
THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE INNOVATION DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN DIGITAL EDUCATION

Azizbek Khurramov

Assistant of the department IAAF,

International School of Finance and Technology, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Djalilova Malika Shuxratovna

Head of HR, International School of Finance and Technology, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Abstract: Innovation is an activity or the result of an activity that involves the use of new knowledge embodied in new technologies, know-how, new combinations of production factors, as well as the creation of new products capable of performing new tasks with high market potential or eliminating the negative consequences of destructive processes. That is, innovations can be considered as the result of the transformation of ideas, researches, developments, new or perfect scientific-technical or socio-economic decisions. So, the word "innovation" means "newness" ("novation") and "innovation" (innovation).

Keywords: Digital economy, Start up, business ideas, IT, E-learning, investment activity.

Introduction

The development of scientific views on innovation has its own history and has been consistently studied by representatives of the classical and neoclassical schools. The famous English economist Adam Smith (1729–1790), a representative of the classical economic school, argued that regulating economic relations and ensuring the balance between supply and demand is not only a market system, but also a way to meet increasing needs by lowering prices and improving quality, as well as by transitioning to new technologies. , that is, he noted that effective competition with the help of innovation serves as an organizational mechanism of capitalism. If we take into account that enterprises use innovation as a practical factor in the struggle for consumption to ensure economic growth, this doctrine of Adam Smith remains relevant today.

Literature review

Despite the fact that the practice of innovation has existed for thousands of years, the scientific study of innovation began only in the 20th century. Russian economist N.D. Kondratev made a great contribution to the development of the theory of the innovative way of improving the economy. He mentioned innovation as one of the causes of periodicity. American economist and sociologist Joseph Alois Schumpeter, like Kondratev, made a great contribution to increasing the role of innovations in the economy. In his work entitled "Theory of Economic Development", he considered innovations as the main conditions for the development of the economy and society. Schumpeter created the "innovative theory of entrepreneurship" and highly valued the role of the innovator-entrepreneur in economic development, including the term "innovation" among scientific terms in 1911. It envisages a combination of new scientific and technical factors stimulated by the spirit of entrepreneurship in the following five changes:

1. Use of new techniques, new technological processes or new market supply of production.

2. Introducing a product with new features.
3. Use of new raw materials.
4. Changes in the organization of production and its material and technical support.
5. Emergence of new sales markets.

Therefore, according to Schumpeter, the role of entrepreneurs is to reform and revolutionize production by using inventions to produce new goods and to produce old goods in new ways, opening up new sources of raw materials and materials or new markets, and reorganizing the industry. In that period, the beginning of the construction of railways, the production of electricity, the development of the automobile industry, etc. can be a vivid example of entrepreneurs' desire to profit from innovations.

Simon Kuznets's Nobel Prize-winning lecture is devoted to the problem of interdependence of innovation and economic growth. It mentions a number of new approaches to the theory of innovation that develop Joseph Schumpeter's ideas, that is, firstly, Simon Kuznets introduced the concept of "period", which is the basis of the transition from one historical period to another.

Secondly, the revolutionary acceleration of economic growth in the industrial era, according to him, the rapid development of science related to periodic innovation became a new source of growth.

Understanding the content and essence of innovations based on the views of economists, it can be said that an innovative economy is an economy capable of effectively using any innovations useful for society (patents, licenses, know-how, acquired or personal innovations, new technologies, etc.).

The introduction of news is becoming more and more important in economic life. In today's rapidly changing environment, companies need to be progressive and successfully implement innovations along with technical changes. The introduction of news should be based on the initial evaluation of the system. In order to create a methodological basis for such evaluation, first of all, it is necessary to determine the set of factors that affect the total innovation process and determine the effectiveness of one or another innovation.

Discussion

Two directions of emergence of innovations

- Market need, demand for a product or service. in other words, it is a response to market needs or a marketing option. For example, such changes may include changes that help reduce production costs or give the product a more "merchandise" appearance.

