

Improving Management of Innovative Development of the Economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Nazarova R. R.

Doctor of Economics, Professor of the Department, "Economics of industries", TSUE

Nigmatullaeva G. N.

PhD, Senior Lecturer, Department of Economics of Branches, TSUE

Abstract

This scientific article is devoted to the method of improving the management of the innovative development of the country's economy, as well as the prospects for the strategy of the state innovation policy, increasing the technological level and competitiveness of production, will ensure the entry of innovative products to world markets in order to increase economic efficiency.

Keywords: *innovation, science, innovative way, investments, national market, innovations, scientific and technical potential.*

The most important indicator of the development of the economy in any formation is the level of development of the innovation process. Its specific feature, as an object of management, is the risky nature of innovation. The experience of developed countries shows that the probability of success in translating a new idea into a new product is about 10%. Out of every 12 new ideas, only one reaches the final stage - implementation. Under such risky conditions, there are still incentives for innovation activity, which can be divided into internal and external. The need to replace obsolete equipment, the desire of developers of scientific and technical innovations to realize their creative potential should be attributed to the number of internal motives for innovative activity. External motives are due to appropriate measures of the state economic policy and are aimed at creating a favorable investment climate for the implementation of innovation processes: government contracts for research, providing demand for many innovations; fiscal and other elements of state regulation; organization by the state of effective interaction between academic and applied science; development of various programs aimed at the development of innovative processes, etc.

From the point of view of technological parameters, innovations are divided into: product innovations (the use of new materials, components, obtaining with fundamentally new qualitative characteristics of the product); process innovations - associated with the introduction of new production technologies, the achievement of a higher level of automation, the use of new methods of organizing production and management. There is an objective relationship and interdependence between investment, innovation and economic efficiency. The competitive advantages of economic entities in the domestic and foreign markets are realized more efficiently if the predominant part of investments is systematically directed to innovative modernization and renewal of the production and technical base of the real sector of the economy.

It should be noted that innovation activity is not only fundamental and applied scientific research, but also the production component of the economy. Therefore, the formation and implementation

of innovation policy provides for the creation of a system that contributes to the development of the scientific and technical potential of the country, the promotion of the results of scientific research and development work in the real sector of the economy. There is a variety of forms of organization of innovative processes, which are represented by:

- fundamental research - these are concepts and theories that are developed in academic institutions, research centers, higher educational institutions, specialized industry laboratories. The potential of organizations conducting fundamental research is less mobile and results-oriented;
- applied research focused on the creation of new machines, mechanisms, devices, units, progressive materials and technologies, new types of energy, solving special problems related to the reconstruction and modernization of the existing production and technical base of enterprises;
- carrying out research and development and experimental developments carried out in specialized laboratories, design bureaus, pilot production. These developments are more focused on the final result, on obtaining finished products and structures;
- the process of commercialization of the scientific and technical sphere, i.e. entering the market for the introduction of scientific and technological achievements in production. The emergence and development of the commercial sector in the scientific complex of the country is associated with the development of market relations in this area. This sector is the most mobile and promising, and it is most focused on the final result. In order to provide resource support for innovation activities, it is necessary to create an appropriate investment base and identify areas and sources of financing for innovative programs and projects. An important condition in the solution of these works is the creation of the most favorable conditions for attracting reliable and responsible investors who assume obligations for the technical renovation of production and the production of high-quality products that meet modern requirements.

In order to ensure accelerated innovative development of all sectors of the economy and the social sphere on the basis of advanced foreign experience, modern achievements of world science, innovative ideas, developments and technologies, as well as in accordance with the tasks defined by the Action Strategy for five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017–2021 were formed Ministry of Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan And Fund for Support of Innovative Development and Innovative Ideas. In order to improve the mechanisms of state regulation of innovation activity, improve the innovation environment for the further introduction of scientific developments and science-intensive technologies into production, improve the efficiency and quality of research activities, create the necessary conditions for obtaining competitive science-intensive products in the domestic and foreign markets, scientific and practical results were issued a resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to create effective mechanisms for the introduction of scientific and innovative developments and technologies in production" dated 12.01.2018.

The scientific and technological achievements of Uzbekistan are evidenced by the results carried out in 2008-2019. Republican fairs of innovative ideas, technologies and projects. Their goal is to create conditions for the growth of science-intensive, high-tech production, to identify and support innovative ideas, to effectively use the scientific and technical potential of research and design organizations of the republic, to promote investment and innovation activity of enterprises, to attract investment in expanding innovation activities. The realization of this goal, on the one hand, requires an increase in the susceptibility of production and the market to new equipment, modern

technologies, on the other hand, a significant increase in the level of fundamental and applied research, technical developments and pilot production. Hence it is clear that the main principle of innovation policy at present is the need to create, with the support of the state, market mechanisms that combine the innovative and economic interests of science and production. At the past fairs, new scientific developments were presented in the main areas of the country's economic complex - industry, agriculture, healthcare, pharmaceuticals, science, education, etc. The expositions of the fairs showed that research in many areas of the humanities, natural and exact sciences, such as as nuclear physics, thermal physics, heliomaterials science, biology, microbiology, chemistry and chemistry of natural compounds, seismology, etc. combining innovative and economic interests of science and production. At the past fairs, new scientific developments were presented in the main areas of the country's economic complex - industry, agriculture, healthcare, pharmaceuticals, science, education, etc. The expositions of the fairs showed that research in many areas of the humanities, natural and exact sciences, such as as nuclear physics, thermal physics, heliomaterials science, biology, microbiology, chemistry and chemistry of natural compounds, seismology, etc. combining innovative and economic interests of science and production. At the past fairs, new scientific developments were presented in the main areas of the country's economic complex - industry, agriculture, healthcare, pharmaceuticals, science, education, etc. The expositions of the fairs showed that research in many areas of the humanities, natural and exact sciences, such as as nuclear physics, thermal physics, heliomaterials science, biology, microbiology, chemistry and chemistry of natural compounds, seismology, etc.

