

Purpose and Directions of State Innovation Policy

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Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена инновационной политике государства и ее направлениям, а анализ политики в Республике Узбекистан представлен на примере зарубежного опыта. В статье отражены наиболее важные принципы государственной инновационной политики и ее реализации в Узбекистане по сравнению с другими странами. В основу статьи положен аспект, характерный для современного мирового экономического развития, то есть переход ведущих стран мира к новому этапу формирования постиндустриального общества - созданию экономики, основанной преимущественно на создании, распределении и использовании знаний.

Ключевые слова: инновация, инновационная политика, инновационное развитие, инновационная деятельность, научно-технические достижения, инновационная система.

State innovation policy is a structural component and a part of socio-economic policy aimed at the development and promotion of innovative activity, which includes the creation of a new or improved technological process, new or improved product, introduced into economic circulation using scientific research, development, experimental design works or scientific and technical achievements.

The state innovation policy is formed and implemented based on the recognition of the priorities of innovative activities in order to increase the competitiveness of local products, ensure sustainable economic growth, improve the quality and level of life of the population, and ensure technological and environmental safety. The main goals of the state innovation policy are:

- creation of economic, legal and organizational conditions that ensure the growth of the competitiveness of local products for innovative activities, the effective use of scientific and technical achievements, and the solution of socio-economic development issues;
- development of scientific and technical potential, its rational placement and effective use, formation of its structure;
- to increase the contribution of science and technology to the development of the country's economy, to the implementation of the most important social tasks, to the provision of advanced structural changes in the field of material production, to the growth of its efficiency and competitiveness;
- Strengthening the country's defense capability, personal, community and state security. In order to achieve the set goals, the state should solve the following tasks of innovation policy:
 - defining and implementing the priority directions of the state priority policy;
 - ensuring advanced structural changes in the economy;
 - creation and development of innovative activity infrastructure;
 - implementing measures to support local innovative products in the international market and develop foreign economic activity;
 - ensuring interaction of science, education, production and finance-credit spheres in the development of innovative activities;

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- to ensure the effective use of scientific and technical potential to stabilize the development of the economy in the main areas that determine the pace, proportion and strategy of the national economy's development, its structural balance [1].

Among the main functions of state bodies in the field of innovation, the following can be included:

- formation of state innovation policy;
- creation of the legal basis of innovative processes, especially protection of copyrights and intellectual property of innovators;
- promotion of innovations, competition in this field, insurance of innovative risks, introduction of state fines for the production of obsolete products;
- participation in the formation of the infrastructure of the innovative sector;
- determining the priority areas of development of science, technology and technologies, ensuring social and ecological orientation of innovations;
- allocating resources to priority scientific research and innovation;
- institutional provision of innovative processes in public sector organizations;
- to increase the status of persons engaged in innovative and scientific and technical activities in society;
- personnel training for the innovative sector;
- regulation of innovation processes in the regions;
- regulation of international aspects of innovation processes;
- Protection of national innovative business interests [2].

The most important principles of the state innovation policy are:

- reliance on local scientific potential;
- freedom of scientific creativity, consistent democratization of the scientific field, openness and transparency in the formation and implementation of scientific policy;
- to stimulate the development of fundamental scientific researches;
- preservation and development of leading scientific schools in the country;
- creating conditions for healthy competition and entrepreneurship in the field of science and technology, encouraging and supporting innovative activities;
- to create conditions for the organization of scientific research and projects in order to ensure the national security and defense capabilities of the country;
- integration of science and education, development of a complete system of training qualified scientific personnel at all levels;
- protection of intellectual property rights of researchers, organizations and the state;
- ensuring easy access to open information and the right to freely exchange it;
- development of scientific-research and experimental-construction organizations with different forms of ownership, support of small innovative entrepreneurship;
- to create economic conditions for the wide use of scientific achievements, to support the wide spread of scientific and technical achievements, which are of primary importance for the economy of Uzbekistan;
- increasing the prestige of scientific work, creating living and working conditions for scientists and specialists;



- promotion of modern scientific achievements and their importance for the future of Uzbekistan. The foundations of the innovative policy are established by adopting a set of economic laws that correspond to the real, social, economic and political situation in the country. Management objects and subjects, their rights, obligations and responsibilities are defined in them.

