

THE ESSENCE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CONCEPTS OF INNOVATION, INNOVATION ACTIVITY AND INNOVATION ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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Abstract: The article theoretically covers the essence and significance of the concepts of innovation, innovation activity and innovation entrepreneurship.

Keywords: Innovation, innovation activity, innovation infrastructure, entrepreneurship, innovation entrepreneurship, economics, innovation economy, service, strategy.

Introduction. In Uzbekistan, priority has been paid to the needs implemented in recent years in order to shift the economy to the path of innovation development. In particular, in the address of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Supreme Assembly, "...as long as we aim to turn Uzbekistan into a developed country, we can achieve this only with rapid reforms, education and innovation" [1], the thoughts of which in the following years the study of the methodological foundations of the development of innovation activities of national economy sectors,

The main directions of innovation and development of innovative activities of enterprises are Schumpeter y., Tatarkin A.I., Sukhovey A.F., Gurkov I.B., Khramsova N.A., Akhmatova A.A., Pardaev M.Q., Mirzaev Q.J., Shavqiev E.Sh., Normurodov U.N., Karrieva Ya.K., Taniev A.,

Zainuddinov Sh.N., Rasulov N.M., Akramova Sh. It has been studied in scientific research by economists such as G [2].

In our republic, the formation of innovation infrastructure is important for the formation of innovation ICT and the creation of innovation activities. The implementation of this process creates conditions for the operation of innovation economics on the basis of the following system (chain): "innovation-innovation activity - innovation infrastructure - innovation entrepreneurship" [3].

Therefore, we initially found it necessary to highlight the economic content and essence of the concept of "innovation" in order to study the main categories of innovative activities. In the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language, the term "innovation" is derived from the English word "innovation", which means introduced innovation, invention. Three footnotes have been made to the term at the site itself. 1 funds spent on the economy in order to introduce new types (generations) of technologies and technologies. 2 advanced techniques innovations in vatechnology, management and other fields and their application in various fields. 3 in a particular language, new phenomena (Language units) that have appeared in the most recent times in the field of marfology of asosanu [4].

V.A. The dictionary of modern concepts and Terms, published under the editorship of Makarenko [5], gives an even broader description of the term "innovation". The dictionary describes the term "innovation" in the following context: "innovation is:

1. to invest in the economy in order to ensure the exchange of technology and technology generation;
2. the use of new technology, technology, which is responsible for scientific and technological progress;
3. developing, synthesizing new ideas, creating new theories and models and bringing them to life;
4. implementation of political programs of an individual nature, inimitable;
5. new organization in linguistics, a relatively new look".

Article 3 of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on innovation activities" [6] and Resolution No. 606 "on additional measures to accelerate innovation and investment activities in the regions of the Republic" adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on October 15, 2022 describe the concept of innovation as follows: "innovation is a new development that is included in

The Economist Josef aloiz, who was one of the first to use the concept of "innovation" as an economic category, was Schumpeter, who, in his opinion, is the main hara-fold of development, is an entrepreneurial ability, and it consists in looking for ways of combining production factors in a new order [8]. The essence of innovations is not expressed in the practical application of scientific and technical development and discoveries. Innovation is manifested as a clear function of the change factor. The field of content innovation is wide-ranging: it covers changes in the product, processes, marketing, organization. From the point of view of Schumpeter, innovation is not an improvement, but a significant replacement of the production function, which will consist in a new combination of means of production.

It should be noted that Schumpeter was primarily interested in the influence of the acceleration of innovations on the process of economic management, and this case was understood as the

introduction of a new function into the pre-existing finished product, as a result of which it was believed that profit is higher than average. In his opinion, the introduction of innovations means, first of all, not an increase in existing production factors, but, in most cases, an orientation towards new conditions for the use of existing factors.

