

Directions of Development of Intellectual Activity and Innovative Economy in Uzbekistan

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Abstract

In recent years, specific goal-oriented measures have been implemented for the innovative development of the sectors of the republic's economy and the social sphere, comprehensive support of science and scientific activities, and increasing their effectiveness.

The article analyzes the processes of transitioning Uzbekistan's economy to the path of innovative development and the measures implemented in this regard, identifies problems, and gives suggestions and practical recommendations on ways to solve them.

Keywords: *the field of innovation, innovative production, new consumer markets, innovation process, innovative infrastructure, intellectual staff.*

1. Introduction

Stable and proportionate development of the economy of Uzbekistan, taking a strong place in the world market, further increasing the standard of living and well-being of the population are the main tasks of the ongoing consistent state policy. This requires the formation of enterprises that can withstand any economic changes and quickly adapt to the requirements of the domestic and foreign markets in the context of the ever-expanding globalization of the world economy. After all, the development of infrastructures that ensure competitiveness due to the wide introduction of innovations into the production process and the constant updating of products and services is of urgent importance. For example, the formation of innovative activities in Uzbekistan, the implementation of structural changes in the economy from the initial stages of independence, the emergence of enterprises and associations based on different forms of ownership and economic management, improvement of management mechanisms in them, further development of technical rearmament were identified as priority tasks. As a result, concepts such as innovation, innovator, innovative project, innovative activity, innovative process, innovative environment, innovative infrastructure, innovative economy, human capital, knowledge economy, intellectual potential have entered our daily life and are becoming popular. In modern times, the main condition for ensuring economic development is its innovative development. That is why many countries, including Uzbekistan, have set the goal of moving their economies to the path of innovative development.

In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoev said: "In order to achieve new results and achievements in the economy, to increase national competitiveness, it is necessary to introduce innovations on a large scale, the economic strategy of the new Uzbekistan envisages becoming one of the 50 leading countries of the world in the global innovation index by 2030 and developing human capital in order to achieve this goal"[1]. That is why the research of the problems of transitioning the economy to the path of innovative development is gaining urgent importance. A strategic program aimed at including the republic in the list of 50 advanced countries in the global ranking in the field of innovation was approved, new mechanisms for financing

scientific projects were introduced, and additional conditions were created for financial stimulation of highly qualified personnel in the field of science.

Nevertheless, the large-scale reforms implemented at the modern stage of the country's development indicate the need to improve the mechanisms of state management in the field of science and innovation, increase transparency in the formation of state programs related to scientific activities, and accelerate the introduction of scientific achievements and innovative technologies in economic sectors and regions.

2. Literature review

By the beginning of the 21st century, it was concluded that humanity needs to adopt a new paradigm, to increase the competitiveness of the national economy, countries should move to their own innovative production concept[2].

According to scientific sources, one of the scientists who first studied the problems related to innovative activity was Y.Schumpeter:

- it is innovative changes from the point of view of enterprises to enter the markets in exchange for providing production based on new techniques and technological processes;
- creation of product types with new features;
- use of new raw materials; improvement of production organization and provision of new innovative goods;
- states that it is appropriate to research new consumer markets by dividing them into directions of opening [3].

In this regard, the American economist J.Bright said: "Innovation process is an activity that combines science, technology, entrepreneurship and management, aimed at the commercialization of innovations". According to him, the process of innovation includes the stage from the emergence of an idea to the process of commercial implementation [4].

Effective functioning of national enterprises is directly related to their innovative potential, which indicates that it is important to study the problems related to the formation of innovative infrastructures in our country.

In this regard, the modern stage of economic development is determined by the development and implementation of strategies for the effective development of innovative infrastructure to ensure the competitiveness of the national economy. The analysis of scientific approaches to the development of innovative activities, advanced foreign experiences, and many economic literatures related to this field provide a scientific basis for the socio-economic development of the country, its competitiveness in the foreign market through the presence of a developed innovative infrastructure [5].

According to US scientists, innovative infrastructure is defined as a set of organizations that perform financial, intellectual, scientific-technical and other tasks necessary for the implementation of innovative activities in the field of material production or service [6].

3. Research methodology

In the research process, research methods such as systematic analysis, logical abstraction, induction and deduction were used to systematize the results of the analysis.