In modern conditions, regulatory and legal regulation of innovative activities involves the development and implementation of laws and regulatory documents that should ensure the following:

1. the state, public organizations, enterprises and private individuals are interested in investing a significant part of their income in innovative activities due to preferential taxation of this share of profits and funds from the sale of products of innovative activity;
2. bringing the innovative idea of all cooperation partners and participants to commercialization and selling them on a commercial basis in the market at the expense of reducing tax payments or exempting them from taxes;
3. the possibility of obtaining a guaranteed and preferential loan for the participants of innovative activities;
4. ensuring the protection of intellectual property rights of both scientific communities and individual scientists and specialists;
5. Ensuring insurance protection and universally recognized social status of the participants and performers of the innovation process, as well as the investors financing these processes [3].

A characteristic feature of the modern world economic development is the transition of the world's leading countries to a new stage of the formation of post-industrial society - the creation of an economy based mainly on the creation, distribution and use of knowledge. Unique skills and abilities, adapting them to constantly changing operating conditions, high qualification become a leading production resource, the main factor of the social status and material well-being of individuals and organizations.

Investments in intellectual capital (human capital) become the most effective way of deploying resources. Intangible assets constitute an increasingly large share of the funds of firms and corporations. The use of new scientific and technical achievements and the acceleration of production determined the sharp reduction of the innovation cycle, the acceleration of the pace of updating products and technologies. World experience shows that consistent socio-economic development of the state and ensuring its competitiveness in the foreign market (elimination of technological backwardness) is primarily ensured by the existence of a developed national innovation system. The formation and effective interaction of all elements of the national innovation system is the main goal of the state innovation policy. The state innovation policy of one or another country, as a rule, is not considered a "pure" expression of a certain theoretical model, but represents a set of measures in different directions, in which it is possible to note significant peculiarities of national innovation policies [4].

In the formation of innovation policy, it is important to choose the main direction in its action, which allows us to distinguish two main models of innovation policy:

1. An innovative policy model aimed at the implementation of nationwide scientific and technical programs and projects. The main goal here is to stimulate the development of positive opportunities in the areas of priority for the country.
2. An innovative policy model aimed at the dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge. The main goal of such a policy is to increase the ability to master new technologies and expand the technological capabilities of economic sectors and industries. This often refers to the improvement of innovative infrastructure, education system and professional training. Countries of the world can be divided into three groups depending on the innovation policy.



1. Countries with a large share of scientific and innovative potential in the military sector (USA, Great Britain, France) are directed to leadership in science, implementation of large-scale targeted projects covering all stages of the innovation cycle, as a rule.
2. Countries focused on creating a favorable innovation environment and optimizing the entire economy (Germany, Sweden, Switzerland).
3. Countries that encourage innovations by developing innovative infrastructure, ensuring inclination towards the achievements of world science and technology development, coordinating the actions of various sectors in the field of science and technology (Japan, South Korea) [5]

It should be noted that the approach to the formation of the state innovation policy in each country differs depending on the national characteristics of the countries: Finland - diversification of the economy; France – creating smaller tech firms; Support for the restructuring of the US national economy. Each country, when developing its innovation policy, sets certain goals for itself and, taking into account all internal and external factors of development, one or another tactic that allows to achieve the required level of innovative activity and chooses a strategy. Demarcation (gradation) of the levels of innovative activity provides for the following directions:

- innovative activity is limited to stimulating technological innovations;
- innovative activity is partially directed to the introduction of socio-economic innovations;
- innovative activity reforms the national economy;
- Innovative activity changes the directions of social development of the world community.

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