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The Role of Innovation Activity in The Conditions of Economy Globalization

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Abstract
This article presents the main ways in which innovation can have a positive impact on economic growth, welfare of the population, economic structure, social image of society and various sectors of the economy, innovation opportunities, their application and development prospects.

Keywords: innovation, novation, science, new development, innovation, innovation infrastructure, innovation activity, innovation process.

INTRODUCTION

We stand on the position of the need to choose and implement an innovative development strategy, concentrate the efforts of the people, the state, and business on the development of fundamentally new, competitive technologies and products, innovative renewal of a critically outdated production apparatus, transition to an innovative path of development of the country, increasing the role and responsibility of the state for the choice and implementation of the strategy, for the development and dissemination of new generations of equipment and technologies, for the efficiency of integration processes, for promoting the increase in innovative activity of entrepreneurs, scientists, designers, engineers - the younger generation who will have to make fateful decisions and implement them in the coming decades. Only on this basis can high rates of economic growth and social development be ensured.

Degree of study

The foundations of the theory of innovative development were laid by N. Kondratyev, J. Schumpeter, P. Sorokin, S. Kuznets, G. Mensch, developed in the works of modern foreign and domestic researchers Kuzyk B.N., Yakovets Yu.B., Toshpulatov T., Rasulev A.F., Trostyansky D.V. etc. For example, our domestic researcher of the problem of innovative development of the economy D.N. Akabirova notes that "..the importance of science for the economy and society is determined not only by specific achievements. Scientific knowledge has no boundaries, and in the modern world many of the fruits of science can be enjoyed without having a powerful national science. However, there is a type of knowledge that cannot be obtained either from foreign literature or from a foreign expert. This knowledge is associated with the functions of science as a system-forming factor in the development of the country."

[4]. In reality, sustainable economic and scientific-innovative development cannot arise spontaneously. It requires the presence and successful functioning of a growth mechanism adequate to the situation, providing for the creation of the necessary economic, financial, organizational and legal conditions. Consequently, Russian scientists and researchers in the field of innovation A.K. Kazantsev and L.I. Mindley, studying the importance of innovation for the economy as a whole, states that "...intensive factors acquire decisive importance for economic dynamics. In turn, the growth of personnel qualifications and labor productivity, the return on materials and equipment is determined by the achievements of science and technology, advanced experience and the degree of their use in the economy, i.e. the spread of innovations. The contribution of scientific and technological progress to the growth of the gross domestic product of the most developed countries is, according to various estimates, from 75 to 90%." [6].

In domestic and foreign economic literature there are different interpretations of such categories as "innovation", "innovation" and "innovation". In some cases, these concepts are used as synonyms, but certain differences exist between them.

Research Methodology

The main topic of the study is the scientific study of patterns, trends and opportunities for the development of innovation in the economy of Uzbekistan today, in particular, the positive impact of innovation on various sectors of the economy. The development and prospects of our country, the success of large-scale reforms carried out in the republic directly depend on the introduction of innovations into our national economy.

The research work used methods such as observation, generalization, grouping, comparison, induction, and deduction.

Analysis and Results

Uzbekistan is in the process of transitioning to a qualitatively new stage of development, based on innovation and science, within which the intangible sphere is turning into the most important factor in the competitiveness of the economy. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev noted in his message to the Oliy Majlis, "...science and innovation create the basis for the development of the country" [1].

Today, the development of innovation is one of the main factors in the development of entrepreneurship and achieving success in the market. In conditions of crisis and downturn in the economic situation in the country, investing in innovation and its return is the direction that will help keep enterprises afloat. It is worth considering that everything is not so simple and unambiguous. The effect that investing in innovation and its implementation in production processes will have depends on the institutional environment created in the country that regulates and promotes the development of the innovation sphere. One of the important stages in this direction was the creation of the Ministry of Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which implements a unified state policy in the field of innovative and scientific and technical development of the republic, and the formation of a Fund for Support of Innovative Development and Innovative Ideas. At the same time, a number of problems remain

that impede the establishment of effective interaction mechanisms and strengthening the connection between scientific research and production sectors, which is primarily due to such factors as:

