



MECHANISMS OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the scope of innovative reforms implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the country's innovative competence, the mechanisms and strategies of the innovative development of the economy are discussed. The development of innovative activity in the national economy is inextricably linked with the formation of an entire innovation system and development. In forms and ways, in the field of scientific and technical activity, business development and all stages of innovation introduction in cooperation with all participants of innovation activity, the state side the plan of measures aimed at supporting the development, at the same time, the problems hindering the development of innovative potential and innovative activity are justified.

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It is urgent to introduce effective mechanisms aimed at increasing the efficiency of scientific research in the country by effectively using scientific potential. To implement the integration of national scientific research development with world trends, to increase the share of funds invested in scientific research and experimental construction works from 0.25 percent to 1-1.5 percent compared to YalM, and also to create a foundation for the innovative development of the country by increasing the share of financing the network with the private sector to 50 percent. is one of the priority areas. Innovative activity that ensures a high level of competitiveness in the current conditions is the basis for the rapid and stable development of the economic system. The innovative system allows to increase the intensity of economic development of the country due to the use of effective mechanisms of receiving, transferring and using the results of scientific research and innovation activities in economic practice. In today's conditions, innovative activity that ensures a high level of competitiveness is the basis of rapid and stable development of the economic system. The innovative system allows to increase the intensity of economic development of the country due to the use of effective mechanisms of receiving, transferring and using the results of research and innovation activities in economic practice. In particular, in 2017-2021, the following tasks were defined in the Action Strategy for five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan: 1. Further modernization and diversification of high-tech processing industries, primarily by bringing the industry to a new level in terms of quality, aimed at the competitive development of industries for the production of finished products with high added value based on deep processing of local raw materials. 2. Mastering the production of completely new types of products and technologies, on this basis, ensuring the competitiveness of our country's goods in the foreign and domestic markets. Stimulation of research and innovation activities, creation of effective mechanisms for the implementation of scientific and innovative achievements, establishment of scientific and experimental specialized laboratories, high technology centers, technoparks in higher education institutions and research institutes. special attention is paid to the development of the sector. Today, the situation in the development of innovative potential and innovative activity is as follows: the level of development of scientific and technical personnel is the most important indicator of innovative development of the country. In 2017, the number of research specialists who carried out scientific research and development in Uzbekistan was 1 million. averaged 1,000 people per population, which is close to the average level in the world. The role of the business sector in conducting scientific research and development has increased, which, in turn, has made it possible to focus on practical research and development of technologies ready for implementation. In 2017, the share of the business sector in the total number of organizations that performed scientific research and development was 31.1 percent. It should be noted that the interest of the private non-profit sector in carrying out research and experimental construction works is increasing. Its share increased 3.6 times and in 2017 was 2.3 percent. This indicates that the interest of the country's enterprises has increased and they have the opportunity to conduct their own

research and development works. The total amount of expenses spent on research and development works increased by 1.3 times and reached 471 billion sums in 2017. It is necessary to note the size of the share of the public sector when considering the structure of the individual expenses spent on scientific-research and experimental-construction works. In the structure of funding sources, the state budget will continue to take priority in scientific research activities in Uzbekistan. Its share in 2017 was 56.1 percent. Own funds of enterprises and organizations are the second source of financing of scientific research and experimental construction works -29.4%. The volume of goods, works and services realized in the last ten years has increased 4 times and in 2017 reached 18025.9 billion amounted to sum. In 2017, the total volume of expenses for all types of innovations (technological, marketing and organizational) increased by approximately 2.4 times, and its share was 1.7 percent compared to YaIM in 2017. In 2017, enterprises themselves spent the most on innovations did (71.0%). Technological innovations occupy the largest share of expenditures by types of innovations (97% on average). In 2017, the number of innovative active enterprises that introduced technological innovations reached 975. They introduced 1,946 technological innovations. According to the results of a continuous statistical survey, the share of enterprises and organizations that introduced innovations in 2017 was 0.34 percent of the total number of enterprises. In turn, the following are the main problems that stop the development of innovative potential and innovative activity¹. The current financing of research and experimental construction works does not provide the necessary large growth of scientific and technical developments. The volume of science funding in the country is limited. In 2017, the financing of scientific-research and experimental-construction works in the republic amounted to 70.7 million. amounted to US dollars (in Sweden - 16.2 billion US dollars, in Russia - 39.9 billion US dollars, in the USA - 599 billion US dollars). showed that its share remained unchanged at 0.2%. This value cannot be considered sufficient, because it is much lower than in many countries of the world (2-3% on average in the world). In this case, UNESCO recommends that developing countries spend 1% of GDP on research and development. It is noted that the share of the state sector and the total volume of financing of scientific researches, the structure of expenses for scientific researches and experimental construction works, the indicator of the entrepreneurship sector is not high enough. In this case, state research institutes and higher educational institutions cannot absorb these investments in terms of quality. There is a process of redistribution of costs for research and experimental design work from the public sector to the business sector. The interest of enterprises in the research of scientific research institutes and universities is decreasing. 2. The level of enterprises that have introduced innovations in the country is 0.34% lower than in the world (the world average is 40%). Difficulties in the commercialization of new technologies are due to the lack of a developed system of technology transfer, the relevant regulatory framework, and the experience of scientific and industrial cooperation. Liq. 3. Mechanisms for attracting investments to innovative developments have not yet been perfected. Business incubators, technology parks, technology transfer agencies are the most effective mechanisms in world

