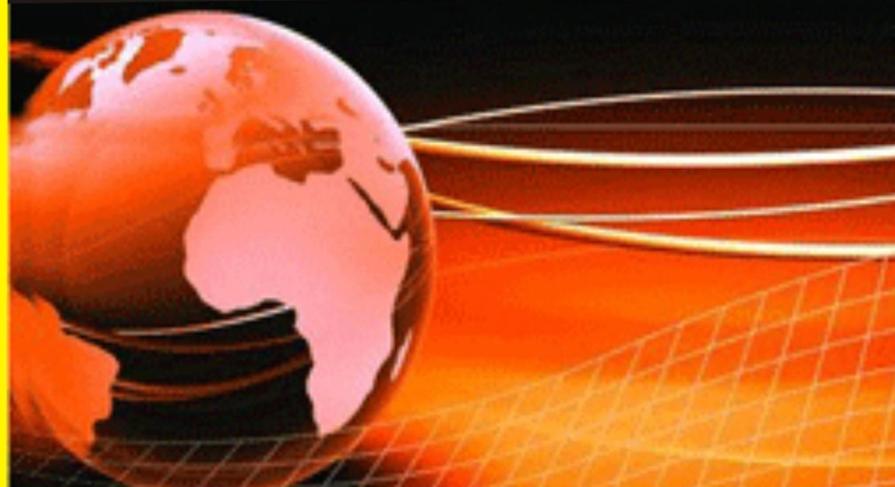


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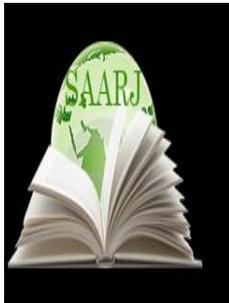
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120.	LINGUOCULTURAL APPROACH IN THE STUDY OF SURKHANDARYA'S DIALECTS AND ETHNOGRAPHIES Botir Rakhmonov	854-59	10.5958/2249-7137.2020.00458.9
121.	JEWS' ENTRY INTO CENTRAL ASIA AND THE FORMATION OF JEWISH DIASPORA Jamaliddin Karimov	860-68	10.5958/2249-7137.2020.00459.0
122.	SYMBOLIC LANGUAGE OF NUMBERS IN MUSLIM ARCHITECTURE Matluba Sadullaeva Akhrorovna	869-75	10.5958/2249-7137.2020.00460.7
123.	THE USING MODELS OF 去 [QÙ]AND EQUIVALENTS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE Mukhamedjanova Shahbora Kamolovna	876-84	10.5958/2249-7137.2020.00461.9
124.	TRAINING SPEED QUALITY IN STUDENTS OF FOOTBALL ACADEMY Shohruh Qayumov, Zafar Namozov, Sherzod Fayzullaev	885-90	10.5958/2249-7137.2020.00462.0
125.	MODERATING AND MEDIATING ROLE OF INTRINSIC MOTIVATION ON DEVELOPMENTAL PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL SATISFACTION AND AFFECTIVE ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT: A STUDY IN NEPAL Ganesh Bhattarai	891-14	10.5958/2249-7137.2020.00318.3
126.	THE PROBLEMS OF PEOPLE'S RESETTLEMENT POLICY IN THE BUKHARA REGION IN 1950-60s Rizayev Baxtiyor Nazarbayevich	915-21	10.5958/2249-7137.2020.00280.3
127.	PHARAOH OF THE WEAVERS OF BAHAUDDIN NAQSHBAND Navruzova Gulchehra Nigmatovna, Ubaidova Vazira Erkinovna	922-26	10.5958/2249-7137.2020.00281.5
128.	INNOVATIVE CHANGE IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY IS THE KEY TO INNOVATION IN ALL AREAS Djumaeva Mekhribon Abduvokhitovna, Imomov Bekhruz Marat ugli	927-31	10.5958/2249-7137.2020.00282.7



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INNOVATIVE CHANGE IN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY IS THE KEY TO INNOVATION IN ALL AREAS

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses such issues as innovative changes in the national economy, innovative activities, the role of innovative strategies in the socio-economic development of the country, the importance of choosing and implementing a long-term strategy for innovative updating of the economy.

KEYWORDS: *National Economy, Strategy, Economic Strategy, Innovation, Social Sphere, Industry, Science And Technology, Scientific Work.*

INTRODUCTION

One of the priorities of the transition to a market economy is innovative reforms in the economy, the modernization of radical innovations, which are based on ensuring macroeconomic stability, equipping enterprises with new technologies and equipment, and increasing the share of the private sector in the economy. This process, of course, implies the effective use of the country's innovative, economic potential, while at the same time increasing it.

The current state of the country's economy requires accelerating the pace of innovative changes in the national economy.

The experience of developed economies shows that the implementation of a deep, effective innovation strategy can be achieved only through the rational use of economic and natural factors of the country. In the transition to a market economy, the innovative formation of the economy is primarily due to sectors that ensure economic growth, which in turn leads to a reduction in the export of raw materials, the development of its processing, the preservation of foreign currency, and an increase in employment.

