INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGICA
METHODICAL RESEARCH JOURNAL
ISSN: 2776-0987 Volume 2, Issue 12, Dec., 2021

FEATURES OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE IN MODERN CONDITIONS

T. Tursunmuratov
Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Vice-Rector of Inha University in Tashkent,
Associate Professor of the International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan.

M. Islamov
Head of the Student Affairs division at Inha University in Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Abstract

The following article is intended for students majoring in politics and economics, as well as for researchers working in any field. The article focuses on the important role of scientific potential, modern technologies, and security in finding a place for any country in the world economy today. The security of the country's economy is the state of the state's economy, which ensures stable and independent progress of the state, immunity to threats inside and outside the country and successful opposition to negative factors. The protection of the country's economy will serve to strengthen freedom and sovereignty, will give an impetus to the subsequent development of the social economy, and will protect against internal and external dangers. The security of the economy implies not only the protection of state interests, but also the readiness and ability of the country to assist in the development of mechanisms for the progress of the state's economy and maintaining the strength of society. In the global context of technological development, the issues of protecting the security of the economy will be very important and urgent.

Keywords: economics, security, development, innovation, innovative security, stability, economic feasibility, competitiveness, economic independence.

Introduction

The effective integration of any state in the world economy is carried out only on the basis of the progressive state of the economy, based on the progressive achievements of science and modern technologies.

Innovation activity is a type of activity that is aimed at introducing the results of scientific research and development to expand the number and increase the properties

ISSN: 2776-0987 Volume 2, Issue 12, Dec., 2021

of products, goods and services, refine technologies and their further implementation in the market of the internal and external levels.

The "Development Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021", developed at the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Sh.M. Mirziyoyev with the participation of representatives of state, public organizations and all segments of the population of the country, has become the legal normative of this policy. The Strategy of Actions in five priority directions of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 was approved by the decree of the President of the Republic No. UP-4947 dated February 7, 2017.

The implementation of the Strategy is carried out through five phases, taking into account the development and the announcement, at the beginning of each year, of a national implementation plan associated with the title of that year.

Accordingly, 2018 was named the Year of Support for Active Entrepreneurship, Innovative Ideas and Technologies. This plan provides for the effective setting of primary tasks of a certain direction. A gradual transition to a modern model of innovation progress was planned, which is based on developed ideas and smart technologies of a new format.

It is planned to develop a legal framework for venture funds, financing and mechanisms that stimulate the innovative economy. For venture capital funds, research centers, high-tech start-ups, design bureaus, tax exemptions were set on income acquired from the implementation of technologies until January 1, 2023.

The concept document also provides for additions and modifications to the Concept on the Security of the Nation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

At the same time, in January 2018, an updated version of the state's defense doctrine was adopted. The development and effective implementation of new editions of the Concept of National Security and the defense doctrine of the state serve the subsequent global strengthening and stability in the Central Asian region through the effective use of advanced technologies, which will be a significant contribution to strengthening the security of the people as a whole.

The security of the country's economy is the state of the state's economy, which ensures stable and independent progress of the state, immunity to threats inside and outside the country and successful opposition to negative factors.

The protection of the country's economy will serve to strengthen freedom and sovereignty, will give an impetus to the subsequent development of the social economy,

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGICA
METHODICAL RESEARCH JOURNAL
ISSN: 2776-0987 Volume 2, Issue 12, Dec., 2021

and will protect against internal and external dangers. All this determines the key goals of the policy of economic activity of any state and determines the opportunities and values of society and the country.

The security of the economy implies not only the protection of state interests, but also the readiness and ability of the country to assist in the development of mechanisms for the progress of the state's economy and maintaining the strength of society.

In the global context of technological development, the issues of protecting the security of the economy will be very important and urgent. The interaction of all sectors of the national economy, its efficient functioning, timely response to global innovation processes, as well as the skills of their generation, determines the degree of potential security of all zones of financial and economic activity of the state and its acting subjects.

The innovative component of protecting the security of the country's economy implies the creation of industrial, potential for scientific technology and technology, the progress of scientific and technical priorities, guarantees of intellectual property rights and the competitiveness of the state's economy.

According to experts, the state needs to develop an innovation policy to determine its main trends, to promote research and implementation of the latest technologies, to work on the creation of an embedded state database and a scientific and technical data network. At the same time, it is important to organize the circumstances for fair competition by creating innovations in various industrial sectors.

One of the key factors in implementing this policy is the provision of tax breaks and soft loans to private enterprises and organizations that are successfully developing innovative technologies.

The main advantage of the innovation strategy is the independent and invulnerable state of the state's economy in terms of technology and technology.