However, it is difficult to expect a quick return on funds from the research sphere, since a long period of time passes from the start of research to the practical implementation of their results in production, associated with the implementation of development, design, survey and implementation work. The expositions presented at the fairs show that there are already quite a few projects that give positive results, which means that the funds invested earlier are gradually being involved in economic turnover. The potential of this area allows us to expect very significant original results in the future. The main goal at present is the commercialization and creation of a market for innovative technologies, ensuring their introduction into production, attracting the necessary financial and material and technical means for their further development. The main part of financial investments is carried out at the expense of the state budget. It accounts for about 1.5% of all funds allocated to finance the scientific sphere, taking into account the costs of maintaining universities. In addition, at the present stage, the development and regulation of innovation activity faces difficulties. Thus, a wide range of commonly used mechanisms and tools for innovation processes has not yet been used in the republic. This is primarily due to the fact that it is not always possible to provide the necessary level of complexity of their use. There is a noticeable lag in the methodological support of the applied mechanisms for regulating innovation processes. Many of their aspects are not fully provided in the legislative and legal terms. Also, the compatibility of the main organizational and economic instruments (prices, interest rates for loans, taxes, customs payments, etc.) with general economic development trends, the structure and level of technologies of the real sector of the country's economy is not always ensured.

In order to reach the forefront in terms of scientific and technical parameters, along with other sources, it is necessary to include in this process such an important source as loans from commercial banks. At present, this source for financing the innovation sphere has not yet been used. Due to the fact that the innovation process has a very long period of time and covers the entire cycle of "science-production" i.e. goes a long way from the emergence of an idea to its implementation in production and obtaining finished products, while the implementation of the planned tasks is possible only with long-term investment. Successful innovative development can

also be ensured by the possibility of attracting financial resources from the business and private sectors. For them, the most attractive is applied science. It is also necessary to expand the network of banks,

At the stage of deepening economic reforms, the implementation of effective measures to develop the innovation and investment sphere is possible while maintaining the decisive role of the state in solving problems of both research and scientific and technical, and production and technological nature. At the same time, purposeful systematic work should be carried out to develop scientific, technical and investment activities, upgrade the production apparatus, and intensify entrepreneurial activity in the innovation sphere. It is also necessary to regulate the activities of the regulatory sphere regulating the system of support and stimulation of technology transfer, know-how, and ensuring the legal protection of intellectual property. Comprehensive support for innovative entrepreneurship is also required, providing for the priority development of resource-saving technologies, the implementation of a flexible tax and credit policy, the provision of customs benefits, etc. An important task is the training of personnel focused on innovation, ensuring effective interaction between scientific and technical centers and universities of the country with non-state structures, supporting the activities of small innovative entities. It is necessary to actively promote initiatives to create and develop innovative infrastructure. The goal of the innovation policy should be to create effective mechanisms for using the domestic innovation potential, as well as to attract modern foreign technologies, which, in combination with domestic natural resources, human and scientific and technical potential can increase the overall competitiveness of the country. The conditions for such development should be:

- ✓ highlighting several main points of growth among competitive high-tech industries;
- ✓ attracting transnational companies to the domestic economy;
- ✓ maximum use of market mechanisms for activating innovative activity;
- ✓ creation of a modern innovation infrastructure (insurance system, venture funds, technology parks, innovation centers, business incubators, etc.).

Widespread development of innovative technologies based on advanced scientific and technological achievements in all spheres of industrial production for most industrialized countries of the world is a key area for achieving economic growth and improving the quality of life of the population. To implement these areas in the Republic of Uzbekistan, a strategy for the development of innovation policy of the state is needed. The strategy of the state innovation policy is built taking into account the application both to groups of industries in Uzbekistan, the real sector of the economy, and to groups of industrial production, that is, to maximize the use of competitive advantages, while taking into account "weak points". The priority in the chosen strategy of the state innovation policy is highly effective, fairly quickly paid off innovation projects, in the implementation of which the state can jointly participate on an equity basis, taking on some of the risks. At the same time, it is important to create conditions for attracting private investors to these works.

The prospects for the innovative development strategy for 2022-2026, in our opinion, are to increase the technological level and competitiveness of production, ensure the release of innovative products in the domestic and foreign markets, the replacement of imported products in the domestic market and transfer on this basis; industrial production to the stage of sustainable economic growth. The basis of priority technologies should be the results of intellectual activity capable of legal protection, since they can provide the best technical and consumer characteristics of products,

competitiveness in the world market, and high economic efficiency.

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