practice. These mechanisms are almost non-existent in the republic. 4. Issues related to the information space in the field of innovation infrastructure and innovative activity are deepening more and more. This, in turn, causes the weakening of the national innovation system. 5. Innovative development is observed mostly in the city of Tashkent, Tashkent region and partly in Andijan region. The rest of the regions are active only during the implementation of a large investment project or investment in innovative activities, which, in turn, causes the decline of other regions of the country. 6. The mechanism of interregional exchange of scientific and technical information has not been developed (demand, supply). In the prospective period until 2030, taking into account the positive experience of the world, taking measures to rapidly develop scientific, technical and innovative activities by forming the foundations of the national innovation system (MIT) in the republic is held. In the current conditions, the mixed strategy of innovative development with the following elements should become an acceptable direction of national innovative systematization and development in Uzbekistan: a) mastering and adapting foreign technologies and b) enriching one's innovation capacity.

In the medium-term perspective, creation and development of elements of the national innovation system, innovation infrastructure in the form of technology parks, centers for technology transfer and commercialization of innovative ideas is envisaged. The ground will be created for the transition from technological innovations, the purchase of specific tools and equipment to the necessity of producing one's own technologies, that is, for the long-term strategy of serious scientific potential enrichment. The development and improvement of the legislative base of the innovation sector, which includes the following measures, will help to this: further improvement of the innovation system, creation of new elements in this system, encouragement to strengthen the relationship between science and production, increase financing of innovative activities, implementation of extensive modernization, and finally measures for technical and technological renewal of product-oriented industrial production. In the long term, a unified technological policy aimed at identifying the necessary new technologies for innovative growth in both processing and processing sectors of the industry will be developed and implemented by the state. Introduction (improvement) of energy efficiency standards and eco-standards, coverage of non-ferrous metallurgy, chemical and building materials enterprises that use the most energy at the initial stage (production of cement, fertilizers, metals, etc.), which creates incentives for resource saving and development of new technologies. Based on the long-term prospects, the following are the target directions for improving the innovation policy by 2030: inclusion of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the 50 advanced countries of the world according to the Global Innovation Index rating. its share is 45-50 percent (16% in 2017). Increasing the expenses for research and development works and bringing this indicator to 1-1.5% compared to GDP.0 The share of research scientists in the employed population of Uzbekistan is 0,4 percent. The share of expenses of the economic entrepreneurship sector for scientific research and experimental construction works is 50-55 percent of all expenses for innovations. It is planned to increase the speed of the Internet by 8 times, to enter the

top 90 countries according to the rating of the development of telecommunication infrastructure. In conclusion, it is worth saying that in our country, innovative business enterprises that bring innovations to the field of production and service, as well as foreign experiences, achieve 2-3 times higher wages and productivity than traditional enterprises, showing a positive effect. However, along with the achievements, there are also problems that need to be solved, and in order to solve them effectively, I consider the following proposals and recommendations to be appropriate: ensuring the growth of production (goods, services) due to the introduction of new or improved technologies, products, equipment, materials, etc.; additional jobs in the fields of science and technology and production create;

It is necessary to increase the role of private business in the process of financing scientific researches, which is an incentive to increase the efficiency of investments in research and development; support and creation of innovative project management systems; it is necessary to increase the competitiveness of products (goods, services) and the technical level of production.

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