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FORMATION OF INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY IN THE HISTORY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEVELOPMENT DYNAMICS

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ANNOTATION

It is well-known that in today's world of radical reforms, research, large-scale innovations and, in turn, the growing integration between different countries, living in harmony with the times is becoming a necessity of life. It should be noted that today, in order to develop their economies, ensure the well-being of the population, to take a worthy place in the world community, different countries take various measures in all areas, and they are mainly educated, smart, intelligent. , need an inventor, inventor or innovator with a broad outlook and, most importantly, intellectual potential.

In doing so, they create the conditions for unique and appropriate and unique intellectuals, as well as provide the necessary equipment and, most importantly, financial support.

It should be noted that for the effective implementation of innovation processes and innovative activities, it is necessary to form a network of organizations in the field of innovation and science and technology, as well as to create a unique classification of such enterprises.

Going directly to the classification of innovative enterprises, the main organizer of innovative activity is its information support. To do this, it is necessary to create an automated information support for innovative activities, taking into account the use of telecommunications systems.

Keywords: innovation, innovative activity, innovative development, model, forecast.

On July 24, 2020, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Innovative Activity" No. ZRU-630 was adopted. The purpose of this Law is to regulate relations in the field of innovation. The main principles of innovative activity are:

Article 4 Basic principles of innovative activity

The main principles of innovative activity are:

- Freedom of innovative activity;
- Ensuring equal use of state support for innovative activities;
- Transparency and clear focus of government support for innovation;
- Promoting competition;
- Free exchange of information;
- Legal protection of intellectual property created as a result of innovative activities;
- Not to harm the life and health of citizens and the environment.

Article 7 Powers of the authorized state body in the field of innovation

The Ministry of Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the authorized state body in the field of innovation (hereinafter referred to as the authorized state body).

Competent state body:

- Implements a unified state policy in the field of innovation;

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- Coordinates the activities of state and economic administration, local government in the field of innovation;
- Develops and implements innovative development strategies;
- Develops normative and legal documents in the field of innovative activity;
- Develops recommendations for risk assessment of innovative activities;
- Analyzes the state of innovative development of the country;
- Implements measures to ensure cooperation between the subjects of innovative activity;
- Ensures the organization of state expertise of innovative projects;
- Forms, approves and finances innovative projects as a single state customer;
- Monitors the implementation of innovative projects under the state order for the creation of innovations and evaluates the effectiveness of implementation;
- Registers contracts for the transfer of technology purchased at the expense of the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Recommends new developments for funding to state and economic administration bodies, local state authorities and other organizations;
- Finances the commercialization of new developments and facilitates technology transfer;
- Promotes the organization and development of innovative activities, forms effective mechanisms for the implementation of innovative activities;
- Participates in the organization of the system of training, retraining and advanced training of personnel for the subjects of innovative activity;
- Carries out international cooperation in the field of innovative activity.
- The competent state body may exercise other powers in accordance with the legislation.

Article 8 Powers of public administration bodies in the field of innovative activity

Public administration bodies within their competence:

- Participates in the implementation of a unified state policy in the field of innovation;
- Ensures The implementation of legislation on innovation;
- Participates in the formation, financing and implementation of innovative projects;
- Coordinates the activities of the subjects of innovation activity under its jurisdiction for the implementation of innovative projects.

Public administration bodies may exercise other powers in accordance with the legislation [1].

The system allows for the exchange of information in a single information space on innovative projects, demand for services and their proposals. The main components of the system are regional and main information centers of innovative projects, services and organizations integrated with mutual telecommunications.

