Economic Horizons: Journal of Business, Economics, and Finance
ISSN: 2980-5295
Volume 01, Issue 09, September, 2025
Website: ecomindspress.com

IMPLEMENTATION OF INNOVATIVE ENTREPRENEURSHIP INTO PRACTICE

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Abstract
This article analyzes the processes of implementing innovative entrepreneurship into practice and its significance in economic development. It highlights the opportunities of commercializing new ideas, developing start-up projects and creating competitive products and services through innovative entrepreneurship. Based on international experience, the paper also discusses the main directions of developing innovative entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan and provides practical recommendations for its effective application.

Keywords: Innovative entrepreneurship, practice, start-up, commercialization, innovative products, competitiveness.

Introduction

In the era of globalization and rapid technological changes, organizing entrepreneurial activities on an innovative basis has become one of the most important factors of economic development. Unlike traditional entrepreneurship, innovative entrepreneurship is aimed at implementing new ideas, technologies and solutions into practice to create competitive products and services. This not only increases the economic efficiency of enterprises but also contributes significantly to the overall progress of society.

As our esteemed President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev emphasized:

“Today we are moving towards an innovative development path aimed at fundamentally renewing all spheres of state and public life. This is not accidental, of course. Because in the present era of rapid progress, who will succeed? The state that relies on new ideas, new thinking, and innovation will succeed. Innovation means the future. If we start building our great future today, we must begin it precisely on the basis of innovative ideas and innovative approaches.”

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Innovative activity is financed in centralized and decentralized forms. Under the first method, funds are provided from the state budget; targeted financing of projects included in the state program for scientific and technological development; funds for carrying out competitive research; grants and subsidies allocated for specific projects that are non-repayable; special orders financed by local authorities and governing bodies; as well as loans from state banks.

The decentralized method of financing is based on the use of enterprises' own funds, private individuals' investments, special financial or charitable funds, as well as credit resources.

Today, in developed countries, innovative entrepreneurship is widely promoted through start-ups, technology parks, innovation clusters and business incubators. These mechanisms provide opportunities for the commercialization of new ideas, the development of digital technology–based solutions and their application across all sectors of the economy.

In Uzbekistan, the development of innovative entrepreneurship has also been defined as a priority of state policy. In recent years, within the framework of the "Innovation Development Strategy," the "Youth – Our Future" program and other government initiatives, extensive efforts have been made to support start-up initiatives, finance innovative projects and implement them in practice.

Therefore, the implementation of innovative entrepreneurship into practice is considered one of the key drivers of economic development, as it plays a vital role in creating new jobs, strengthening scientific and technological potential and ensuring the competitiveness of the national economy. This article is devoted to analyzing the theoretical foundations of innovative entrepreneurship, examining international practices and identifying directions for its effective implementation in Uzbekistan.

Innovative entrepreneurship is an activity aimed at achieving economic efficiency by implementing new ideas and technologies into practice, creating competitive products and services in the market. Unlike classical entrepreneurship, it is based on innovation, the use of scientific achievements and the commercialization of novel solutions. The key functions of innovative entrepreneurship include:

- developing new products and services;
- improving production processes;

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- ensuring efficient use of resources;
- creating sustainable competitive advantages.

In developed countries, innovative entrepreneurship is regarded as a driving force of economic development:

- **United States**: Silicon Valley serves as a global hub for innovative entrepreneurship, where start-ups, venture capital and technology parks play a central role in transforming ideas into practice.
- **European Union**: Innovation clusters and incubation centers are widely supported by governments. Start-ups in digital transformation and green economy sectors are rapidly growing.
- **East Asia (South Korea, Singapore, Japan)**: Innovative entrepreneurship is an integral part of state policy, with strong cooperation established between universities, research centers and business sectors.

For Uzbekistan, the following directions are considered priorities in fostering innovative entrepreneurship:

- developing the start-up ecosystem and forming a venture capital market;
- expanding state grants and investments to finance innovative ideas;
- strengthening the role of innovation incubators and technology parks in universities and research institutions;
- supporting youth-led start-up projects and innovative initiatives;
- enhancing international cooperation and joint projects to benefit from global experiences.