- "Discovery" (intellectual activity) is the intellectual activity of a person to create a new product aimed at satisfying a demand that does not exist in the market. in other words, it is the activity of creating a new market

Innovative type of development (see Innovation model of development) - emphasis on new advanced technologies in social production, production of products based on high technologies, adoption of advanced organizational and management decisions in micro and macroeconomic processes - technopark, technopolis, low energy technologies it is characterized by usage policy, intellectualization of production activities, economy softening and servicing.

Innovation management is a relatively new concept for the economy of Uzbekistan, which covers the main aspects of the processes of managing scientific and technical progress and the introduction of scientific and technical achievements into production.

Innovation is the process of managing the development of existing systems, in which an

innovative product is brought to the stage of practical application and ensures market success.

The assessment of the competitiveness of countries shows that the main strategy for the development of enterprises is the implementation of management policies based on the following principles:

- rational use of natural and climate resources;
- proper use of accumulated wealth;
- active attraction of investments;
- innovation support.

One of the most important practical tasks of innovation management is the formation of an effective system of management of innovation processes, and it involves the implementation of the following:

- development of the appropriate theoretical base of innovative management;
- justification of methods of solving existing problems in the field of innovative management;
- development of methods for evaluating the effectiveness of innovative processes and influencing them.

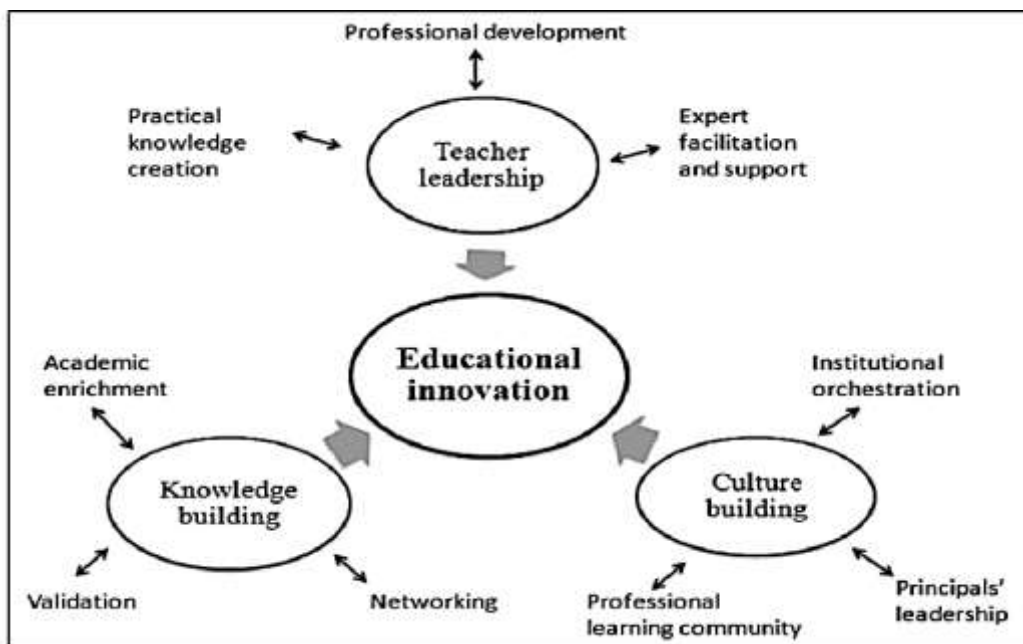


Fig 1. Educational innovation and networking

The innovation process can be divided into three logical forms: simple intra-enterprise (natural), simple inter-enterprise (commodity) and extended.

Diffusion of innovation is a process by means of which innovation is transmitted over time between members of a social system through communication channels. Innovations are ideas, objects, technologies, etc. that are new to the relevant business entity. can serve. In other words, diffusion is the spreading of an innovation once mastered and used in new conditions or places.

By studying the uniqueness of new products, it is possible to express a number of limitations on the organization of management of innovative activities:

- the complexity of establishing a universal form of organizing the development of scientific and technical development;

- quality difference between innovative and everyday production process;
- the need to use different management systems at different stages of the innovation process;
- the need to establish a flexible system of innovative activity management that adequately responds to market needs.