With the development of science, the problem of grouping scientific organizations has become much more complicated, it is impossible to limit them to small groups with clearly defined features in the process of their classification. Today, the methodological basis for the classification of innovative enterprises is the concept of their types of specialization. After all, the field of specialization plays an

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important role in the classification of organizations. The following table provides a comprehensive classification of scientific, technical and innovative enterprises:

Scientific and technical product type FT AT (ITI) TKI Creation of experimental samples Production of experimental batches and first series

Characters	Groups				
Type of specialization	According to the principle of justification				
	Subject			Address (for consumer)	
	Product	Technology	Resource	Use of scientific results	Service to the network, enterprises and others
Scientific and technical product type	FT	AT (ITI)	TKI	Creation of experimental samples	Production of experimental batches and first series
Improved object type	item	Material	technology	Forms of organization and management	Other objects
Type of activity	ITTKI		Science service functions		
Types of knowledge network	Natural sciences		Technical sciences; Social sciences and humanities.		
Using a combination	The user of a combination		not using combinations		
The level of coverage of the stages of the "research and development" cycle	one-stage		2 and more stages		
	FT-AT-TKI-Ass.		FT-AT AT-TKI FT-AT-TKI FT-AT-TKI-Ass.		
The principle of formation is permanent	permanent		temporary		

One of the important features of this classification is the field of specialization. According to him, innovative organizations are divided into subject and targeted types. Subject specialization focuses on creating specific types of products, technologies, and resources. Targeted specialization includes the use of current scientific results obtained from research centers (in the form of the creation of affiliated scientific, technical and innovative organizations) and the provision of services to industries, enterprises and organizations.

Another important feature of the classification is innovation are the main types of innovations implemented in the innovative enterprise. Depending on the main types of innovations used, innovation organizations are divided into the following groups:

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A) Innovator-leaders and innovator-followers. Innovative leaders are the initiators of innovations, which are then mastered by the followers. Innovative leaders operate in high-risk environments, but have the potential for economic resilience if they successfully implement advanced strategic innovations.

It is manifested in the availability of a new competitive product portfolio and the implementation of relatively low overall production costs. Innovative followers, on the other hand, are less risky, and in many cases, the innovations they undertake occur in response to the behavior of the innovative leaders, with relatively low economic performance indicators.

B) Organizations based on new scientific discoveries and advanced inventions

and on the basis of a new method of application of a previous discovery or invention innovation-creating organizations. The application of new scientific discoveries and advanced inventions in production is carried out by innovative enterprises that have a full cycle of ITTKI or have a developed base of practical ITTKI, but such innovations are very rare. Most innovative companies create innovations based on new ways of applying previously discovered innovations.

C) Organizations that create new needs and organizations that are focused on developing and more fully meeting existing needs. Examples of innovations that create new needs and meet them are radios, tape recorders, televisions, telephones, video recorders, calculators, computers. Innovations to develop and fully meet existing needs are understood as the realization of new generations of the above products.

G) Basic innovators and developers

innovation-oriented organizations. Basic innovations can be realized through both new discoveries and the application of new methods to old discoveries. This type of innovation is associated with the creation of new generations of technology, which in the future will be developed through the development of innovative innovations.

D) Innovators for one industry and for the whole economy innovative enterprises that are used. In the second round, an advanced database of ITTKI is required to implement the entire cycle.

E) Innovations that replace previously created products and technologies realizing enterprises and rationalizing and expanding enterprises that create innovations. The development of alternative innovations requires a high scientific potential.

J) Enterprises selling innovative products and innovative

process realization enterprises, etc.

Z) Innovative organizations for new markets as well as old markets

organizations that specialize in innovations that create new ways of applying.

Organizational development of innovative enterprises is mainly in the field of applied science in the context of integration and disintegration processes, resulting in the emergence of new organizational structures in the field of science and technology: incubators, technoparks, technopolises.