In the economic literature, there are many definitions that characterize the existing features of the basic economic concept, which is called innovation. In Particular, L.I.Tatarkin and A.F.In the study of sukhoveys [9]: "innovation is a new product (product (product) type, technology, organizational form, etc.), which is the result of the practical introduction of scientific and scientific and technical knowledge, and its use leads to an economic and social effect, " I.B.Gurkov, on the other hand, defined the category as: "innovation is the acceptance of an idea (idea) or a way of action (system, application, device, process, product or service), and for an organization that accepts application, they are innovations"[10]. According to this interpretation, innovation is understood, in practice, the desired change in the field of various activities at the enterprise level.

We want to dwell on the scientific work of Uzbek economic scientists in this regard. Incl.J.Mirzaev., E. Shavqiev and B.K.The concept of innovation was defined by janzakov as follows: "innovation is the introduction into consumption of a new or significantly improved product (brand, service)or process, a new style of marketing in the practice of work, in the organization of workplaces or in external spaces."

Professor M.Q.In pardaev's view," when innovation is called Advanced ideation, the phenomenon associated with the application of the results of developments carried out in the field of Science and technology achievements, as advanced technology and new inventions in various fields (in our economic, social, spiritual life, such as the management system) is understood " [11]. This definition corresponds to all areas, all times and the interests of all concerned subjects.

Innovation and innovation activities take the field as a process related to the direction of traditional scientific and technical development and the practical implementation of practical developments and scientific research results. It is natural that innovational activity is considered one of the important objects of the economy due to the fact that it exists in space and time, has its place.

However, in the literature on economics, the content and essence of innovational activity, the basics of its classification and description, the procedure for checking the data on this activity for real reflection in the account and report are not sufficiently disclosed.

In the scientific economic literature, many different definitions of the term" innovation activity " have been presented and widely covered, and a multi-characteristic categorization of processes associated with this phenomenon has been proposed. Specifically, Ya.K.Karrieva said in her textbook" innovation logistics": "innovation activities are all scientific, technological, organizational, financial, commercial, marketing actions that lead to the implementation of innovation from reality or are aimed at with this goal. Innovational activities also include studies and developments that are not directly related to the preparation of some specific innovation " [12], which he described as a.Taniev has described the category as: "innovational activities are all, scientific, technological, organizational, financial, commercial, marketing actions that lead to or aim for innovation. Innovation activities also include studies and developments that are not directly related to how to prepare innovative innovation" [13].

To the concept of innovation activity Q.J.Mirzaev., E. Shavqiev and B.K.Janzakov cited a detailed definition in his textbook "Innovation Economics", citing the following.

Innovation activity is important in developing the country's economy based on innovation and ensuring its competitiveness in the domestic and foreign markets. Innovation, when called activity, consists in the process of increasing efficiency as a result of the introduction of new ideas and ideas based on economic, social, scientific and technical and other directions in enterprises and organizations.

In the economy of our republic there is an innovative activity, which requires the following. Including:

- innovation in the practice of enterprises is established on the basis of modern scientific knowledge and skills;
- innovation when commercialization of developments in the market economy requirements;
- when the intellect, which creates new ideas and thoughts in enterprises, is directed to the implementation of new products (services);
- when covering the direct management process of innovation processes based on the formation of scientific and technological ideas in enterprises and organizations;
- on the basis of consumer preferences in enterprises and organizations, the rapid innovation cycle on the implementation of this idea into practice is manifested in the creation and so on.

The statement of the significance of the scientific and methodological foundations of innovation economics is directly connected with innovationinfrazilma along with innovative activities. When innovation infrastructure is called such a complex of organizations and enterprises is understood that they are the executor of the implementation of innovation, innovation and innovation activities in practice. The complex of Bundaytashkilot vacancies includes scientific and technical organizations, embezzlement of educational production organizations, technological incubators, technoparks, working training centers, venture and innovation funds, innovative centers and others. The main main goal of innovational infrastructures is to put the results of scientific research work in innovational activities into practice new innovational ideas.

Thus, innovation and innovations arise as a result of innovative activities, which are interconnected and one is impossible without the other. Their main difference is that in the first case – when the process of formation of a new product occurs, in the second – the process of its commercialization is carried out.