Technological innovation, being a description of the intensity of production development, includes production tools, methods, technologies and other factors determining scientific and technical progress.

Organizational, management, legal, social and environmental innovations are examples of non-technological innovations.

Product innovations allow to increase the price of new products and increase the revenue due to the increase in sales volume.

Technological innovations allow to improve economic indicators due to the optimization of the use of resources and production capacities, as well as the organization of promising technologies.

A study of the structure of the innovation process shows that the following scheme exists:

Science ^ research ^ development ^ production ^ sale ^ consumption.

Innovation is the result of fundamental and practical research, development and experiments in a field of activity to improve efficiency.

Innovation is the result of introducing innovation in order to change the object of management and obtain economic, social, ecological, scientific-technical and other types of results.

Innovative activity is directed to the application of scientific, scientific and technical results and intellectual potential in order to obtain a new or improved product (service, process, method). The main components of innovative activity in market conditions are innovations, investments and innovations that make up the sphere of innovative activity.

By innovative process, we understand the process of turning scientific knowledge into innovation, that is, such a sequence of events in which innovation turns from an idea into a final product.

The following types of innovative strategies can be distinguished:

1. Aggressive - characteristic of enterprises that base their activities on business competition. Such a strategy belongs to small innovative enterprises.

2. Defense - aimed at maintaining the competitive position of the enterprise in existing markets. The main function of such a strategy is to activate the "cost-result" ratio in the innovation process.

3. Imitation - used by enterprises with a strong market and technological position.

As a mandatory element of the methodological base of innovative development, it is possible to note the level of production development and the level of attraction of intellectual resources to the economy.

Innovative activity can be analyzed on 3 levels:

1. At the global level - depending on the geographical and socio-economic criteria of the countries.

2. At the national level - depending on the state of development of a certain country, existing problems and strengths and weaknesses of development.

3. At the regional level - depending on the differentiation of the country's regions.

Three types of innovative development models of economically developed countries are distinguished:

1. Countries aiming for leadership in science, implementation of large-scale targeted projects covering all stages of the scientific production process, as a rule, the share of scientific and innovative capabilities in the defense sector is much larger (USA, England, France)

2. Target countries (Germany, Sweden, Switzerland) aimed at spreading innovation, creating a favorable innovation environment, and rationalizing the structure of the economy.

3. Countries that encourage innovation by developing innovative infrastructure, ensuring exposure to the achievements of world scientific and technical development, coordinating the actions of various sectors in the field of science and technology (Japan, South Korea)

Innovative development of the economy is intellectual potential, creative capabilities of workers and employees, knowledge, all stages from the creation of a product to its delivery from the producer to the consumer, and innovations in this serve as the main resource of the strategic development of the enterprise.

In today's conditions, a technological economy with a high scientific capacity, which is based on knowledge and includes a skilled labor force, will be competitive.

The linear model of innovation in innovative development means that the developed fundamental scientific ideas are related to applied research.

Arming and improving agricultural producers with information about scientific achievements, innovative technologies and management methods, advanced production practices is an important mechanism for accelerating innovation. The task of providing innovative services to economic entities of the agro-industrial complex and supporting them in the assimilation of innovations can be assigned to the currently intensively developing consulting system, because the system has developed a mechanism for the formation of information resources, distribution and assimilation of scientific and technical achievements. The essence of the transfer of innovations in agricultural production is the set of organizational and economic relations.

Transfer (derived from the French transfer, Latin transferre) means the movement of technologies from one individual or collective carrier to another using one of the information channels. Technology transfer is an important means of implementing the innovation process and commercializing technologies. Transfer of innovations is a complex concept, which includes the process of searching for the necessary innovative product before its direct transfer to the real sector of the agricultural economy in order to be adopted by the producers of goods.