4. Analysis and discussion of results

It is known that one of the most important economic issues in Uzbekistan at the moment is the transition to innovative development of the national economy. According to the world experience,

the development of new technologies and the strengthening of competition in the markets of goods, services, and labor force are focused on strengthening and effective organization of innovative activities in national enterprises. This requires the widespread use of modern methods to fully meet the rapidly growing and changing needs of the population, to apply the latest discoveries and technologies to production, to produce competitive products and to ensure a stable increase in the life cycle of goods.

As a result, the gradual implementation of market reforms makes it necessary for the economic development of national enterprises not to be based on material resources, but to be implemented in an environment of innovative competition. This, along with the technological renewal of the industrial enterprises of our republic, requires further acceleration of innovative activities and the continuation of the creation of a competitive environment.

According to the analysis, the search for effective ways of development of innovative activities directly affects the efficiency of production activities increases, increases the level of meeting the needs of society and its members, and creates opportunities to ensure the quality of living conditions. Based on the above, in the study of economic activity, it is important to analyze the level of application of modern technologies to production, the development of the country's investment and innovation policy, the stages of development of innovative activity, the main directions of the development of innovative activity.

The stages of development of innovative activity and, accordingly, the main directions are presented in a certain system. This allows for sustainable development of leading sectors of the economy, activation of innovative processes, stimulation of innovative activities, and formation of innovative infrastructure.

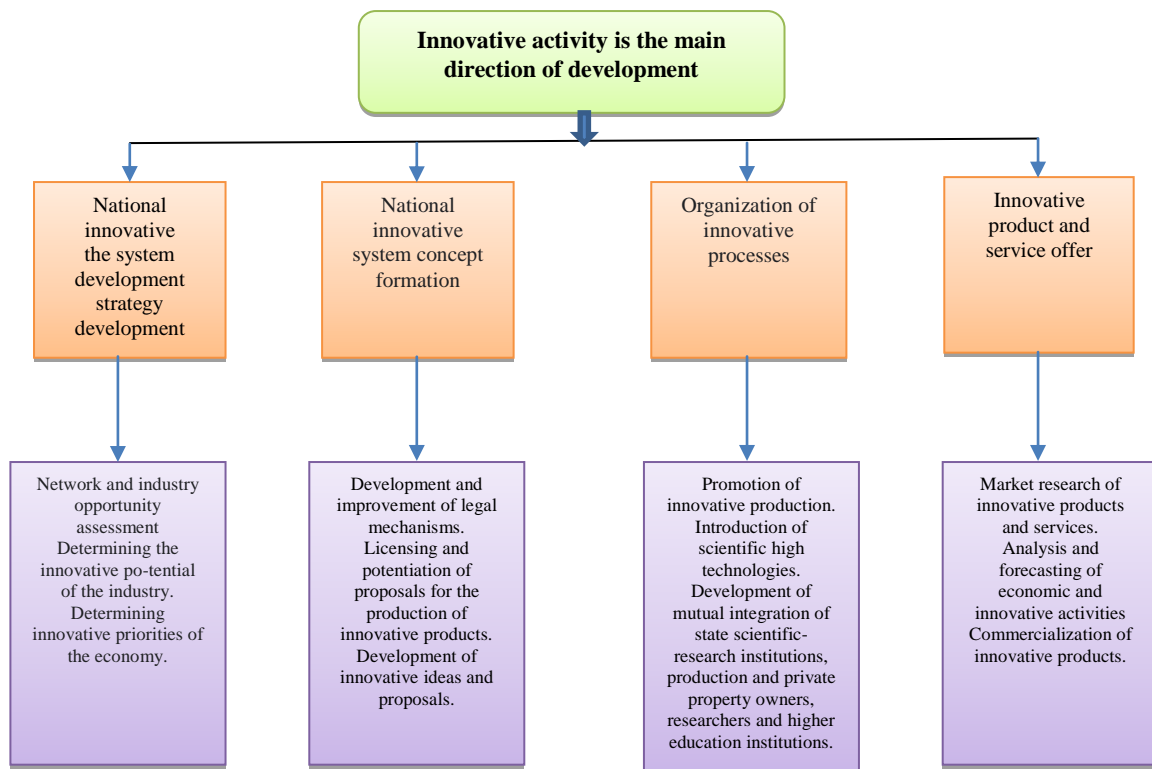


Figure 1. Stages of development of innovative activity[7]

