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HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS AS A DRIVER OF INNOVATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract. The modern national innovation system is a set of organizational, legislative, structural and functional components that ensure the development of innovations. The national innovation system of Uzbekistan is at the stage of formation and is one of the countries that has all the necessary basic elements for the implementation of innovative activities. This article covers the issues of innovative economic development of higher education institutions.
Key words. commercialization, research work, technological transfer, entrepreneurship, innovation ecosystem.

Introduction. The great advantage of Uzbekistan is the general level of education of the population and the availability of scientific potential. Uzbekistan ranks among the developed countries of the world in terms of literacy. In the post-independence period, targeted works and many reforms have been implemented in the republic to preserve and develop scientific, scientific-technical and innovative potential. In particular, measures were taken to improve the science management system, to expand and strengthen the legislative and regulatory framework of scientific and innovative activities on a modern basis, to systematize and reorganize the activities of academies and universities. Also, high importance is given to increasing the level of innovations in production, developing information and innovation infrastructure, science-intensive enterprises, and high-tech complexes. Measures have been taken to encourage innovations in the scientific, technical and production sectors.

But at the same time, there are many factors that hinder the development of innovative activities, including the lack of financial resources, lack of information about new technologies, underdeveloped innovation infrastructure, high cost of innovations, low demand for innovative goods and services, high economic risk, lack of qualified personnel, etc. among them.

In this regard, for the successful development of the innovative economy of Uzbekistan, the target directions, which include two stages of innovative development, have been defined. The main goal of the first stage from 2013 to 2015 was to consolidate the traditional and new elements of the national innovation system, institutions and mechanisms of innovative activity, and strengthen the institutional foundations of innovative development.

Methods. Systematic approach and analysis, marketing strategic analysis, marketing segmentation, goal tree, diagnostics.

Results. From 2016 to 2020, mechanisms were created for the national innovation system of Uzbekistan to become an organic part of the world's global innovation system. At the same time, efforts should be made to implement systematic innovation projects that form the core of competitive technological platforms and clusters; decrease in the share of public spending and increase in private investment in innovation, mainly using indirect incentives; implementation of the concentration of state resources in a limited number of projects; is to develop international cooperation in the innovation field on the basis of risk sharing.

1. The main socio-economic results of the concept are the creation of an effective national innovation system that provides economic, legal and organizational conditions for the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the path of innovative development;

2. Formation of a balanced and competitive sector of research and development that ensures technological modernization of the economy of the Republic;

3. Expanding the share of innovative products produced by local manufacturers;

4. Strengthening the potential of the CIS with highly qualified specialists and scientific personnel;

5. Attracting investments, including foreign capital, to priority innovative projects;

6. Activation of the innovative potential of the business environment;

7. Organization of the process of continuous identification and monitoring of factors and conditions that hinder innovation;

8. Acceleration of the renewal of fixed assets in the branches of the Real sector of the economy, as well as in other areas of activity that depend on the activation of the innovation process.

The last and third stage is to develop effective mechanisms to increase and develop the quality and scope of education in Uzbekistan, to ensure the flexibility of the personnel training system to the needs of the economy, to comprehensively support and develop scientific and innovative activities, to create favorable conditions for the formation and further improvement of the innovative potential of the country. normative and legal frameworks have been developed and priority is given to directions aimed at fundamental renewal.

Analyses. Analyzing the achieved results, it should be noted that the economy of our republic is developing consistently, which allows creating conditions for the innovative development of higher educational institutions. In 2017-2022, nearly 18,000 innovations were implemented in the country as a result of the reforms carried out in the field of innovative development activities. Especially, the high share of technological innovations means that fundamental education fields are developing (Table 1)

Table 1

Number of implemented innovations / Kolichestvo vnedryonnyx innovatsiy / Number of implemented innovations

unit / edinits

Indicators	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Number of introduced innovations:	**2046**	**2558**	**4689**	**4290**	**4148**	**3792***
technological	1946	2482	4427	4011	3936	3409
marketing	62	42	128	202	145	113
organizational	38	34	134	77	67	270

In order to reach the level of innovative development, the field of educational services of higher educational institutions in Uzbekistan is developing proportionately.

It should be noted that the quantitative growth of educational activity and the level of quality assurance do not always meet the modern requirements of the rapidly developing labor market.

The analysis and assessment of demographic indicators together with socio-economic indicators revealed that the Republic of Uzbekistan has entered a new stage characterized by high economic growth rates, but at the same time, demographic indicators in the country have begun to deteriorate, which may lead to major problems with the state's labor potential in the future. This gap can be partially filled by increasing the level and quality of education, training highly qualified specialists for our country, which requires accelerating the development of the quality of national educational services and finding solutions to ensure high-quality management of educational institutions of Uzbekistan that provide paid educational services. Particular attention should be paid to the continuity of education in the country and the creation of innovations in the field of educational services of educational institutions of all forms of ownership.