Innovation is a special activity aimed at creating, mastering and implementing new ideas and developments in order to update and develop the production carried out in economic entities, its material technical base. As an activity, innovations can be applied in all aspects of human labor activity,including in the service sector.

Innovation activities embody the invention and introduction of innovation in the following areas:

- new product (service);
- organizational form of new technological processes and production (service of the clock);
- new management process and solution of socio-economic issues, in accordance with them, new financial levers and organizational structures.

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Innovation is the product of innovation (service, technology), which is the ultimate result of activity. The product of innovation (service, technology) is distinguished by its size, it is the introduction of a new technology, which is reflected in the indicators that represent the growth of the enterprise's production capabilities. The introduction of innovations into the economy in turn plays an important role in the economic and socio-political activities of the state. At the same time serves to improve the living conditions of the population.

As characteristic aspects (signs) of innovations, the following can be distinguished:

- innovation (scientific-technical, economic-management, social, etc.);
- practical relevance (that innovation can be applied even at an advanced level of Science, Technology, Technology and production);
- the importance of commerce (its application in the market economy, which is a condition for the effectiveness of innovation).

Being the initiator of the innovation development of the economy is the entrepreneur, that is, the individual, because it is the entrepreneur (person) who begins to look for a way to rationally use resources to make a profit.

In describing the scientific methods of innovation economics, innovation entrepreneurship is characterized by its development and support. Such activity is mainly formed from the activities of people who create innovation. When innovation in economics is called innovation infrastructure entrepreneurship, it is understood that such a structure consists of the activities of organizational structures (associations, centers and hokazos) that create conditions for the effective and rational organization of innovation activities of innovators and entrepreneurs.

In the appeal to the Supreme Assembly, the president stressed the rapid continuation of work on the support of entrepreneurial activity among the priorities of achieving the goals on the basis of Comprehensive Economic Reforms.

Our president made a special comment on the content of the concept of active entrepreneurship. In particular, "active entrepreneurship is an economic direction that organizes business activities on the basis of innovation, that is, modern approaches, advanced technology and management methods" [14].

It is known that according to the theory of entrepreneurship, the following two models of it are distinguished [15]:

- traditional (classical) entrepreneurship;
- innovation entrepreneurship.

Traditional (classical) entrepreneurship is a traditional, conservative entrepreneurship aimed at obtaining the maximum efficiency from resources, using traditional methods of economic activity, effective organization, increasing its profitability and expanding the range of services. Traditional entrepreneurship is carried out in the country by engaging in activities that are known and widespread at the moment, which do not require creativity, novel approaches and methods in the organization and operation of activities, based on the fact that economic growth is ensured through the productive use of situations inherent in more conjunctural changes. However, even in the current conditions of increasing competition in this area, there are still cases when many of our entrepreneurs are content

with this traditional form of entrepreneurship due to such reasons as simplicity of operation and the speed of funding.

Innovation entrepreneurship is an entrepreneurial activity that is carried out on the basis of a new approach by using not yet known or widespread factors in the economy in order to create innovation, or by reconciling them in a new way with traditional factors. The dominant aspect of innovation entrepreneurship is that it brings more results than traditional entrepreneurship. However, at the same time, it should be noted that innovation entrepreneurship sets specific requirements for entrepreneurs, assumes their constant creation and search, assimilation and implementation of new knowledge, search for new technologies and their effective use.

Accordingly, according to our president, the main condition for active entrepreneurship is to engage in the type of innovation activity. This provides for the use of modern approaches, advanced technology and management techniques in entrepreneurial activities.

Thus, it is advisable to introduce innovations on a Republican scale and use them wisely to form an innovative environment in economic sectors and sectors.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the creation of innovative products and the expansion of the scope of services in the service enterprises of our country in turn creates conditions for the introduction of new manifestations of the production process, the organization of jobs and the expansion of Foreign Relations.

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