In order for innovations to reach the final consumer as quickly as possible, various mechanisms have been developed by world practice. The main of them is the transfer of innovations, that is, the transfer of scientific and technical knowledge and experience. The second mechanism is related to the independent actions of producers of innovations to deliver them to the final consumer. In this regard, the transfer of innovations becomes more relevant for both science and practice. Transfer of innovations is the transfer of the right to use innovations to other entities of the innovative entity as a carrier of new values. The commercial transfer of innovations is carried out in order to gain income from the sale of the innovation. The non-commercial transfer of innovations is mainly related to new knowledge in the field of basic research. Examples of non-commercial transfer of innovations are conferences, symposia, seminars, exhibitions; information arrays of special literature, information on magnetic carriers; migration of scientists and specialists can be cited.

Transfer - serving as the main form of innovation moving forward, and licensing; technological information regarding patents, technical documents, know-how, equipment leasing or

purchase; information exchange at seminars, symposia, exhibitions; includes engineering, etc. The economic essence of the transfer of innovations to agricultural production is a set of organizational and economic relations between producers of scientific and technical products, structures that implement transfer actions in the field of innovative supply of agricultural production, and producers of agricultural goods who are consumers of innovations. appears. Technology transfer should not be confused with technology implementation, technology implementation is one of the stages of transfer. First of all, fundamental research is carried out, then pilot construction work is carried out, and only after that, technologies are introduced.

Conclusion

As a result of them, a report will serve as an idea, which will be promoted and based on. After that, it will be the turn of practical research work, and as a result, we will have not only a report, but also an experimental sample of equipment, tools, technology. After the practical ITI, experimental design or experimental technological work begins, the result of which is a set of experimental samples and design documents, and it is possible to create something specific based on these documents. Only then will it be implemented.

Technology transfer is the transfer of scientific and technical knowledge and experience for the provision of scientific and technical services, the application of technological processes, and the production of products. The criterion of practical delivery of knowledge and experience is the active application of the technologies provided for production purposes.

The organizational-economic mechanism of innovation transfer is an economic category that reflects the sum of methods and forms of innovative activity to ensure the movement of an innovative product from the carrier (developer, owner) to the consumer.

References:

1. Jabborova, D., Mamurova, D., Umurova, K. K., Ulasheva, U., Djalolova, S. X., & Khurramov, A. (2024). Possibilities of Using Technologies in Digital Transformation of Sustainable Development. In *E3S Web of Conferences* (Vol. 491, p. 01002). EDP Sciences.
2. Chandramowleeswaran, G., Alzubaidi, L. H., Liz, A. S., Khare, N., Khurramov, A., & Baswaraju, S. (2023, August). Design Of Financing Strategy Model of Financial Management Based on Data Mining Technology. In *2023 Second International Conference On Smart Technologies For Smart Nation (SmartTechCon)* (pp. 1179-1183). IEEE.
3. Uralovich, K. S., Toshmamatovich, T. U., Kubayevich, K. F., Sapaev, I. B., Saylaubaevna, S. S., Beknazarova, Z. F., & Khurramov, A. (2023). A primary factor in sustainable development and environmental sustainability is environmental education. *Caspian Journal of Environmental Sciences*, 21(4), 965-975.
4. Xidirberdiyevich, A. E., Ilkhomovich, S. E., Azizbek, K., & Dostonbek, R. (2020). Investment activities of insurance companies: The role of insurance companies in the financial market. *Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems*, 12(S6), 719-725.
5. Sayfiddinov, I., & Sotvoldiyev, K. Y. (2019). Expansion non-cash payments in Uzbekistan. *Экономика и бизнес: теория и практика*, (5-3), 27-29.
6. Сайфиддинов, И., & Ахмедова, Д. (2020). Глобал иқтисодий инқироз шароитида тўловсизлик билан боғлиқ муаммоларни ҳал этиш йўллари. *Экономика и инновационные технологии*, (1), 37-43.
7. Sayfiddinov, I. F., & Sheraliev, A. (2019). Improving the practice of overdraft lending in commercial banks of the country. *Economics and Innovative Technologies*, 2019(6), 4.