kazakhstan-77, Uzbekistan-93 and Kyrgyzstan-94). Thus, our country is included in the range of countries below the middle by the level of income(LM =Lover-middle income).

By 2030, Uzbekistan should strive for a rating of at least 35-37 in the rating of 100 points, taking into account the current indicators, in order to occupy a place in the ranks of 50 strong States. Although our country ranks 93 in the prestigious rating, in some indicators it ranks among the top ten countries of the world. Chunchi,

1). institutions(95-place): this is a high indicator of favorable conditions for business in bunda (8-place);

2).human capital and studies (77th place): bunda received much better indicators of education costs (31st place), ratio of school-teachers (38th place), graduates of Science and engineering (7th place) ;

3).infrastructure (72-place): bunda has demonstrated strong overall infrastructure (41-place), online service of the government (48 - place) and investment attraction and Formation (8-place);

4).market elegance (27th place): bunda indicator the convenience of protecting minority investors (36th place), which was also rated as a very good indicator in the overall rating;

5).Results of Science and technology (90 place): bunda science (49 place), patents (45 place) and indicators on the growth of efficiency (12 place) are considered high;

6).Creative results (127 place): bunda is considered high in the export of cultural and creative services (33 place).

In the future, innovative work will require an increase in costs and an increase in its efficiency. We also note our weak, extremely low indicators in the rating of GII-2020.These include the following:

1).on the institutes (95 place): quality of management (127 place) and the rule of law (124 place);

2).by human capital and research (77th place): Global R&D companies (42nd place) and Qs universities ranking (77th place));

3).On the elegance of the market (27-th place): credits of pure micromolation (79-th place);

4).On the charm of business (127 place) : foreign-funded GERD indicators (96 place) and ICT services importi (130 place);

5).On the results of Science and technology (90 place): on the indicators of the popularization of knowledge (131 place) and ICT services (129 place);

6).according to the creative results (127 place):" internet creativity " (126 place), general high-level domains (TLDs) (131 place) and the creation of mobile applications (98 place). [3].

The adoption of the PF-2030 "on the concept of development of science", adopted on 29 October 2020, was one of the important steps in achieving international indices and rating indicators of our country. The strategic goal of this concept is the transition of the national economy to the innovative and high-tech format of development, expansion of the volume of innovative products, development of scientific cooperation at the international level. Special attention is paid to several aspects of the concept, namely, the fact that the funds currently being directed to science and scientific activity constitute only 0.2 percent of the gross domestic product, the low level of commercialization of the results of scientific research work and the lack of investment in innovative enterprises and the possibility of attracting bank loans. According to official data, in 2017 in Uzbekistan 2046 innovations were introduced (this figure is 292.7% more than in 2012), including 1946 technological innovations, 62 marketing innovations and 38 organizational innovations. In comparison with 2012, technological innovations increased by 311,9%, marketing innovations – by 364,7%, while organizational innovations decreased by 35,5%. Consequently, the amount of enterprises and organizations that create innovative products, services and works amounted to 2171 units in 2017. The number of organizations that have mastered the first marotaba innovation products, services and works reached 1236 from 973 people in 2016 to the end of 2017. [10].

Financing of innovative activities in Uzbekistan is carried out from the account of the state and territorial budget, nobyudjet sources. In 2017, the budget expenditures amounted to 262,0 billion Manats. sum was allocated, of those 148.8 billion sum-State Investment Fund funds, 4.9 billion. and sumi is the funds of targeted non-public funds. Currently, the financing of the activities of innovative enterprises is self-financing, that is, the allocation of own funds, undistributed profit and depreciation of enterprises. In particular, in 2017, the expenses of innovative enterprises for technological, marketing and organizational innovation from the account of their own funds amounted to 71,0%(2956,0 LRD sum), -19,2% (799,1 billion sum) from the account of foreign capital, -2,1% (88,4 billion sum) from the account of commercial banks ' loans and other funds – 7,7 % (318,8 billion sum). By 2017, the financing of innovative enterprises from the account of their own funds increased by 13.9 times compared to 2012. [10].

Therefore, innovations are a necessary element of the implementation of the Basic Laws of the development of society, a prerequisite for its development and dynamism. The development of organizations in the society takes place by mastering various innovations that affect all aspects of their activities.

According to the analysis of the trends in the development of Science and technology in our country and abroad, the path of innovation of the economy can be transferred to the field of Science and technology only under the conditions of complex reforms in the spheres from scientific research to the production of high-quality products and with it to the world market. Such a reform process can be conditionally divided into three main elements:

- Organization of scientific research in the country of interest, which allows to expand the sphere in which science is likely to occupy one of the leading places in the world;
- innovation system, including the creation of innovation infrastructure that provides effective commercialization of knowledge networks;
- modernization of the industry on the basis of innovations.

Work on the organization of the harmonious development of these elements requires the identification of barriers to the implementation of competitive advantages and the selection of appropriate development tools.

Within the framework of the innovation policy, it is the task of stimulating effective institutional and technological changes in industrial enterprises, serving the integration of industrial companies with enterprises and organizations in the direction of research, maximizing investment risks by encouraging the development of corporate science and business.

The main principles of innovation infrastructure development are: compliance with the requirements and capabilities of the national economy; maximum flexibility, competitiveness and transparency in the international economy. Bunda as a segment of the national innovation system, it is necessary to create a functional and full-fledged innovation infrastructure (technoparks, business incubators, innovation-technological centers, technology transfer centers, venture funds, real estate exchanges, marketing centers, scientific and technical development centers).