An incubator is a structure that specializes in creating the right conditions for the emergence and effective operation of small innovative enterprises. Its activities are organized on the basis of providing

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material (primarily scientific equipment and building), information, consulting and other necessary services to small innovative enterprises. The work carried out in incubators includes:

- Examination of innovative projects. It includes the novelty of the project and scientific and technical expertise to determine the reliability, as well as environmental and commercial expertise (analysis of the situation, the future market of a new product, the expected benefits, etc.).
-Search for investors and, if necessary, guarantees;
- With the production of buildings, equipment and experiments on preferential terms supply;
- Legal, advertising, information, consulting and other services on preferential terms show

An incubator is a commercial organization whose self-sufficiency is ensured through various forms of participation in the future benefits of innovative enterprises [3].

Technopark is a compact complex, which in general represents a set of scientific organizations, universities and industrial enterprises, as well as information, exhibition systems, services, creating a comfortable living and living conditions. implies The purpose of the Technopark is to accelerate the commercialization of scientific and technical activities and the application of innovations in material production.

The highest form of integration is the technopolis. It represents a conglomerate of hundreds of research institutes, industrial enterprises, evening organizations, and other organizations interested in the creation of new ideas and their rapid commercialization. Technopolis is a structure similar to a technopark, but also includes small towns (settlements). The development of these scientific camps is focused on the scientific and research complexes located in them.

The merger of small businesses will ultimately create a complex infrastructure sufficient to carry out large-scale innovations. Technopolis is the center of a large university, often a generator of fundamental knowledge based on innovation.

For example, the United States has 300 such parks, and Japan has begun to create 19 technopolises with the potential to develop advanced technologies. There are 60 technoparks and 5 technopolises (Obninsk, Dubna, Pushino, Arzamas-16, Tomsk) in the Russian Federation [4].

However, in modern conditions, the inertia of integration processes,

some disadvantages, such as the complexity of management, began to emerge. Therefore, the opposite process - the process of disintegration - began to develop. This process is manifested in the transition from large innovative enterprises attached to a particular industry or a certain part of production to small organizational forms. These organizations are formed on the basis of large innovative enterprises or independently.

The transition to a market economy requires significant growth such as production flexibility and innovation adoption. Unlike newly created conventions, enterprises in knowledge-intensive industries focus on a full cycle, including research and a new stage of production of products and services. Innovation connects different brands and methods of management activities: science, production, investment, sales. Improving innovation management techniques and methods, responding quickly and adequately to changing market conditions, developing new tool lines in companies, etc. have increased the demand for innovators to use all kinds of resources for successful innovation ”[5].

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In conclusion, it can be said that Uzbekistan has taken a serious step towards innovative development. Technological development of more sectors of the economy, active development and modernization of technology, the introduction of various technological technologies through the provision of a system of incentives for innovation are one of the driving forces of the innovation process. Creation of unique modern production technologies is an important element of innovative development of the economy.

All activities within the innovation process, as well as marketing research of sales markets and the search for new customers, the competitive environment and the consumer characteristics of the products of competing enterprises, the search for innovative ideas and solutions, the implementation and financing of innovative projects. search includes. The above activities represent an innovative environment, i.e., manufacturers of innovative products that include the creation and dissemination of innovations, and consumers indicate the area of activity.

Based on the above, it can be said that the infrastructure of scientific, technical and innovative activities should consist of the following interconnected systems:

Information support of scientific, technical and innovative activities. The system should give access to the database that makes up the system to all stakeholders, regardless of their organizational form, in different circumstances.

Examination tests. Highly qualified and qualitative evaluation of scientific, technical and innovative programs, projects and proposals (scientific, financial and economic, environmental and other expertise).

Financial and economic support of scientific, technical and innovative activities.

Active from extra-budgetary sources (resources of local business structures, as well as investments from other regions and countries) use and at the same time these activities are carried out directly by the state and

indirect support.

Technological support for the creation of new competitive scientific products and high technologies, as well as their practical application.

Training and retraining of personnel for scientific, technical and innovative activities in a market economy, targeted training of a group of managers for the implementation of specific business projects.

Coordination and regulation of scientific, technical and innovative activities, which will allow to manage the more effective implementation of these activities through the use of economic methods and information.

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