



THE ROLE OF INNOVATION IN THE MODERN CONCEPT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation

The article examines the theoretical and methodological foundations of the processes associated with the conditions and factors of innovative development of the economy of Uzbekistan. The existing opportunities for innovative development of the country's economy are systematized. Suggestions and recommendations on the possibilities of increasing the efficiency of innovative reforms are given.

Keywords: world economy, economic activity, competitiveness, innovative ideas, innovative development, national innovation system, innovative organizations.

The modern world economy, based on the economies of developed countries, is entering a qualitatively new stage of development - postindustrial, which is based on information and science-intensive technologies. In developed countries, up to 85 percent of the growth in gross domestic product is provided by new technologies, equipment and products, which are the materialization of new scientific knowledge. The implementation of innovative ideas and projects in Japan is 95%, in the USA 62%. State participation in the innovation process in developed countries is gaining such proportions that a special term "semi-state economy" has appeared in the United States, reflecting the fact of strengthening ties between private firms and public authorities. The economy of Uzbekistan today is diverse and characterized by technological diversity, and each of the technological structures, in relation to a specific type of economic activity, is at a certain stage of the life cycle - the phase of inception, intensive growth, maturity, stagnation or withering away.

In the context of expanding integration processes, strengthening international competition, an important factor in ensuring high and sustainable economic growth rates is the country's constant movement towards strengthening its competitive advantages based on the transition to an innovative model of economic development. This problem is especially urgent for Uzbekistan. The task of domestic economic science is to scientifically substantiate the answers to a number of key questions on the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to an innovative model of economic growth. In this regard, a number of questions arise about the ways and mechanisms of development of the innovative sector of the economy of Uzbekistan, strengthening on this basis the potential of the competitive advantages of the republic [4].

The modern national innovation system is a combination of organizational, legislative, structural and functional components that ensure the development of innovation. NIS of Uzbekistan is at the stage of its formation. It has all the necessary basic elements for innovation. Today, about 400 organizations conducting scientific research are registered in the republic. Over the past 10 years, 224 research



institutions, higher educational institutions, experimental design organizations, research and production enterprises and small innovation centers have participated in the implementation of state scientific and technical programs. The scientific potential of Uzbekistan is more than 36 thousand people [4]. The indisputable advantage of Uzbekistan is precisely the degree of general education of the population and the availability of scientific potential. In terms of education, Uzbekistan is on a par with the developed countries of the world. In the field of personnel training, the republic is implementing a programmatic approach, as a result of which reforms have been gradually implemented at all stages of education. Public spending on education in Uzbekistan is relatively high. Over the past few years, they have consistently exceeded 10% of gross domestic product, which is the highest indicator not only in Central Asia, but also in Europe.

For Uzbekistan, industrial structures are more characteristic, and innovative post-industrial structures are either in a state of crisis, or are just beginning to form, which is due to the impact of negative factors that restrain innovative development. That is why Uzbekistan critically assesses the unsatisfactory situation in this direction, realizing that the political status of modern states is determined to a greater extent by the competitiveness of science-intensive products than by their economic and military power. It is not surprising that the issues of the necessary technological support of national needs are becoming a priority task of public administration. The strategy of socio-economic development of Uzbekistan until 2021 outlines ways to form an innovative economy, providing for the country's advancement to the level of world countries. Overcoming the negative phenomena taking place in the country, Uzbekistan is trying to pursue a course towards restructuring the economy, developing industries with high added value, investment in human capital, modernizing education and science, and building a national innovation system [1]. All this requires a combination of state and market mechanisms for effective management of the modern economy.

It should be noted that the innovative development of economic sectors is facilitated by a number of benefits and preferences adopted in the republic. Thus, scientific organizations developing innovative projects are provided with tax incentives, and the funds allocated for these purposes are exempt from paying almost all taxes, except for a single social payment. If earlier scientific organizations received preferences within the framework of fulfilling the tasks of state scientific and technical programs, and this provision did not apply to contractual work, then according to the new regulation, scientific institutions carrying out contractual research on orders of enterprises were also exempted from taxes until 2013. This tax benefit is scheduled to be extended until 2020.

The adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On innovations and innovative activities" should undoubtedly contribute to the activation of innovative activity in the republic. The draft of this Law provides for the development of mechanisms for the legal regulation of relations between the subjects of innovation, attracting investment, the creation of innovation and venture funds, infrastructure innovation organizations and a number of other issues. In May 2017, the 10th Republican Fair of Innovative Ideas, Technologies and Projects was held at the Uzexpocentre National Exhibition Complex, at which 506 innovative ideas and projects were presented in such areas as "industry", "agriculture", "health care and pharmaceuticals", "Information technology", "science and education",



as well as "implemented innovative developments". Within the framework of the Fair, the III Tashkent International Innovation Forum was held. The current Forum was mainly devoted to the prospects for cooperation between Uzbekistan and Germany in the field of innovation, and for this purpose an international conference "Uzbek-German innovative dialogue - the future for building a society based on knowledge" was held within the framework of the Forum. An innovative economy can exist only in conditions when science is not only an integral part of production, but also the main productive force of society.

The creation of a national market for science-intensive products will make it possible to "grow" its innovative, competitive enterprises on a large scale. Building a new economy is impossible without the development of human resources, high added value of human intelligence. Obviously, among the objective prerequisites for a "smart" economy is a dynamic information infrastructure that ensures effective communication, dissemination and transfer of necessary information and knowledge. In this regard, it should be noted that, along with other reasons, one of the problems of the weak development of innovations in Uzbekistan is seen in the insufficient qualifications and narrow outlook of some leaders who are unable or unwilling sometimes to see innovations and, moreover, promoting dubious projects under the guise of innovations. It is because of a misunderstanding of what innovation is, their role for the economy of Uzbekistan, the levels, trends and structure of funding for science and new technologies do not correspond to either current needs or the strategic task of overcoming the lag behind the leaders of the world economy.

Transferring the economy to an innovative path is impossible without political will and a combination of public and private investment. It is fundamentally important that the state should use a wide range of measures to stimulate innovative activity (tax incentives, preferential loans, targeted support for high-tech spheres, small and medium-sized innovative businesses, and appropriate infrastructure). Unfortunately, at the state level, these issues are often of a declarative nature, since innovations in Uzbekistan are not in demand by big business. In some cases, it should be noted that there is no effective demand for new developments and inventions, including those that have a positive, proven experimental implementation in such spheres of management as agriculture, industry, and so on. Despite the clear benefit from the introduction of innovations for investment in the future, "there is no money", it is not strange. Thus, Uzbekistan is currently at a crossroads: either remain a raw material appendage for developed countries or make an innovative breakthrough. In turn, the innovative path of development requires a transition from a strategy of defense and losses to a strategy of active and sustainable self-development.

World historical experience eloquently testifies that success cannot be achieved; a simple transfer of abstract models and schemes drawn from foreign textbooks to Uzbekistan does not lead to success and mechanical copying of the experience of other countries (American, Taiwanese, Singaporean and others). There is only one way out: universal laws and principles of a market economy must be taken into account and introduced in the context of national interests, traditions, peculiarities and geopolitical position of Uzbekistan. In order to solve existing problems, stimulate the introduction of innovative ideas, developments and technologies, scientific achievements on November 29, 2017. The



President of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the Decree "On Education of the Ministry of Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan". This decision can be considered as the most important step in the practical implementation of the Concept of Administrative Reform in terms of the widespread introduction of innovative ideas, developments and technologies. The Ministry of Innovative Development is determined by the body that implements a unified state policy in the field of innovative and scientific and technical development of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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