In the realities of the economy of the XXI century in the field of industry, earnings from the sale of new technologies and scientific and technical presence in the world market are considered an important link. Such activity is very effective in terms of macroeconomic indicators, allowing you to get substantially more profit than money spent.

In this context, the experience of developing countries shows that, taking into account the intellectual potential, as well as technological capabilities, each state seeks to occupy specific narrow directions in the global market.

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGICA
METHODICAL RESEARCH JOURNAL
ISSN: 2776-0987 Volume 2, Issue 12, Dec., 2021

In this context, the skill of developing countries demonstrates, in fact, that taking into account the mental potential, as well as technological probabilities, any government is eager to borrow certain narrow directions in the global market.

Actively developing innovative technologies with the use of advanced interactive, high-precision and science-intensive means of production and communication, their widespread introduction into all branches of economic activity, without exception, have entailed global metamorphoses of the world market, reflected on the nature of industrial production, the general economic situation and social life of society.

There is no exact opinion about innovative security: whether it is an independent object or an element of economic security. Moreover, innovative activity is a composite subject of economic security. In this case, security should be understood as the security of the state in various spheres of the economy, including in innovative technologies as a component of scientific and technological progress.

Part of the scientific community and public administration practitioners classify innovative security as scientific, technical and technological security. Other scientists use the concept of "innovative security", characterizing it as the ability of the economy to support the development and implementation of innovations, as well as the promotion of innovative products in the domestic and world markets, even under exposure to negative factors.

Another group of scientists believes that investment security (a subsystem of economic security) is a necessity for innovation processes, which provides a reliable platform for innovation.

In the programs of the European Union, innovative security is considered in the field of national or economic security, in the USA - as an element of technological security, in the countries of the post-Soviet space - in economic and scientific-technical security. Thus, the problem of innovative security itself is nowhere considered in official documents or government programs.

In the programs of the European Union, innovative security is considered in the field of national or economic security, in the USA - as an element of technological security, in the countries of the post-Soviet space - in economic and scientific-technical security. Thus, the problem of innovative security itself is nowhere considered in official documents or government programs.

Taking into account the formation and development of an innovative economy, the problem of effective regulation of innovative developments for the creation of new

ISSN: 2776-0987 Volume 2, Issue 12, Dec., 2021

systems, factors, prerequisites and conditions for further innovative development of the economy becomes more important.

As a rule, the creation and application in practice of innovative breakthrough technologies is mainly concentrated in certain geographic regions, in large, technologically advanced states, in the main scientific centers and regional clusters of the United States, Canada, countries of Europe and Asia.

In the United States, the first began to deal with the monetization of the activities of innovative results. For this, there were conditions in the form of new methods to motivate and develop the activities of science, the creation of the necessary regulatory framework by improving patent legislation and the active development of human capabilities.

In 2011, the United States was considered the leader in terms of the total number of investments in R&D (USD 382.6 billion), but in terms of the share of invested funds in relation to GDP, Japan is considered the favorite (3.3% of GDP, USD 144.1 billion).

Universities in the United States are a necessary object of the innovation structure, from which it can be concluded that these universities are one of the mechanisms for introducing innovations into life. On their basis, clusters appear in the USA, places of local concentration of specially designated contractors and manufacturers, interconnected by the production and technological chain. Long-term research in science and technology is also carried out there. Universities are indispensable in building national human potential in the scientific and high-tech fields. Thus, the United States is the world favorite for educational spending: 7.5% of GDP as of 2010.

Another characteristic feature of America's innovation system is the use of a socially-oriented cluster approach. This is reflected in the establishment of a close relationship between large research centers and universities, and not just between contractors, manufacturing enterprises and consumers. SIC and universities create modern skills while creating a high level of regional education. Also, the cluster approach is used in Germany, Great Britain, Sweden, Finland.

In a globalizing environment, the participation of American multinational companies is becoming an integral part of the worldwide revolutionary activity. Companies such as Microsoft, IBM, Motorola

cooperate with universities and provide an opportunity for young scientists to conduct research activities using different models of globalization.

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGICA
METHODICAL RESEARCH JOURNAL
ISSN: 2776-0987 Volume 2, Issue 12, Dec., 2021

To ensure innovative security, a combination of conditions and factors is required. They are the stability and sustainability of the national innovation system, its ability to self-regulate, self-organize and self-develop even with negative influences on it. The structure of innovative security includes a number of subsystems that are related and complementary to each other. Each subsystem has its own functions and tasks to ensure safety at each stage of innovation. Subsystems should include: training and retraining of qualified personnel, a financing system, a system for ensuring information security, copyright protection tools, production and consulting bases for innovation.

