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Iroda Ganijanovna Abdullaeva
Urgench State University
Doctor of Philosophy,
Khorezm, Uzbekistan

SOCIO-ECONOMIC RELATIONS AND DYNAMIC FEATURES OF INNOVATIVE THOUGHT

Abstract: This article argues that the dynamic features of social and economic relations are the result of developing new products, expanding services, meeting the needs of the population, and leveraging and utilizing human thinking, economic and innovative development.

Key words: Economic thinking, business entity, enterprise, entrepreneurship, service institutions, science and technology, socio-economic development, legal, person, society and state, scientific activities, scientific ideas, economic activities, small business, private entrepreneurship, credit, raw materials resources, export potential, financial mechanism, governmental and non-governmental organizations.

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Introduction

In any labor process, the individual makes a conscious effort to perform a particular task, both physically and mentally. But this does not mean that mental and physical work are not compatible, but also that there is some difference. The division of labor into mental and physical forms has played an important role in the development of society.

With the emergence of mechanical tools of production, the great introduction of science and innovation into production, there was a need to mobilize agronomists, engineers, and technicians with specialized theoretical knowledge in material production. Mental labor, as a specialized form of labor, has begun to be embodied in the intellectual community (which is now considered by many researchers as a social group as part of the social structure of society, since intellectuals also sell intellectual property and sell it as a commodity). Dynamic features of social and economic relations encourage economic entities and entrepreneurs to develop new products, expand services and meet the needs of the population.

The level of knowledge, thinking, outlook, spirituality of the youth of each era can be clearly seen

in tomorrow's society. After all, young people are the cornerstones of society, the most advanced groups of the population, the reliable owners of the future. The essence of the state scientific and technical policy, which is a priority in the transition to market relations, is to promote scientific and technological research that can meet the domestic demand of the republic, be competitive on the world market, and allow radical reconstruction of the economic sectors. The state innovation policy is based on the recognition of the priorities of innovative activities to improve the competitiveness of domestic products, sustainable economic growth, improving the quality and standard of living of the population, technological and environmental safety.

The main purpose of the state innovation policy is to create economic, legal and organizational conditions for ensuring the competitiveness of local products for innovative activities, effective use of scientific and technological achievements, and socio-economic development, as well as strengthening the country's defense capability, public and private security. Scientific activity has been and remains to be the most active area of public policy. It is worth noting that the scientific idea cannot be applied directly in

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economic activity. That is why organizations are slow to invest in research, although they are in great need. Under the current circumstances, the government is committed to providing the business function, namely, scientific knowledge and ideas. This is the constant search for independent business entities and entrepreneurs in a market economy, the desire to effectively use production innovations.

All Theorists of Market Economics R.Contilon, A. Tyugro, F. Kene, A. Smith, J.B. Seya, F. Khan Hayek, L. Mizes, P.F. Drewer emphasizes the need for innovative thinking and research, without denying benefits. According to Drewer, "the introduction of innovation is a special tool, a tool for entrepreneurship, which is no less important than making a profit in the business and services sector. That is why it is an opportunity to continuously search for new sources of information, to achieve success in business and services." P.F. Drewer points out that this combination of thinking and activity is driven by innovative research that is aimed at changing and updating the "external and internal corporate environment." According to him, economic activity, when entrepreneurship is combined with innovation, on the one hand, directs profits only beyond wealth, to support scientific and technological discoveries, and, on the other, to create new thinking, business culture, business skills, business qualities. That's right, neither P.F. Drewer nor the above-mentioned economists study economic thinking as a separate socio-philosophical phenomenon, but their scientific-theoretical legacy is based on subjective factors that contribute to economic activity - economic consciousness, economic culture, entrepreneurial plan and purpose, the ideal of living. There are valuable insights into the realities.

Economic thinking, consciousness is a component of economic culture, which, by its peculiarities, represents social and economic relations of a person, gives a purpose and direction to economic activity. Economic thinking, primacy of consciousness or socio-economic existence, relationships rise controversy.