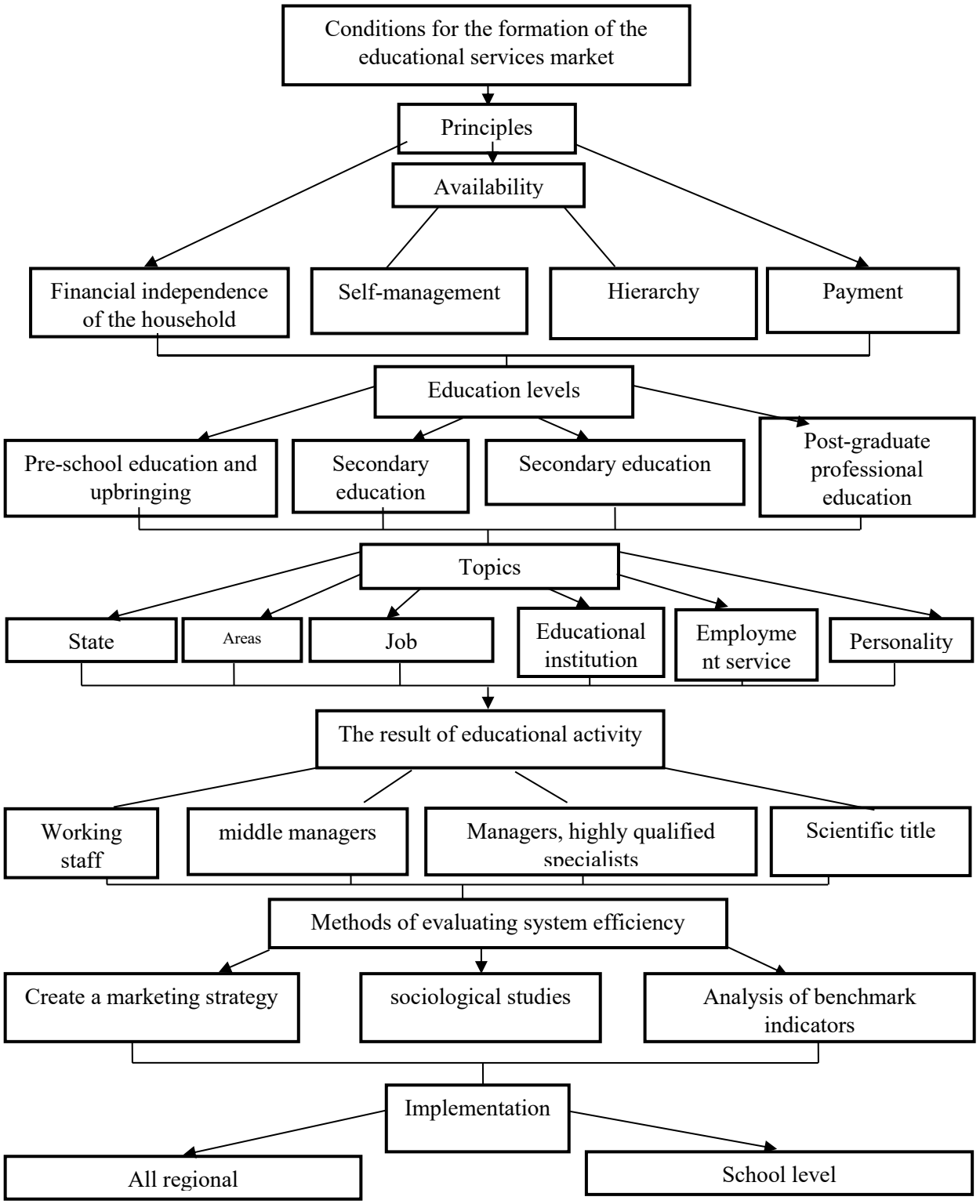

Figure 1. Conditions for the formation of a regional market for educational services of universities

The transition to a multi-level structure of the higher education system in Uzbekistan became the basis for the gradual training of specialists, created the necessary conditions for the future conversion of their diplomas and the entry of national higher education into the world education system. In this dissertation, it was possible to analyze the share of educational services at different levels and the dynamics of total state expenditure on education as a % of the country's gross domestic product (GDP). According to the case, the decrease in public education costs has paralleled the development of paid education services in the country

and the increase in the number of commercial educational institutions in the form of private ownership.