- firstly, low and unsatisfactory indicators of commercialization of the results of scientific work of higher educational institutions and research of scientific research organizations;
- secondly, the lack of mechanisms for stimulating innovation processes, implementing comprehensive programs for innovative development and innovation activity at the regional and industry levels, and supporting innovatively active business entities;
- thirdly, insufficient involvement of private sector representatives in innovation activities, including due to their low interest;

fourthly, the lack of effective measures to improve the efficiency of distribution and rational use of grants within the framework of state scientific and technical programs;

- fifthly, the unsatisfactory level of international cooperation and attraction of foreign investment in the field of scientific research and innovation.

Innovation is a new development introduced into civil circulation or used for one's own needs, the application of which in practice ensures the achievement of a significant socio-economic effect [2]. Innovations demonstrate their exceptional usefulness with the same success as at the organizational level at the economic level. We can highlight several provisions regarding the influence of innovation activity on the state:

Under the influence of innovation, the entire structure of the economy is changing. Indeed, due to increased efficiency in the use of resources, part of them is released and redistributed to other areas of activity. For example, the share of employment in agriculture is declining, while in the services sector it is increasing. In addition, innovations are the direct cause of the emergence of new productions, industries and the gradual withering away of existing ones.

Innovation also changes the economic organization of society. New social institutions and economic organizations are emerging and the content of the relationships between them is being transformed. There are shifts in the ownership structure. Control technologies are being improved: vertical influences are increasingly complemented and replaced by horizontal ones.

The content of state regulation of the economy is also undergoing changes. Based on global experience, we can distinguish 3 main approaches to the formation of government bodies responsible for the development of innovation processes:

1. Targeted regulation - in the country there is a specific ministry or department, the scope of which directly includes only the regulation of innovation processes.
2. Related regulation - the regulation of innovation processes in the country is carried out by a ministry or department, in which the regulation of innovation processes is only one of the areas and occurs in interaction with some other or other areas.
3. Multiple regulation – several ministries or departments are responsible for regulating innovation processes, one of which has a dominant role and forms general policy. Moreover, these government bodies may belong to both the first approach and the second. [3]

Innovation processes are becoming increasingly socially important. Economic growth generated by innovations not only improves the standard of living of the population, but also helps solve employment problems by creating new high-paying jobs, improving the level of

education and health care. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan noted, "….2020, without exaggeration, became a turning point in the field of social protection. First of all, having recognized the poverty of a certain category of the population for the first time, we began great work to reduce it. A fundamentally new system of targeted work with low-income families, women and youth has been introduced in all districts and cities, in every mahalla. In a short period, 527 thousand people were employed through this system" [1]. In addition, in the current historical period, the process of dissemination of innovations is one of the elements that connects various social and economic entities into a single whole, ensuring the unity of the nation, and in many cases mitigating social contradictions and conflicts.

The intensity of innovation processes in the modern world has significantly aggravated environmental problems. The anthropogenic load on the environment in a number of directions is approaching a critical point, beyond which a disruption of the normal circulation of substances in nature is inevitable. On the other hand, only through innovation is it possible to harmonize the relationship between man and nature. After all, it is scientific and technological achievements that make it possible to reduce the use of irreplaceable resources and harmful emissions by rationalizing the structure of production and consumption, as well as the dissemination of recycling technologies. "We have set ourselves a great goal - to form the foundation of a new Renaissance in our country and for this purpose we must create an environment and conditions for the education of new Khorezmi, Beruni, Ibn Sino, Ulugbeks, Navoi and Baburs. The most important factors in this historical process, an integral part of our national idea, are the development of education and upbringing, science and innovation, and the establishment of a healthy lifestyle" [1].

By and large, innovation affects the economy in the same way as it affects the organization only on a macroeconomic scale. The four main benefits of innovation for enterprises can be transferred to the macroeconomic sphere:

- competitiveness increases (in this case, among the economies of different countries). State competitiveness is defined as "a measure of a country's ability, under free and fair market conditions, to produce goods and services that meet the demands of world markets while maintaining or increasing the real incomes of its citizens." [4]

-the quality of "products" increases (at the economic level it is replaced by the population), i.e. quality of life increases

-production costs are saved (the economy requires less investment and becomes more self-governing)

- ensuring stable economic growth of the state.