In our view, they do not have dialectically interrelated realities, no economic thinking, no social and economic existence, and the second one is not formed. Each period and society forms a kind of economic thinking and socio-economic relations that do not exist. According to Doctor of Philosophy S. Norkulov, "the view that changes in economic thinking are only a consequence of economic influence, is a one-sided approach. Economic thinking has the same character as regeneration, change and transformation under its immanent laws."

Innovation is a Latin word, which means news and introduction. Sometimes the terms "innovation" or "invention" are used together. Innovation is often associated with creativity, especially scientific and technical, and economic research. As a result, any type

of creativity, innovation, research is presented in the form of innovation. Dr. Alimasov, a professor of philosophy, objected to this approach, suggesting that innovation is a creativity, a discovery aimed at radical renewal in the field. However, we are interested in innovative thinking and its compatibility with economic thinking.

Innovative thinking is the intellectual potential of creating unique creative innovation. It is essentially continuous research, renewing and refining real life with unusual creative activity. Any innovation is not innovation, but the ultimate goal of innovation is to radically update the intended field from a scientific, technical or organizational point of view.

As mentioned above, socio-economic relations are dynamic in nature, and they tend to change. From this point of view, economic thinking requires innovation. It is the main symbol between them. Under the current circumstances, the government is committed to providing the business function, namely, scientific knowledge and ideas. That is why in the official 13 documents of the leading countries, the development of scientific and technological development is considered as a single chain, the application of scientific ideas, the widespread use or use of innovative business. Under the conditions of a market economy, products based on knowledgeable and high technology are in demand not only in the domestic but also in the foreign market. That is why the market for new and advanced technologies is growing all over the world.

As the majority of the population is young, more than 60% of the population is young people under the age of 24. Uzbekistan has great potential in this regard. Particular attention should be paid to supporting youth initiatives and innovative projects in various socially important areas. It is worth noting that today in our country, programs and activities aimed at solving the problems of youth, providing the younger generation with a worthy place in life, providing them with jobs, living a healthy life, shaping the modern world outlook in the minds of youth, The most pressing issues are the elimination of barriers and the creation of conditions for full exercise of their rights and freedoms. The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan and a number of partner organizations are currently implementing a project "One Entrepreneur - Three Partners" in order to attract young people to entrepreneurship and improve their skills. The following results are expected from this project:

- Increasing the contribution of entrepreneurs and citizens in the socio-economic development of the regions;
- Creation of new business entities;
- Provides practical assistance to citizens in starting their own business;
- Creation of an electronic database of advanced entrepreneurs throughout the country and its wide use;

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- Expands opportunities for finding a business partner.

In conclusion, it is important to focus on the following issues in broader involvement of young people in small business and private entrepreneurship:

- expanding access of young people to small businesses and private entrepreneurship through credit, raw resources and public procurement systems;

- Creation of favorable organizational, legal, financial mechanisms and conditions for development of export potential of small business;

- Systematic control over the provision of targeted loans to young people to start their own businesses and to ensure that they are spent;

- Further improvement of legal and regulatory documents aimed at establishing and strengthening the middle class through the further development of small business and private entrepreneurship among young people.

-Organization of the activities of economic entities, businesses and service providers in economic thinking ordinary forms a systematic, stable relationship between them.

The economic model that has been created has the same effect in all parts, making the entire system more efficient. However, this system requires that the economic model needs to be renewed over time and

innovation, and even the whole system (facility, institution) may go bankrupt. Therefore, economic thinking effectively operates economic entities when supported by innovative thinking.

Economic thinking is the customer for innovative thinking. The direction in which innovation thinking is pursued depends on that customer.

The state, political, legal, economic, and cultural systems can sometimes be customers for innovative thinking. It was signed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on September 21, 2018. It is possible to recall the Decree «On approval of the Strategy of innovative development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2021». Observations show that Uzbekistan ranks 122nd out of 130-140 countries on the introduction of scientific and technological developments and innovative discoveries.

Economic thinking and innovative thinking are interconnected through the development of human capital. The above decree states that economic and innovative development of the country is "the main goal of the Strategy".

Thus, economic and innovative development is the result of relying on human thinking and potential and utilizing it effectively.

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