The development of an innovative economy has strategic and tactical goals in the development of the national economy, changing the ways and methods in achieving goals, leaving unchanged the main tasks of economic development: stability, economic feasibility, competitiveness, economic independence, the ability to self-develop and progress, security.

Along with this, according to the theory of ensuring national security, the main feature of progress in the formation of an innovative economy is a constant violation of stability, changes in the national economic system. Most of the economically less developed states, achieving the status of a territory of innovative development, will overcome their lag only under the condition of a constant increase in their own development rates in conjunction with an adequate state policy.

By clearly understanding the theory and practice of ensuring national and economic security, the essence of an innovative economy, one can understand the basics of ensuring national security in the innovation sphere. It manifests itself in the modern type of economic system, which is based on high technologies that are used in the production of high-tech products for export with high added value. Only with the continuous flow of innovations and their introduction into the economy, the share of national intelligence (science, knowledge, education) can make up 85-90% of the national wealth - its main part, that is, science and knowledge will become the main engines of the economy.

The necessary requirements for building an innovative economy can be formed on the example of developed countries (the United States and other countries of the OECD world). These states are characterized by: priority development of innovations, large injections of funds into research, education and health care as necessary elements for the preservation and development of human capital; broad government support for the implementation of innovations.

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGICA
METHODICAL RESEARCH JOURNAL
ISSN: 2776-0987 Volume 2, Issue 12, Dec., 2021

These issues are even more relevant in the context of globalization, with the emergence of new problems and threats that require the creation of appropriate innovation systems to solve them. For the successful formation of an innovative economy, which will create conditions for the safe existence of the state, it is necessary to solve the main problems in the development of the national economy at the regional and global levels. At present, at all stages of development, the main problem remains to ensure national security, on the basis of which it is possible to understand the content of the problem of innovative security.

In the modern world, the policy of popularization of scientific, technical and innovative technologies implemented by many countries is designed to respond to the challenge of maintaining the competitiveness of their own markets and achieving productivity growth. The main goal of such a strategy is to stimulate the creation of new and introduce already created new technologies that are more efficient and capable of making the greatest contribution to the development of the economy.

Economically strong countries have come up with a unified solution involving the deployment of a technological revolution in the face of government policies. Countries such as the United States, Germany, Britain, Japan, China, South Korea and others are trying to focus their economies on the main digital platforms that collect strategic data and how to use it. They began to implement a whole range of programs of national importance in the field of advanced technologies in various areas of the economy, counting on a new round of the technological revolution and a serious strengthening of competitiveness in the environment of global international markets.

Germany, for example, launched its industrial policy program "Industry 4.0" in 2012, as one of ten "projects for the future." The United States is even more active, where the Strategy for Innovative Development, the National Strategic Plan for the Development of Advanced Industrial Technologies of the United States was approved; a number of highly specialized interagency initiatives are being implemented (for example, the Genome Materials Initiative); national interest is manifested in the robotic field, etc.

The UK is also implementing its own project of introducing innovations into production by initiating the “Eight Great Technologies” development project.

In 2013, the French government initiated a program called "New Industrial France", which implements plans for the most promising areas of technological progress in industry and next generation technologies.

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGICA
METHODICAL RESEARCH JOURNAL
ISSN: 2776-0987 Volume 2, Issue 12, Dec., 2021

In addition to the standard algorithm for the revitalization of industrial and technology politics, most developed countries, since the end of the 2000s, have been increasing direct investment in science, the main supplier of new technologies.

A feature of this process is the fact that, despite the cuts in budgetary expenditures for research and development (R&D), private investments are growing. This is due to the fact that a prerequisite for a positive result is access to advanced innovations at that early stage, when the latter have not yet been worked out even to the level of a prototype, but are only a technological idea living in the mind of a scientist. This prompts a reassessment of the probable risks associated with the production of goods, a revision of time costs, including for the promotion of goods ("time-to-market").

Currently, to hedge risks on the way to successfully overcome them, such methods are used as financing of R&D:

a) expansion of the zone for the possibility of experiments;
b) ways to stimulate research with bringing the hypothesis to the level of a useful product on the market (R&D fast track programs);
c) Mechanisms for consolidating efforts and cooperation, as well as fair delineation of areas of responsibility (research and technology consortia).