Despite progress, several challenges remain in implementing innovative entrepreneurship:

- insufficient financial resources;
- underdeveloped market infrastructure to support youth-led initiatives;
- limited availability of venture capital and private investments;
- lack of a fully developed innovation culture among students and faculty.

Nevertheless, strong government support, international investment and the creative potential of youth present broad opportunities for the sustainable development of innovative entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan.

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Figure 1. Key Factors of Innovative Entrepreneurship Implementation

- New ideas & technologies
- Start-up ecosystem
- Venture capital & financial support
- University–business cooperation
- Government policies

The implementation of innovative entrepreneurship into practice is one of the key drivers of economic development. It enables the commercialization of new ideas, the growth of start-ups, the creation of new jobs and the enhancement of national economic competitiveness. International experience shows that successful innovative entrepreneurship requires the synergy of state policy, financial support, scientific potential and entrepreneurial culture.

In Uzbekistan, there are broad opportunities for the development of innovative entrepreneurship. However, the lack of sufficient financial resources, the underdeveloped venture capital market, and the early stage of innovation infrastructure present certain challenges. Therefore, the following recommendations can be proposed:

1. Expand the system of grants and preferential loans to support innovative start-ups;
2. Develop the venture capital market and attract private investments;
3. Strengthen the activities of innovation incubators and technology parks within universities and research centers;
4. Introduce special programs to support youth-led innovative projects;
5. Adapt international practices to national conditions and implement joint projects.

If these measures are consistently implemented, innovative entrepreneurship will be widely integrated into practice in Uzbekistan, leading to a significant increase in the country's economic potential and competitiveness.

Innovative entrepreneurship constantly implies change, the introduction of new ideas, new product modifications and other organizational forms that implement novelty. For innovative entrepreneurial activity, it is essential to have specialists with knowledge and intuition who can use innovations created in small enterprises for commercial purposes.

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The advantages of innovative entrepreneurship in small enterprises include the following:

- a high level of interest in creating innovations;
- conducting scientific research within a narrow (specific) focus;
- the possibility of directing all intellectual resources towards the production of the final product;
- carrying out highly risky activities that large enterprises may not be able to implement.

For innovative entrepreneurship, the business environment plays a key role, since the discovery of new ideas and their practical implementation requires a sufficiently supportive entrepreneurial environment.

The entrepreneurial environment is a setting that creates conditions for conducting purposeful research and applying its results into practice. The main elements of such an environment are investors with financial resources who can move freely in the market, competitive product manufacturers, and market infrastructures serving them. Creating such a business environment in the economy is one of the key tasks facing our country today.

In order to strengthen guarantees for small businesses and create a favorable environment for their development, it is necessary to reduce business costs, which remain relatively high due to the administrative procedures carried out in state management bodies and market institutions. The business environment forms the foundation of the emerging innovative entrepreneurship in our country.

The organizational and legal foundations of innovative entrepreneurship are diverse. In countries with a developed market economy, there are special venture firms that operate with high risks and conduct research aimed at creating new goods and services.

The founders of venture firms — engineers and scientists — transfer the results of their research to experimental, patent, and spin-off companies.

Another territorial-organizational form of innovative entrepreneurship is scientific and technological parks (technoparks). These structures help organize the production and commercialization of innovative business products in the market, thereby contributing to the development of innovative activities in small businesses.

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In pursuing a sound investment policy, there are specific advantages for the state to invest in innovative entrepreneurship. The stock market is the most important economic instrument for attracting the free financial resources of potential investors.

The liquidity of shares, the advertising and information activities of firms, the analysis of share movements on currency platforms, and the sale of share packages to foreign investors all serve to further improve the condition of the stock market.

In conclusion, according to the experience of countries with developed market economies, it is advisable to apply all privileges adopted in the republic and operating in the priority sectors of the economy to innovation enterprises.

For innovative entrepreneurial activity, it is also necessary to have qualified specialists in small enterprises who possess the knowledge and skills to use innovations for commercial purposes.

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