Intellectual property is the product of mental or creative activity. More precisely, it means the right to this product. For example, the right to a work or novel written by a writer, a picture drawn by an artist, an invention created by a scientist. Unlike ordinary property, intellectual property may not have any tangible form (for example, a piece of choreography or a pantomime). Intellectual property is a broad concept that includes:

- copyright (works of science, literature and art);
- related rights (performances, phonograms, broadcasts or broadcasts by broadcast or cable broadcasting organizations);
- industrial property (invention, utility model and industrial samples);
- Programs and databases for exposure;
- means of personalization (company names, trademark, service mark, place of origin, geographical indications);
- breeding achievements (new varieties of plants and new breeds of animals);
- undisclosed information, production secrets (know-how);
- integrated circuit topologies.

Uzbekistan has created a legal system for the protection of intellectual property. In particular, 8 laws and more than ten by-laws aimed at direct regulation of intellectual property have been adopted. Administrative and criminal liability is established for those who violate intellectual property rights. In particular, the fact that the rights of creators have been protected in court in recent years is a clear example of this.

Uzbekistan has joined international documents in the field of intellectual property and is implementing international standards. One of the main issues facing us in this field is the analysis of the compliance of the intellectual property system of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the norms and principles of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) of the World Trade Organization (WTO). This agreement is an important step towards accession to the WTO, which requires all member countries to give citizens of other member countries the same legal protection as their own.

There are several ways to commercialize intellectual property. The most common way is to conclude an agreement on the use of intellectual property. For example, a trademark owner may enter into a franchise or license agreement for the use of his trademark by another entrepreneur and benefit from it. Many famous brands get a lot of profit precisely because of franchising. In particular, such brands as "Coca-Cola", "KFC" and "Dodo Pizza" operate on the basis of franchise in Uzbekistan.

Another way is to create or start a business based on intellectual property. This method applies more to owners of industrial property (invention, utility model or industrial design). That is, the owner of the invention can start the production of his invention in the form of a product and get profit from it. It is noteworthy that intellectual property can be included as a share in the charter fund of a legal entity. For example, the right holder can provide intellectual property for the formation of the chartered fund of an LLC or a joint-stock company. In addition, it is possible to attract investments in scientific and innovative activities. Venture funds are engaged in such activities. That is, the owner of intellectual property can attract the attention of a venture fund to his product and thereby finance his activities.

5. Conclusions and suggestions

In foreign practice, special attention is paid to the development of venture funds, which is another important structure of the innovation infrastructure. Because the commercialization of innovative ideas in any branch of the economy requires financial resources. The process of investing in innovative projects is different from other types of investment, and venture funds are one of the main sources of such investment in global practice. Venture financing is carried out by investing in innovative projects directly or indirectly, that is, through specially established venture funds. Venture investors place their funds in the form of shares in the authorized capital of the innovative company being established by purchasing its shares. Another part of the authorized capital of this company is the scientific idea, development, and intellectual property of its founders. In recent years, Chinese and Israeli investments have a special place in the growth trend of the venture capital market in the world. It is known from the world experience that venture funds greatly help in the commercialization of practical ideas.

The above-mentioned points show that the conditions for accelerating the development of the infrastructure of innovative activity in Uzbekistan are explained by the following circumstances:

- A. development of transport routes (road, railway and air);
- B. providing business entities with modern means of communication and telecommunications;
- C. that the country has a high potential of intellectual personnel;
- D. availability of a favorable socio-economic and cultural, as well as investment environment in our republic;
- E. stability of social, economic and political conditions;
- F. infrastructure development, as well as the presence of institutional frameworks that support innovative activities.

Therefore, in exchange for the development of innovative infrastructure in our country, there will be opportunities to form and develop innovative potential, as well as further increase the competitiveness of the economy. At the same time, it has a positive effect on the development of the national economy.

In short, as a result of the development and effective management of innovative infrastructure, a new economy based on innovative knowledge will be formed in our country. This, of course, is the basis for increasing the competitiveness of the national economy.

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