It is necessary to develop and commercialize competitive scientific and technical products and technologies on technical equipment and personnel composition, to create and support new existing and qualitatively new subjects of innovation sphere, ensuring their implementation in domestic and foreign markets.

Implementation of measures for innovative development of enterprises will allow the following:

- use new or improved technologies, products, equipment, materials, etc.the G. to ensure the growth of production of products (goods, services) on the account of introduction;
- the share of product volume of innovation active enterprises to bring up to 20% of the total volume of products innovation interest, IE to approach European indicators;
- creating additional jobs in the fields of Science-Technology and production;
- attract additional resources to the innovation sector to the account of the introduction of new schemes of financing it projects ittki and innovasion;
- necessary innovations in infrastructure (Technopark, innovation-technological centers, small innovation-technological enterprises, etc.), the creation and development of economic support schemes for innovative activities;
- formation of anti-discrimination legal framework regulating the relations of participants in the activity of the law and normative-legal framework;
- creation of highly qualified personnel training and retraining systems in the field of innovation;
- creating information support and innovation project management systems with innovation activity participants;
- to create an effective, market-oriented innovation system that enables companies to increase innovation activity;

- implementation of accelerated structural changes in production on the basis of input;
- increasing the level of competitiveness and technical production of goods (goods, services) ;
- creating conditions of interest for the further development of industrial and fan-technical products in foreign markets and domestic tuberculosis;
- maximum use of experience and excellence in international cooperation and network innovation in the field of innovative business.

There are three different ways to achieve competitive advantages:

- specific uniqueness of the product (product leadership on the news);
- minimum level of costs (leadership in price failure);
- opinion of the circle of consumers beetles (leadership in trade mark).

New markets and new consumer demand are of vital importance in the search for and release of a distinctive product in terms of formative, novelty, quality, consumer qualities. This can be explained by the fact that the period of development and mastering of industrial products, as a rule, is longer (sometimes – several times) when compared with the consumption of public goods, the experience of bringing the tokens to the market is also not great. Thus, in order for industrial innovation to succeed in the market and predict the return on investment itself, it is necessary to have at least 3-5 years of reserve. Late entry into the market, in essence, prolongs the life cycle of the Tavar at the stage of entry into the market or growth and brings innovation to total failure.

The uniqueness of the product is associated with its exclusivity, because in the process of deepening needs and disassembly, it is exactly what it responds to individual requests and requirements.

Looking for and evaluating products that have distinctive, distinct characteristics and characteristics from others has one important limitation – seriousness with respect to their own resources or the resources involved. In a number of cases, innovation can be successfully carried out by cooperating with several enterprises and even with firms from abroad, although it itself is very promising, but as a final product it is unprofitable for some factories or for the entire discrete production.

Another serious problem is the full loading of the existing production capacities with the work, bunda management tries to bring it together with the release of a competitive product. In the framework of one enterprise, it is practically impossible to fulfill such a task due to the saturation of the producers market and the general decline in production. If innovation programs provide for the participation of several economic entities, this is another matter. Quick Orders System provides an opportunity to solve, albeit partially, the problem of staying without the unemployed cancellation of production capacities.

Conclusion and suggestions

Therefore, in order to fully formulate the national innovation system of our country in the future and further accelerate innovation activities, we consider it necessary to pay attention to the following::

-increase in the cost of scientific research and experience-building work on the human capital and research component, as well as further development of technology transfer;

-further improvement of indicators financed by foreign companies (GERD) on the attractiveness component of business and expansion of ICT services;

-further increase and development of the popularity of knowledge on the component of the results of Science and technology;

-improve Internet creativity as well as the creation of mobile applications on the creative results component.

-development and approval of medium and long-term innovative development programs in the main sectors and regions of the economy;

-further improvement of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on innovation activity", which regulates innovative activity, and the introduction of direct norms, which are convenient for the full functioning of the participants of innovative activity in it. Development of necessary regulatory documents regulating the activities of technology transfer, venture funds and companies;

-formation of promising innovative project proposals, in-depth analysis, evaluation, selection, expertise, as well as Organization of special structures in the presence of relevant Ministries, Departments, Organizations for coordination and monitoring of Quality Organization of projects in all cycles of implementation and provision of them with qualified specialists;

-having thoroughly studied the experience of the most advanced countries where the activities of the technology transfer system are well established, establishing and coordinating the activities of business incubators, technoparks, technology transfer agencies, venture companies in the country, as the enterprises of the infrastructure of the innovation system and setting up a single responsible state management body on the scale of the Republic Accelerate the formation of the national innovation system, which has all the facilities of innovation infrastructure;

-organization of laboratories testing innovative works under large economic entities with the aim of further activation of innovative cooperation of higher educational institutions, research organizations and institutions of our country with the basic sectors of the economy. To accelerate the establishment of small innovation enterprises in the presence of higher education institutions based on world experience;

-establishment of a specialized high technology center (Technopark) providing services to enterprises operating in the free economic zones operating in our country in order to meet the requirements of new innovative projects, strengthen cooperative relations with innovative enterprises.

We think that the implementation of the above proposals will serve as a solid foundation for further activation of innovative activities in the country, the introduction of scientific and voluminous works in the production process.

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