

FEATURES OF MODERN INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND FORMATION OF INNOVATIVE SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the features of the innovative development of national economies in the context of globalization, discusses the main directions of the influence of economic systems of higher orders and the transnationalization of the world economy on individual innovation systems.

KEYWORDS: *Innovation, National Economy, Innovative Development, State, Globalization, Transnational Corporations, New Technologies, Economic Growth, Knowledge Intensity Of Production.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

In the current conditions of the development of the world economy, the question of the need and possibilities for changing the model of development of the national economy, the transition to a development model based on knowledge and innovation is quite relevant. The development of any national system depends on two major trends in the modern world economy: innovative development and globalization, which determine the nature of the development of individual economies as systems with open connections, operating under the decisive influence of the external environment. With the increase in the mutual dependence of the economies of individual countries, the state and corporate technological and technical policy cannot remain within the state borders, since the self-isolation of technological development leads to the impossibility of a full-fledged innovative development of the country. At the same time, the activation and improvement of the efficiency of the innovation activity of the state is a factor in the activation of international scientific and technical cooperation and the improvement of conditions for leveling differences in innovation processes at the national and global levels. Establishing the essence of the model of innovative development of the economy allows us to formulate its most complete definition.

The model of innovative development is a reproducing system in the form of a set of factors that forms the conditions for expanded reproduction in the national economy, ensuring high-quality economic growth, the main resources of which are human capital and new knowledge, and the main factor is innovation (innovations). Since the elements of the innovative development model are technological, economic, social and institutional conditions of a special quality that ensure the reproduction of high-quality economic growth, the transition to this model is associated with the formation of such conditions. The problem of assessing innovative development has been the subject of research by many scientists. However, the system of formed views is not yet sufficient for a comprehensive study of the innovative development of national economies, taking into account the processes of globalization. The economic growth of most countries in the world is determined by the ability to implement a development model based on innovation. This model is

called the "innovative development model" (IDM). The definition of "innovative" emphasizes the ontology and features of economic development factors. The term "innovative development model" is widely used in modern scientific research, but so far this economic phenomenon has not received a complete theoretical justification. The modern concept of the WRI of the economy, first of all, is based on generally recognized economic theories and the work of individual scientists who laid the foundation for the study of innovation as a determining factor in socio-economic progress. The role of innovation in economic development is also considered in the theories of social development. So, for example, the institutional-social direction explores their significance for overcoming social, economic, technological and institutional contradictions and the transition to the post-industrial (super -industrial, "neo -industrial ", information society) stage of development. In the works of J. Galbraith, P. Sorokina, R. Aron, J. Tinbergen, innovations are considered as the basis for a qualitative change in material production [3].

The textbook works of J. Galbraith , as well as D. Bell, O. Toffler , R. Aron, W. Rostow and other authors on the stages of the development of society and the theories of post-industrial and information societies prove the predetermining importance of innovation in the economy of non-material and service type [1] . Innovation, information and new knowledge by the end of the twentieth century. seemed to be the central factors for ensuring economic development, the most important driving force for improving the economic system. Analysis of the scientific research of modern Western scientists (M. J. Boskin , L. J. Low , K. M. Solow , J. Grosman , E. Helpman , P. Romer , F. Aghion , P. Howitt , C. I. Jones , L. Blackburn , V. T. I. Hang, F. Pozzolo , etc.) suggests that innovations make a significant contribution to economic growth. In recent years, foreign scientists have carried out serious studies that emphasize the strengthening of the role of science in economic development, aimed at solving the problems of uneven economic growth rates in individual countries, increased competition in the markets of high-tech products, and restrictions on state funding of R&D. Exploring the technical and economic content of the "new economy", N. Frolova notes that this platform reveals the conditionality of economic development as a result of "the combined effect of the interaction of advances in technology, business ethics and economic policy": this is an economy based on knowledge underlying innovations and requiring the development of science and education, advanced training of labor resources for the rise of knowledge-intensive sectors of the economy [5].