The last one is the most important meaning, from which, by and large, the three previous ones follow. The importance of innovation for economic growth can be confirmed by numerous studies. For example, one of them took into account technical progress, not embodied in production factors (labor and capital), but the influence of the development of innovations in production, which ensured additional profits. It turned out that innovations provide enormous additional profit, which other parallel developing countries cannot obtain without innovation, and the generator of which can be considered scientific institutions. It is estimated that the contribution of innovation to the development of the modern economy is 60-70% (therefore,

we can call the modern economy knowledge-intensive). Economic growth is the dynamics of physical volumes of production and consumption of goods and services. Qualitative economic growth must be understood as the difference in development between one state and all others. It is achieved through innovation, which is remarkable because it gives the user additional economic profit. This additional profit serves as a difference in development between states, because any economic development rests on financial resources [10]. It must be said that the functional role of innovative relations in the economic system also largely depends on what types of innovations are being introduced into the economy. The decisive role in the development of the economic system belongs to basic innovations, the conditions for the mass development (innovative explosion) of which are created during the economic crisis in the depression phase (technical and technological stagnation). During this period, bundles (clusters) of basic innovations are formed that make it possible to overcome this stagnation and ensure economic growth.

Economic growth will be achieved primarily through the creation of competitive production chains and increased investment for these purposes. According to research by Harvard University, our country has all the capabilities and comparative advantages in the production of industrial goods of more than 50 items. In particular, there are all conditions for the petrochemical, metallurgical, engineering, electrical, pharmaceutical, construction, textile, leather and footwear, food industries, as well as areas related to the "green economy," to become "drivers" of the national economy. [1]

Thus, innovations in the system of economic functioning act, by and large, as the material basis for increasing production efficiency. They play a primary role in increasing production volumes. For example, the increase in national income, according to estimates by foreign experts, due to innovation is estimated at 80-90%. Innovative activity, thus, gives impetus to self-propulsion, is the primary impulse for breaking the balance and giving the economic mechanism an active role and increases its synergistic effect. Therefore, in our republic, special importance is attached to the development of innovative activities and improvement of the management system in the field of science, in particular, the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On approval of the Concept for the development of science until 2030" dated October 29, 2020 is confirmation of this.

This concept provides the following:

- improvement of the science management system;
-improving the system of financing science and scientific activities, as well as diversifying sources of financing;
- training of highly qualified scientific and engineering personnel and their orientation towards scientific activity;
- creation of a modern infrastructure for the development of science;
-formation of a modern information environment that contributes to the development of science. [5].

The value of innovation can also be represented in the form of socio-economic functions performed by this phenomenon:

1).The first function is that almost all inventions are aimed at reducing energy costs and living labor, creating opportunities to involve new production forces in production, and increasing the efficiency of labor and production.
2).The second function of innovation is to improve the quality of manufactured products, which leads to an increase in the level of production and consumption, and helps to improve the quality of life.
3).The third function of innovation is that, by improving quality, reducing costs and improving consumption, they help maintain the proportions between supply and demand, between production and consumption.
4).And, finally, the fourth function - during development, when using innovations, a person develops - his intellectual abilities are realized, conditions are created for further creative growth.
In connection with all of the above, today the most important goal in the field of improving innovation activity is the formation of a unified state policy aimed at determining the prospects and mechanisms that ensure the activation of innovation processes as a source of economic growth in the medium and long term.