The scientific and technical revolution that developed in the 20th century drew the attention of economists to new phenomena that appeared in the process of technological change of production. One such phenomenon was the concept of "innovation". Appeared in scientific research in the 20th century, it originally meant the penetration of some elements of one culture into another (customs, ways of organizing life, including production). In the modern concept of innovation, there is an update, a change of any activity, which leads to the replacement of some of its elements with others, more developed ones, or the addition of existing elements with new ones.

The transition of something to a new state or quality is done in the form of innovation, sometimes called innovation. Initially, they are formed in the mind as a problem related to the existence of a conflict between reality and a possible state. Often, innovation appears as a form of solving the conflict between growing needs and limited opportunities in the production process. There are two reasons for this. On the one hand, the growth of human needs forces him to look for new ways and forms of their satisfaction, to improve the old ones; on the other hand, the environment and conditions of human life are constantly changing, and this creates the need to adapt to these changes. As a result, in order to take a decent place in life, a person must always look for new things, not stand still, use the innovations created by others.

J. Schumpeter, who justified the creative role of credit, its "purchasing power" in innovative activity, made a great contribution to the study of innovation. It also defined the functional purpose of the innovation sector:

commercial analysis of potential consumers of innovations;
search for promising ideas, sources of activity;
creation and implementation of innovations;
multiplication;
support and elimination.

The innovative sector is a branch of the national economy, types of social activities that do not directly participate in the creation of material goods, but often do not have a material substance, but produce special types of use values necessary for the operation and development of material production.

The innovative sector is characterized by a special form of financial activity, venture lending and marketing aimed at bringing scientific products to market.

At the stage of implementation of ideas in tangible products, the innovative field is characterized by the following characteristics of innovative work:

- nature of probability, risk and tolerance of negative results;
- non-repetition of the specific characteristics of the product.

The economic mechanism in the innovative field is a set of organizational and economic forms and methods of managing the innovative field; an integral part of the national economy. Organizational forms should be understood as functional, sectoral and interregional, intersectoral and national forms of organizing innovative activities. The definition of the category "innovative activity" is based on two assumptions. According to the first, the innovation process is based on technological impulse, and from the second point of view, it is based on the pressure of market demand.

The invention has the feature of accumulating previous experience in solving similar problems, that is, the feature of kumuliativnosti. The richness and depth of new knowledge gained significantly affects the possibilities of their implementation. The gradual accumulation of experience and knowledge in economic practice helps to understand the depth of the problem, to assess its complexity, to concentrate resources on bottlenecks, which predetermines the importance of the demand factor for the implementation of the second hypothesis. Here, the priority task is to exploit the specific needs of economic agents, which are related to the economic development trends of the national and world economy.

Discussion. A distinctive feature of the transition to an innovation-oriented type of development of the economy of Uzbekistan is that the increase in global competition creates tasks that must be solved in the coming years:

the most important feature of world innovative development is the competition for high-quality human capital, and the growing mobility of highly qualified personnel ensures the spread of knowledge;

the role of information technologies in the process of knowledge dissemination is becoming more

and more relevant for the further growth of innovative activity, the processes of knowledge dissemination have gone beyond individual economies;

Globalization forces companies to compete at higher levels of technology and at the same time encourages specialization and localization processes of innovation.

The concept derives from the paradigm that the winner is the one with the developed infrastructure and institutions to develop, commercialize and implement innovations in a global competitive environment. Now, when all countries, although to varying degrees, are experiencing the consequences of the financial and economic crisis, timely measures are taken to re-equip production and adopt new technologies, thus providing competitive products at the lowest cost, to get out of this situation with the least loss. is sure to go.

In the concept, taking into account the emerging trends of the world scientific and technical development and the existing intellectual and scientific and technical potential, the most important development priorities, principles of formation and implementation mechanisms of the country's innovative development in the long-term perspective were formed.

The concept defines goals and objectives, defines the potential and goals of the national innovation system (MIT), as well as the main directions of scientific, technical and innovative development that determine the dynamics of sustainable growth and the formation of an innovation-oriented economy in the period until 2020.

The concept is a document that regulates the sequence of implementation of the goals, tasks and stages of the modernization and deep reform of the national innovation system in the context of combining the efforts of state, private business and civil society institutions in the medium and long-term perspective, and on this basis, the activation of innovative activities in the country. .

This concept can serve as a conceptual basis for the development of a state program for the innovative development of the national economy in the long term. It is aimed at ensuring the rapid development of the priority areas of science and technology, activating innovative activities taking into account the sectoral and regional characteristics of the republic, improving public-private partnerships, as well as the mechanisms for their implementation, which will ultimately lead to the rapid development of intellectual and innovative potential, the country's efficiency and ensures the increase of competitiveness.

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