Theoretical views and empirical descriptions allow us to conclude that it is at the post-industrial stage that the innovative development model is implemented in full. At the industrial and late industrial stages, there may be separate elements of WRI, since innovations for these stages are an important, but not a determining factor in development. At the post-industrial stage, the WRI is reinforced by the very social organization, social structure and socio -psychological orientation. The implementation of WRI at this stage requires the incorporation of new functions of state regulation and the development of appropriate policies to improve all areas of state regulation of the economy and the life of society. During this period, the state acquires a greater ability to comply with national economic interests, building multi-level relations - from international to domestic. At the same time, the state needs to ensure competent "mediation" to establish the parity of interests of economic agents of different levels, which cannot be ensured purely within the framework of the market mechanism. Under these conditions, the role of the innovation policy implementation methodology, which takes into account the processes of the global level - exogenous factors of influence, increases.

The development of the world economy, as already mentioned, is determined by two growing trends - globalization and integration of the world economy. Modern globalization, which has already reached a high degree of interdependence, appears to be a process of transforming regional socio-economic systems into a single world system that develops on the basis of unified patterns.

On a global scale, globalization contributes to the accelerated development of productive forces, scientific and technological progress, and more and more intensive communication between states and peoples. Thus, it objectively contributes to the creation by mankind of a resource base and intellectual potential to ensure economic development at a qualitatively new level. The place of a separate country in the modern world is increasingly determined by the quality of human capital, the state of national education and the degree to which science and technology are used in production. The amount of labor and raw materials can be regarded less and less as a competitive advantage, as the share of these factors in the creation of the value of all products decreases [4].

Globalization has a complex effect, combining factors such as foreign capital, new technologies, integration opportunities and access to world markets in order to accelerate economic growth. The gradual development of international technological exchange in the context of globalization has led to the formation of such a specific market segment as the global technology market - a system of permanent relations between the countries of the world regarding the sale and purchase of technologies (innovations) as a result of innovative activity [7].

It should be noted the objective nature of the development of cross-country exchange of scientific and technical knowledge, its real need, which makes it possible to widely introduce the most modern achievements of world scientific and technical thought into production and consumption. This circumstance causes the growth of the exchange of scientific and technical knowledge in various forms of interconnection and the unification of the efforts of many large companies in order to solve urgent problems of science and ensure the division of labor in the field of science and technology. An analysis of the forms and methods of cross-country technological exchange makes it possible to single out the following components of the global technology market: the market for licenses and patents; equipment market; engineering services market. Countries at different levels of social and economic development use different models of scientific and technological progress in accordance with their capabilities.

And this means that the global technology market has at least a two-level structure: high technologies that are exchanged mainly between industrialized countries; medium and low technologies, which may be new to the market of developing countries, and are also the subject of technological exchange between them and within these groups of countries. It should be noted that the formation of an innovation-oriented policy of firms in the field of technology transfer, set by TNCs, is also a characteristic feature of the world economy in the times of globalization. The objective factors influencing the formation of the technical policy of large companies are: industrial and financial potential, the level of knowledge intensity of production, a high degree of diversification, the nature of the transferred technologies. The policy of TNCs in the market of innovative technologies is as follows: the sale of licenses at the first stages of the life cycle of new goods and services, including those of their competitors, with the aim of recovering R&D costs from sales revenues and make a profit; setting monopoly prices for products that have passed patenting procedures; introduction of restrictions on the development and release of new products by licensees; acquisition of blocks of patents, formation of patent pools; artificial slowdown in the introduction of new inventions in order to prolong the obsolescence of already implemented inventions; deprivation of subsidiaries of independence in the choice of technologies; use of technology exchange within corporations as a proven means of foreign economic expansion [8].

In general, it can be concluded that in the context of globalization, the development of many countries is determined by objectively existing external conditions, which ambiguously affect the possibilities of moving in an innovative direction. At the same time, modern transnational corporations significantly contribute to the development of innovative technologies and products, but they have market and informal power at the international level, sufficient to artificially manage the processes of innovative development in most countries that have not reached a full-fledged

post-industrial level. Under these conditions, the role of state innovation policy is growing, aimed at finding mechanisms that can effectively integrate into global processes and use their advantages.

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