



SUBJECT OF INNOVATION ACTIVITY – DEFINING ELEMENT OF MODERNIZATION OF THE SOCIETY

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ANNOTATION

The article analyses issues related to the role of innovators in the dynamic development of society, factors contributing to the modernization of the economy, taking into account international experience. The issues of the interdependence of the level and quality of education of the countries population and economic growth are concerned. The article also talks about the characteristics of innovators and the problems that may arise in the transition to an innovative economy.

KEY WORDS: *innovator, “knowledge economy”, modernization of an economy, factors of modernization, education and economy, features and abilities of creators.*

DISCUSSION

Gaining of independence put many different on scale and charter problems, which Uzbekistan should solve. Main of them – creation worthy condition for citizens' life activity and integration to the world economic and humanitarian area. It is necessary to solve many tasks for gaining these purposes. The most important of them are realization principles of “knowledge economy”, as necessary condition of integration to world economics, in order to get worthy place there. The efforts of political leadership, intellectual and business elite of the country in cooperation with international organizations led to desirable practical results - in the public mind positive attitude towards reforms has formed, recognized their moral legitimacy, the population ceases to nostalgia a guaranteed minimum in condition of former system, directing efforts to achieve success in the new socio-economic realities. In XXI Century, a special role among strategically important problems in different countries belongs to innovations and an innovative economy. This is the main direction of modernization of society. [1.5].

Sustainable development of European Union, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, China and others was reached due to expansion of innovative processes in real sector of the economy. Over the past 30 years the number of people employed in

innovative sphere in Western Europe has increased by 2 times, and in Southeast Asia – by 4 times. Share of innovatively active EU countries is more than 56 percent. In developed countries 75 percent of GDP growth is provided by innovative technologies. It should be noted the characteristic key feathers of an innovation-based economy. According to the most experts, three the driving forces of the modern economy are:

1. Knowledge as intellectual capital and in this sense as a strategic factor
2. Changes, both constant and fast and complex, generating uncertainty and reducing predictability.
3. Irreversible globalization in technology, production, trade, finance, communication and information, which result in open economies, global hypercompetition and interdependence in the business sector.

Another major condition for the development of the innovative economy as the basis for modernization of society is integration of vocational education, science and production. In turn, in all these areas, the most important role belongs to the subject of innovation, that is, to a person who has the appropriate knowledge, skills, abilities, etc. Therefore, the statement is true that in the conditions



of an innovative economy, a person acts as goal and means of innovative activity, and investment in human capital, in the development of his creative potential is a necessary condition for reforming and updating society. The fact is that at the present stage, material factors of production more and more often cease to be the main ones since they become outdated every five to ten years. Under these conditions, the main factor in production and its effectiveness becomes a person – a professional with his creative potential and investing in the training of such a specialist is one the most profitable areas of investment policy.

The course of the global economy shows that of the 150 countries that have embarked on the path of market transformation and the development of innovation, only no more than 15 can claim to be developed. Only 7-8 countries can be classified as highly developed, they hold the leadership in 50 macro-technologies, they account for 92% of the world volume of high-tech products (US share - 39%, Japan - 30%, Germany - 16%, China - 6%). In 2010 according to experts, the global market for high-tech products should have amounted to 3.5 trillion US dollars, of which 1.2 trillion US dollars should be accounted for by information, technology. [See [4.].

The volume of world trade in licenses for intellectual property is increasing annually by 12%, at a global industrial production growth rate of 2,5-3% per year.[See:[3.]. Therefore, the formation of an innovative economy should become a strategic direction for the development of the economy of Uzbekistan in practice. The creation of new knowledge and technologies and their use in the interests of socio-economic development of the state will determine the role and place of the population and ensuring national security. From the point of view of material factors, the main features of an innovative economy are:

- the availability of modern information technologies and computerized systems;
- the presence of developed infrastructure for the creation of national information resources;
- -accelerated automation and computerization of all spheres and industries of production and management;
- creation and implementation of innovation for various functional purposes.

A necessary condition for the functioning of the above factors is a flexible system of advanced training and retraining of qualified specialists. An important condition for the formation of subjects of modernization of society is a high quality education. The presence of an innovative system – a developed network of universities, laboratories, scientific centers is one of the prerequisites for modernizing society. Researchers have identified a connection

between the spread of education in different countries of the world and the beginning of economic growth and found that, as a rule, after the educational reform it took 25-30 years for the economy to begin to grow significantly in one country to another.

A.Maddison, the author of the research “Dynamic Forces in Capitalist Development: A Long-run Comparative View” found that the higher proportion of educated people in the country’s population, the higher the rate of economic growth. He also deduced the dependence, according to which an increase in education allocation by 1% leads to an increase in the country’s gross domestic product by 0.35% [see: [5.]. Another important aspect of education that contributes to the formation of an innovative culture and innovative development is that modernization of society, the economy of innovation should be based on a new educational paradigm: the ability to learn and relearn throughout life in order to flexibly respond to production needs and changes in the job market. This the most important condition for the formation of the main subject of society modernization in mass scale.