Conclusions and Offers

1. The need for state regulation of innovation processes is caused primarily by their increasing importance for the economy and society as a whole. In the modern era, the possibilities for increasing the output of products and services by increasing the employment of the working-age population and involving new natural resources in economic circulation are becoming increasingly limited. Intensive factors become decisive for economic dynamics. In turn, the growth of personnel qualifications and labor productivity, the return on materials and equipment is determined by the achievements of science and technology, advanced experience and the degree of their use in the economy, i.e. the spread of innovations.
2. The contribution of scientific and technological progress to the growth of the gross domestic product of the most developed countries is, according to various estimates, from 75 to 90%. Thus, the first aspect of the national significance of innovation is its decisive influence on macroeconomic indicators. Under the influence of innovative processes, the structure of the economy is also changing. Due to increased efficiency in the use of resources, part of them is released and redistributed to other areas of activity.
3. Innovations are the direct cause of the emergence of some industries and industries, and the gradual withering away and disappearance of others. The impact on the structure of social production is the second aspect of the national importance of innovation processes. Innovation also changes the economic organization of society. New elements appear in the spectrum of basic economic structures (for example, venture capital firms), and the content of the relationships between them is transformed.
4. Significant impact on institutional economic mechanisms is the third aspect of the national importance of innovation. The impact of innovative processes is experienced not only by production, but also by almost all aspects of social life. The structure of consumption of both

material and intangible goods is being improved. Political culture is developing. Legal, ethical, and aesthetic standards are changing dynamically.

5. The fourth aspect of the national importance of innovation processes is the increasing identity of the nation's ability to progress and its potential in the production and implementation of innovations. Innovation processes are becoming increasingly social. Along with the fact that the economic growth generated by innovations, already noted, can improve the standard of living of the population, innovations often help solve employment problems by creating new high-paying jobs.

6. In the current historical period, the process of dissemination of innovations is one of the elements that connects various social and economic entities into a single whole, ensures the unity of the nation, and in many cases mitigates social contradictions and conflicts. And so, the influence of innovation processes on social stability is the fifth aspect of the overall national importance of innovation.

7.The intensity of innovation processes in the modern world has significantly aggravated environmental problems. The anthropogenic load on the environment in a number of directions is approaching a critical point, which is inevitably followed by a disruption of the normal circulation of substances in nature. However, only on the innovative path is it possible to harmonize the relationship between man and nature.

8. Scientific and technological achievements make it possible to reduce the use of irreplaceable resources and harmful emissions by rationalizing the structure of production and consumption, as well as the dissemination of recycling technologies. These problems are especially relevant in light of the adoption by the world community of the concept of sustainable development in the 21st century, which provides for a stable environmental balance.

9.The impact of innovation on the environment is the sixth aspect of the national importance of innovation processes. The past century has been marked by the rapid internationalization of economic life. Innovation processes also acquire an international character, often with an advanced depth of integration. Cooperation between different countries in the innovation sphere takes place in a wide range of forms—pooling resources in order to obtain new scientific and technical results, international technology transfer in both material and non-material form, creating a global scientific and innovation infrastructure, and implementing innovations of a global nature. by its very essence, etc.

10. Given the current scale of scientific and technological progress, many innovative projects cannot be implemented by one country, even the most developed one. Activation of international scientific and technical cooperation is the seventh aspect of the national importance of innovation processes. However, full integration into global innovation processes is impossible without the country having an adequate scientific and technological base, as well as mechanisms that ensure the perception of innovations from abroad. The level and effectiveness of a country's inclusion in the international division of labor are characterized by its position in the world markets for goods and services, as well as the availability of qualified specialists. This position is determined to a lesser extent by the exclusive possession of natural resources or other temporary advantages of an extensive nature, and to a much greater extent by innovations that ensure the competitiveness of products.

11.The eighth aspect of the national importance of innovation is the dependence of the global competitiveness of the national economy on the level of development of innovation processes.
12. The relationship between the levels of scientific and innovative potential and national security is the ninth aspect of the national importance of innovation.

The ability to innovate has now become one of the most important determinants of state security. This position has both external and internal components. As for the international side, we are talking about ensuring scientific and technological security, i.e. the country has a sufficiently powerful scientific and innovative potential that allows it to resist any dictate from the outside associated with restricting access to advanced technologies and breaking the main established technological chains. The development of scientific and innovative potential is especially important for strengthening the country's defense capability. At the same time, the internationalization of scientific, technical and innovation processes reduces the threat of conflicts due to the increasing technological interdependence of countries. The internal side of the issue is related to the spread of innovations that make it possible to prevent disasters, acts of terrorism, and other illegal actions, as well as to minimize their negative consequences.

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