These factors, in turn, lead to the strengthening of our country's position in the world community through the implementation of innovative strategies and innovative activities in all areas.

Indeed, the country's active integration into the world economic system, the expansion and liberalization of the economy, and modernization based on innovation require special attention to the problems of ensuring sustainable economic growth in Uzbekistan.

The most general description of our century can be summarized in a nutshell - this is a period of innovation, changes in the life of society as a whole, which will determine the development of human destiny for the next two centuries. It was in this era of radical change that humanity entered the threshold of the third millennium. All the usual aspects of everyday life and the dynamics of society are changing.

The world is changing beyond recognition and requires a new understanding from scientists, long-term strategies of state and political representatives, that is, different thinking from the whole generation. The selection and implementation of a long-term strategy of innovative economic renewal plays an important role in the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Innovation is the introduction of innovations in any field of activity.

Another important factor in industrial production, such as labor, capital, natural resources and entrepreneurship, is the emergence of innovative resources, but there are some problems with the commercialization of scientific and technical projects, that is, their use for profit in market competition.

Innovation is the introduction of scientific innovations in any field of activity (scientific discoveries, innovations, scientific inventions, constructive projects, and so on), in particular:

- These scientific and technical innovations in the field of science and technology - computer, laser, microwave semiconductor technologies, integrated lines of communication and satellite communications, robotics, providing the operation of global networks of e-mail, mobile communications and the internet;
- In the energy sector - nuclear energy, synthetic fuel and food;
- In medicine, genetic engineering (DNA).

Numerous empirical evidence suggests that technological progress is the main driver of economic growth. In a market economy, small business and entrepreneurship play a central role in the innovation process, and innovation is the main competitive tool in industries with high rates of technological progress.

These observations are not new. In his book *The Wealth of Nations*, Adam Smith emphasizes institutions that support technological progress and economic development. Among economists of the first half of the twentieth century, Joseph Alois Schumpeter (1883-1950) occupies a special place. Its influence on modern economic thinking is no less than on the neoclassical school. It was this scientist who described the mechanism of competition, which stimulates innovation and is the main source of income in excess of the norm.

Schumpeter incorporated the strategic advantages and achievements gained through continuous improvement of the organization, product or production process into the concept of innovation or “introducing new combinations”. He indicated the following five cases:

- 1) preparing a new blessing;
- 2) introduction of a new production method;
- 3) the development of a new market;
- 4) the availability of a new source of raw materials or semi-finished products;
- 5) appropriate reorganization, for example, ensuring a monopoly position.

