



REGULATORY ASPECTS OF ECONOMIC THINKING AND INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

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ABSTRACT

This article focuses on the regulation of economic thinking and innovative research, the International Bill on Human Rights and the fundamental harmony between innovation, modernization and civil society, the search for innovation - creative cooperation, various creative or professional associations, associations, NGOs, socio-economic relations the idea of motivation is expressed.

KEYWORDS: *Economic thinking, innovative research, regulation, modernization, creative collaboration, new economic thinking, consumer market, development path, labor team.*

DISCUSSION

The regulation of economic thinking and innovative research stems from the International Bill of Human Rights and international instruments ratified by many other states. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Article 17) of the Bill of Rights states that everyone may own property, individually or jointly with others, and that no one may be arbitrarily deprived of his or her property. At the same time, Article 22 of this document stipulates that everyone has the right to economic rights, access to social security; Article 23 provides for equal choice of employment, free choice of employment, favorable working conditions, protection from unemployment, equal pay for all, and remuneration; Article 24 provides for rest and leisure, leave; Article 25 states that he has the right to restore his health.[1] Judging by the norms and requirements of market relations in these international documents, we understand that they, i.e. international bill and market relations, are not contradictory, but rather market relations are the most popular and influential opportunity to support human rights, its innovative research.

Based on the above international bill, the functional features and essence of economic thinking and innovative research can be revealed through the following directions.

1. Intellectual property, which is a product of thinking (individually or in combination with others), is owned by innovators.
2. Exercises economic rights in the implementation of innovations.
3. Freely chooses to work and type of work.

4. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

5. Innovators have the right to unite in professional associations and through them to manage the country, enterprise, economic life.

6. The will of the people or the labor community, especially the activism and initiative of the innovators, is the basis of the activity of the authority or property owner.

7. Innovators have the right to social support (supply) for the exercise of creative and economic rights, the development of skills.

8. An innovator as a human being should be rewarded according to his work.

9. Innovators may form trade unions to protect their economic and cultural rights.

10. The fact that innovators have special privileges is not a violation of labor regulations, contracts.

Well-known economist F.A. Hayek emphasizes the need to constantly improve economic property rights so that private property does not lead to selfish aspirations.[2] In the context of market relations, while private property is natural, it is not always an absolutely positive reality. Each period, the state and society include in it their own ideas, requirements, and most importantly, private property should not contradict social development, serve to increase the humane and just qualities in individuals.

People's property rights are defined in special laws and codes as "private property rights". Market relations facilitate the exercise of this right. Private property rights arise on the basis of "income from the participation of persons in social production, running their own farms, income from shares in



credit institutions and other securities, inheritance and any other grounds not prohibited by law. The objects of private property rights are not limited in terms of composition, quantity and value. Private property can be created through the direct participation of the owner in the production process and the employment of other citizens.”[3] Hence, private property is wealth created in the economic sphere through voluntary social activity. A person who has worked equally in the life of society, who has acquired property through his business, innovative discoveries, owns private property, has the right to protect, reproduce and use the property he has created as he wishes. In democracies, intellectual property is also private property, which is protected by the state. According to Article 42 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, everyone is guaranteed freedom of scientific and technical creativity, the use of cultural achievements. According to Article 54, the owner voluntarily owns, uses and disposes of the property. The use of property must not harm the environment, violate the rights and legally protected interests of citizens, legal entities and the state.[4] Hence, the fact that intellectual property is under state protection gives the innovator the right to conduct free research.

The economic rights of man, including the innovator, include: the right to private property; right of inheritance; business activities; participation in the activities of self-governing bodies; the right to work; freedom of career choice; freedom of labor; the right to protection from unemployment; the right to rest; the right to leave. They show that “economic rights and freedoms of people in a particular society are the sum of a person’s legal opportunities in the economic sphere, constitutional rights and freedoms.” [5] The system of support for innovative research is formed on the basis of extensive and effective use of these economic rights. Formal laws and permits are not enough, people need to show economic and innovative activism and accept the creation of social and material wealth as a vital goal, even a civic duty. Thus, socio-economic development is a product of the duty of individuals based on their economic and innovative activity and initiative. It is mainly the responsibility of the state to ensure that opportunity and law are in line with duties and responsibilities. The laws it develops and adopts, the models of development it creates, the strategic goals it sets out to ensure this harmony. The exercise of economic rights is primarily a subjective reality. People’s perceptions, attitudes, awareness of new economic thinking, and propensity for innovative research come as a reflection of this subjective reality. People do not enter into economic relations on their own, without any imagination, without vision, without subjective preparation. They are required to be aware of new economic thinking, scientific and technical research, and economic law, especially when entering

into market relations, as economic culture is an important factor in participating in market relations.

Candidate of Philosophical Sciences, Associate Professor B. Valiev writes, “The emerging economic culture, the principles of market conditions, in particular, production, in general, develops in economic life on the basis of competition between different forms of ownership and enterprises. The moving equilibrium that arises between forms of property ownership and types of economic activity creates certain conditions in the market. Economic processes are driven by supply and demand in the market. Today, the economic culture of most citizens is being shaped in this way.” [6] Demand and supply are the driving force of the innovator, motivating him to scientific and technical research. Innovation is the quintessence of this culture.

The right to work and free choice of the type of work is a reality that "regulates the labor relations of individuals working in enterprises, institutions, organizations of all forms of ownership, as well as at the disposal of individual citizens under employment contracts." [7] Labor relations are the object of labor law.

Labor and the liberalization of the type of labor correspond to the characteristics of market relations, so they are one of the main features of economic democracy and economic law. They participate in innovation processes, market relations through the following socio-legal methods:

- a) subordination of employees to the administration of the enterprise, institution, organization, while ensuring the legal equality of the parties to the employment relationship;
- b) contractual regulation of labor relations, if permitted by law;
- c) enabling the participation of the labor community and trade unions in improving working conditions, labor protection, protection of the interests of employees, etc.” [8]

In the conditions of market relations, no one can be forced to work, but socio-economic factors (nutrition, family support, well-being, etc.) motivate a person to participate in economic life, the process of renewal and improvement of labor management. Anyone who cares about his own destiny, the common interests of the labor community, cannot remain indifferent to the processes involved in labor activity. He may not make new scientific and technical discoveries or create a unique way of managing a work team, but he is not an indifferent observer of the labor processes associated with his life, his destiny. Active, conscious and proactive participation in the labor process, participation in the study of the consumer market with a new economic thinking is itself support for modernization. Modernization is perceived as an innovative change in the labor community, especially in a society that



has embarked on a path of development, abandoning old socio-economic relations.

There is a fundamental harmony between innovation, modernization and civil society. This harmony is in the way people live in search of innovation. The search for innovation leads to the formation of creative cooperation, various creative or professional associations, associations, non-governmental organizations. Such professional and creative associations allow innovators to demonstrate their potential in an organized way.

Although innovation is aimed at radical renewal of the industry, it motivates everyone, the activities of the subjects of socio-economic relations, encourages them to work in accordance with the requirements of new thinking, innovative research. They are based on market relations, the dynamics of social life and a hunger for innovation in human thinking.

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