The main trends in the innovative development of modern industry are:

1. Increasing the impact of globalization by increasing the efficiency of markets, liberalizing the business environment, optimizing corporate administration, reducing transportation, logistics and communications costs, expanding the chances of free sale and investment;
2. Expansion of high-tech manufacturing in the face of small and medium-sized venture businesses, an increase in their share in the development of the economy, the organization of jobs on their part, the associated improvement in the welfare of the people;
3. Replacement of disappeared unprofitable industries with new high-tech products;
4. The emergence of new opportunities in the consumer market. The additions to the demographic situation will adjust the market innovation demand.

Taking into account the national interests of the state, it seems necessary to develop priority areas of scientific and technological development. This is directly related to the peculiarities of the modernization of the national economy, which were determined by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan within the framework of the previously noted program of strategic development of the country.

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGICA
METHODICAL RESEARCH JOURNAL
ISSN: 2776-0987 Volume 2, Issue 12, Dec., 2021

Modern realities of global competition determine the need for the state to enter the international market for high technology products. In addition to the financial component and replenishment of the state budget, this will protect and stop the degradation of scientific, intellectual and production potential. However, this breakthrough can only be made by the state and with its assistance, since there will be a need to constantly update the product line (in order to increase competitiveness), significant costs for servicing, and an increase in special training of scientific personnel. The implementation of such a policy, on the one hand, will ensure the desire of society for science and education, and on the other, will create the preconditions for the further development of this area of the economy, ensuring its national security.

Drawing conclusions from the above, it should be noted that despite some progress in building an innovative economy, there are still many problems to be solved. They can be solved, guided by the experience of both our country and recognized leaders in this field. In general, Uzbekistan has all the conditions, and most importantly, the potential to take its rightful place and become a competitive player among the advanced scientifically developed countries in the field of technologies and innovations, thereby entering the world scientific and technological community.

It will be possible to achieve innovative economic development only after deep structural modernization, starting with the re-equipment of production facilities and ending with the corruption component. Of course, a new legal framework will also be required to protect and support manufacturers' rights.

In general, all of the above proves that the category of innovative security is complex, it is considered as a system, at each stage of which specific measures must be taken to ensure the safety of the innovation cycle.

Only in these conditions is it possible to safely form a national innovative economy and system. The system of innovative security at different levels of subsystems includes the main elements: objects and subjects, the causes of security threats, the goals of the subsystems and the entire system, the processes of implementing interests and preventing threats.

The scientific and educational spheres should become a powerful engine for all transformations. It is education that can accelerate the processes of advanced innovative industries on the required scale.

At the same time, an increase in the general level and internal competition of educational and scientific institutions can be achieved with the assistance of the state.

ISSN: 2776-0987 Volume 2, Issue 12, Dec., 2021

At the same time, state policy should be aimed at solving the problems of financing, creating demand and supply, as well as creating the prestige of science and education in society.

References

1. Commentary on the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the State Program for the Implementation of the Strategy of Action in Five Priority Areas of Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017–2021 in the" Year of Support for Active Entrepreneurship, Innovative Ideas and Technologies ". [Electronic resource] - Access mode: http://uza.uz/ru/documents/o-gosudarstvennoy-programme-po-realizatsii-strategii-deystvi-23-01-2018 (access date 30.01.2018).
2. Burmistrov, TV Problems of innovative security of the Russian economy [Electronic resource] / TV Burmistrov // For responsible power. Access mode: http://www.igpr.ru/library/burmistrova_tv_problemy_innovacionnoj_bezopasnosti_rossijskoj_jekonomiki
3. Bulavko V.G. (2009). Economic security: theory, methodology, practice; under scientific. ed. P. G. Nikitenko, V. G. Bulavko. Minsk: Law and Economics, 397–399.
4. Manokhina N.V. (2014). Economic security: textbook. INFRA-M, 320
5. Nureyev R. (2000). Development theory: discussion of external factors of the formation of a market economy. Economic Issues. No. 7. P. 141–156.
6. Senge, P. M., Carstedt M., Porter P.L. (2001). Innovation our Way to the Next Industrial Revolution. MIT Sloan Management Review. 2001. Vol. 42, No. 2. P. 24–38;
7. Sergeev V.M., Alekseenkova E.S. (2008). Formation of the state and models of innovative development. Politiya, no. 4.
8. Skrydlov I. A. (2012). Innovative component of the economic security of Russia. SPb., 157
9. Zaitsev A.V., Kraft J. (2012). The impact of globalization and the role of universities in the formation of intellectual and creative resources of society. Russian Entrepreneurship, No. 2 (200). http://www.creativeconomy.ru/articles/22814/.
10. Platonova I.N., Livents ev N.N. (2012). International economic relations in the era of globalization. Prospect.
11. Electronic resource: www.Pandia. ru / texst / 77/195 / 40526.php