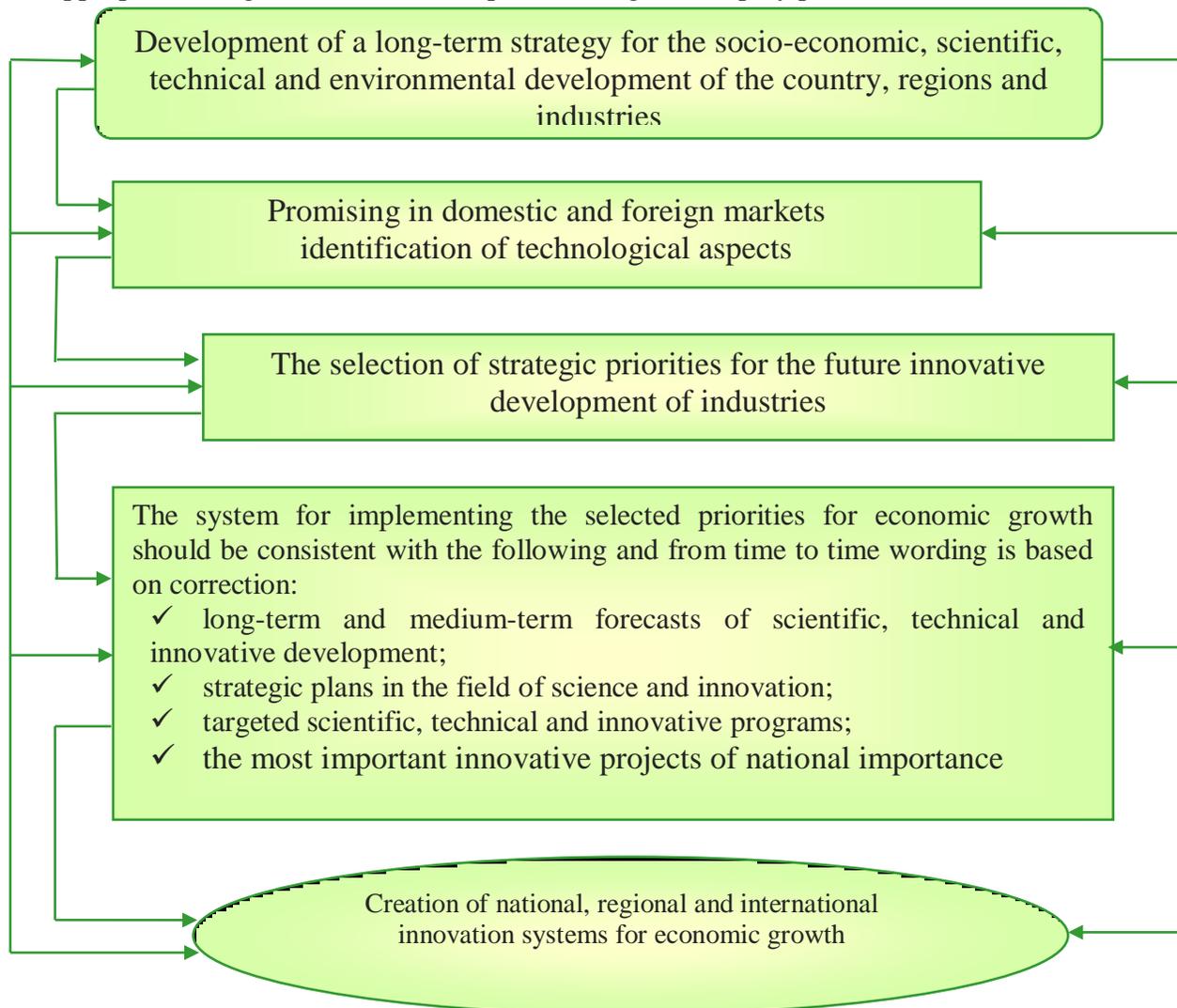


Figure 1. The mechanism and structure of the implementation of innovative growth strategies in achieving economic growth of industries.

It should be noted that the full provision of resources for the implementation of the selected priorities of economic growth is carried out on a multichannel basis:

- budget financing for the development of innovative projects and programs in the non-productive sphere, as well as the most important innovative projects, targeted programs, strategic plans and forecasts, the distribution of budget funds for the entire period of the implementation of programs and projects;
- providing tax and customs benefits for innovative programs and projects focused on individual priority sectors;
- creating conditions for attracting private and foreign investment in such programs and projects;
- organization of innovative and technological expertise of investment programs and projects in industries to give innovative content to investments.
- In addition, the formation of innovative infrastructure should be focused on the implementation of selected priorities:
- budget support for the development and expansion of the Central Bank to more actively support innovative projects;
- the creation of the Republican Innovation Fund and local regional funds to support targeted priority programs and projects of an innovative nature, as well as state insurance companies for priority innovative projects;
- the use of part of the reserve fund of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan in one form or another to support large-scale innovative projects of a priority nature;
- scientific expansion of scientific, technical and innovative infrastructure through the creation of technology transfer centers, innovative business incubators, innovation centers and so on;
- creation of multinational companies and strategic alliances on an international basis based on the basic technologies and priorities that Uzbekistan can lead and successfully operate in the global market;
- involvement of non-governmental organizations, academies of sciences, scientists, engineers, designers and managers in the implementation and promotion of innovative programs and projects in industry;
- Creation of national, regional and international innovation systems focused on innovation and technological growth to achieve economic growth.

The formation of an effective mechanism of innovative growth in achieving economic growth of industries will allow in practice to realize the strategic and innovative function of the state in a market economy.

A feature of the intensive type of economic growth is that the expansion of production is achieved through a qualitative improvement in growth factors, in particular, the use of advanced technologies and the use of highly qualified and highly productive labor. In this case, the growth rate of the real volume of production will be higher than the rate of change in the total costs of its production.

In the early stages of the development of productive forces, economic growth occurs mainly on an extensive basis. The role of intensive growth factors in saturating production with machines and highly qualified personnel is increasing.

It should also be noted that the type of economic growth can be determined conditionally, since in real economic practice it does not occur in a “pure” form. Intensification is not just a feature of our time.

Intensive economic growth occurs after extensive growth, followed each time by the technological method of production - a method of the relationship of productive forces and qualitative changes in these components.

A number of arguments in favor of a positive future scenario. First, historical experience. Over ten thousand years of history, society repeatedly fell into the abyss, and each time it found the strength and mind in itself to get out of this situation, to step to higher peaks of development.

Secondly, the instinct of self-preservation and reproduction, the desire of each generation to enrich the inheritance left to it and provide it in the best possible way to the next generation, meeting the requirements of the time. This requires a correct understanding of the scale and structure of these requirements and problems, as well as the development and implementation of appropriate response strategies in every country, in every civilization and on a global scale.

Thirdly, the transition to a knowledge society and the formation of the noosphere also contribute to this.

In fact, it is a question of forming a global innovation system that responds to the innovative renewal of society that is taking place in the world.

Thus, at the crossroads of centuries and millennia, humanity is faced with a new theory of foresight, a strategic planning methodology and the need to assess the nature and consequences of basic (and sometimes periodic) innovation clusters in addition to a radically changed worldview (post-industrial scientific paradigm). Thus, the participation of civil society and its institutions - scientific, technical and engineering societies, inventors' unions, professional associations - is also important in the process of innovative creativity. Civil society should influence representatives of the central and local authorities elected by it in order to create favorable conditions for innovation.

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