In this regard, it seems important to consider the main features inherent in the main subjects of innovation, which are the creators- innovators:

- 1) independence: when personal standards are more important than group standards, when there is a non-conformism of assessments and judgments;
- 2) open mind: a willingness to believe your own and others fantasies.
- 3) high tolerance to uncertain and insoluble situations and constructive activity in these situations;
- 4) developed aesthetic feeling, the desire for beauty as a completely unmotivated pleasure;
- 5) often in this series psychologists also mention confidence in their abilities and strength of character;
- 6) also mixed features of masculinity and femininity in behavior, which is noted not only by psychologists, but also by genetics.[2.191.]

It should also be noted, that, as a rule, each innovator has a peculiar style, a unique palette of knowledge and techniques, a unique creative intuition, a unique set of competencies and expert knowledge. Thus, an innovator is a creative person, with a creative energy of creation, aimed at positive and constructive transformations. A key figure in innovative activity is a creative intellectual, for whom the purely semantic component of his activity and the internal motivation are of the greatest importance.

A specialist working in a modernized society should be able to: a) see and pose a problem; b) propose solutions and choose the best in specific conditions; c) design the implementation of the



decision; d) be able to manage the process of changes, they are inevitable in principle.

In modern production, and organization, as a rule, teams and not single specialists work on the problem. Therefore, it seems important to note the principles of the innovation group. They are subject to special requirements due to the need for clear coordination of actions. Personnel management in innovation team significantly differ from traditional forms of management. In innovation group, the status of its members is determined not by seniority in the hierarchy, lack of education, the presence of degrees and titles, but by the value of the ideas put forward, the level of creative abilities and the ability to work in a team.

In the conditions of modernization of society, as already noted, information turns into knowledge, and knowledge into money, that is, knowledge becomes a source of value. Therefore, the modern economy as a whole and enterprises in particular, require that they be led by specialists who are able to identify and implement knowledge in new products and services, ahead of competitors.

In the conditions of Uzbekistan, the realization of the benefits of modernizing society is complicated by the lack of mutually beneficial partnerships between leaders of Government, enterprises with creative intellectual who, by creating innovative groups, could launch the mechanism of an innovative economy. Conservative forms of organization of production, outdated forms of management, the lack of quick and effective assistance from the authorities, often the lack of knowledge, competence of owners of private and leaders of the public sectors of the economy, as well as the continued monopolism, caused fear of innovation, calculated risk and ultimately, inefficiency and lack of competitiveness of enterprises. According to the opinion of Uzbek researcher "It is necessary to improve the existing and search for new methodological approaches to the organization of innovation activities at the enterprise, taking into account the state of the external and internal environment, the current position and the tasks of the strategic development of the economy in market conditions, to implement an innovation strategy at industrial enterprises".[6.5]

It must be borne in mind that in the conditions of Uzbekistan it will not be possible to immediately form all the elements of modernization of society on a massive scale, firstly, due to the fact that emergence of elements, to a large extent is interdependent with other elements. Secondly, it depends on borrowing foreign experience, that needs to be well mastered. Thirdly, requires a certain minimum in the real economy of the country in order for this mechanism to start working.

Various elements of the modernization of society will ripen unevenly (which, however, is happening). At present, the upper echelon of power is the most active, that is logically for the post-Soviet space, when initiatives come from above, due to paternalistic oriented consciousness of the population. When introducing innovations, we cannot calculate everything in advance. But this does not mean that we need to wait for call conditions to arise. We need to act all levels and learn along the way, adjusting our actions based on actual conditions.

One of the important areas is using various means and methods to prepare various parts of population of the society for the adoption of innovations. At the same time, the conservative part of society due to misunderstanding, unfamiliarity or the need to make additional efforts may not accept innovations and even hinder their spread. To a certain extent, this is natural, since in a historically short period of time there is a distorted perception of change, and come times the desire to suppress a new, alternative as unacceptable. A striking example from the history of science is the persecution of proponents of the development of genetics and cybernetics in the former Soviet Union in middle of the last century.

One of the options for further development, in our option, could be the following: government structures, regional authorities, international organizations, as a result of careful analysis, select production spheres, enterprises and, on the basis of competition, give them to innovation teams that determine forms of management, organizational structures and other components of the production process. As a result of this approaches, it would be possible to determine the models for the specific conditions of Uzbekistan. A prerequisite is observation, monitoring by representatives of science and international experts, the objectivity of competitions, the competence of experts, and absence of an ideological dictate.

For experienced innovation professionals working in transition economies, it is known that for some time you can go forward without any problems, then you have to step back, avoid obstacles, move along parallel routes, then combine paths and move forward again.

Uzbekistan certainly has great potential, since the country has managed to preserve its scientific potential: the level and volume of scientific research conducted by scientific organizations with the support of the state is quite high, which is one of our most valuable goals. However, it should be noted that in the scientific, and especially in the scientific and technical sphere, the market approach implies such an organization of the process in which scientific results are transformed into high-tech competitive products or technology.[6] That's why, we believe that with a high degree of probability,



such a model will work in the process of reforming the economy of Uzbekistan.

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