



Volume: 02 Issue: 02 | February 2021 ISSN: 2660-454X

www.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJITMF

Innovative Projects And Experiences Of Modern Countries For The Development Of Science And Education

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Received 17th January 2021,

Accepted 25th February 2021,

Online 28th February 2021

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ABSTRACT: In modern conditions, an important condition for the dynamic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the accelerated implementation of the modern innovative technologies in the economy, social and other spheres with widespread use of science and technology. Dynamically developing all spheres of public and state life of the country require close follow-up of ongoing reforms on the basis of modern innovative ideas, developments and technologies that ensure a fast and high-quality breakthrough of the country into the ranks of the world civilization leaders. This determines the relevance of the topic being developed. The paper studies various approaches to the methodology of state support of innovation in economically developed and dynamically developing countries of the world. Based on this analysis, taking into account the characteristics of the national economy, the authors proposed areas of state support for the innovation process in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Key words: innovation, innovative process, innovative developments, state regulation, state programs.

1. INTRODUCTION

At present, it is quite obvious that different states demonstrate different levels of the innovative development, but sometimes they can be similar to each other in terms of models, institutions, mechanisms of this development, the subject-object and subject side of innovation [1].

Thus, the relevance of the study of this problems we have stated is increasing due to the presence of a large number of countries for analyzing the prerequisites, factors and conditions for the implementation of innovation policy. An important condition for the dynamic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the accelerated introduction of modern innovative technologies in the economy, social and other areas with widespread use of the achievements of science and technology [2, 3].

The rapidly developing all spheres of public and state life of the country requires close follow-up of ongoing reforms on the basis of modern innovative ideas, developments and technologies that ensure a fast and high-quality breakthrough of the country into the ranks of world civilization leaders.

The key source of the country's competitive advantage in the world arena today is innovation.

The problem of creating an innovative environment, that is, an environment in which the process of sharing knowledge and technologies among individuals, enterprises and institutes opens up the possibility of transforming new ideas into commercially successful products and services, is not only actively researched by scientists around the world, but also reflected in the development strategies of the various states as a key factor in competitiveness: at the moment, the concept of an innovative environment is used in such countries as the USA, Japan, Israel, Brazil, India, China, Russia and many developing countries [1].

Undoubtedly, the key to the successful transformation of the state economy is the ability to track the results of the interaction of the elements of a developing innovative environment, to analyze the experience gained in order to make timely adjustments. Such monitoring requires a universal mechanism for evaluating the measures taken by the state, which, according to the results of the analysis, allows directing national funds in support of only those innovative initiatives that can bring the country's economy to a new level of competitiveness. Currently, the problem of forming a national innovation environment is a strategic priority for the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

2. Research methodology

The article used high-quality analytical methods, expert assessment methods, scientific review, abstract-logical thinking, comparative analysis, as well as methods of induction and deduction. The study used statistical data from the Ministry of Economy and Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the State Committee on Statistics of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The paper used secondary sources of information.

3. Analysis and results

In many developed and dynamically developing countries, various methods of state stimulation of the innovative activity in the sector of small private business (SPB) are used. Here are a number of state programs for financing and technical support of innovative developments of the SPB in the direction of government organizations. In addition, there are many regulatory, financial, fiscal and property levers at the state and regional levels that contribute to the development of the innovation in all areas of business. Our analysis showed that the following typical forms of stimulating the innovative activity of small businesses have been formed in world practice:

- Providing credit resources, including without interest payments (Sweden); gratuitous loans to cover 50% of the costs of innovation (Germany) [4];
- Direct financing, which reaches 50% of the cost of creating new products and technologies (France, USA and others);
- Reducing state fees for individual inventors and providing them with fiscal benefits (Austria, Germany, USA, Japan, etc.), as well as creating special infrastructure for their support and economic insurance (Japan) [5,6];
- State targeted programs of the financial and technical support for innovative public-private partnerships that carry out RADW on the topics of government organizations (USA, Japan, Great Britain, India, China, etc.) [7];
- Targeted RADW subsidies (in all economically developed countries);
- Creation of a wide system of the venture capital funds used for implementing innovative projects by small businesses (all economically developed and dynamically developing countries);
- Organization of innovation implementation funds taking into account possible commercial risk (England, Germany, France, Switzerland) [8];
- Regulatory support for the protection of the intellectual property and copyrights (in all developed countries);
- Deferral or exemption of duties if the invention relates to energy saving (Austria);

- Free services of patent attorneys at the request of individual inventors, exemption from payment of duties (Netherlands, Germany, Japan, India);
- Tax relief for enterprises operating in the innovation sphere, including exemption from taxation of RADW expenses, preferential taxation of educational institutions and research institutes (USA, Great Britain, India, China, Japan);
- Government programs to reduce risks and reimburse risk losses (USA, Japan);
- Establishment of a network of science parks, business incubators and zones of technological development (in all developed and developing countries);
- Formation of powerful state organizations (corporations, agencies) that provide comprehensive scientific, technical, financial and industrial support for innovative small enterprises (USA, China, India, India);
- Information-specific specialized sites for advanced technologies and innovative developments, enabling interested enterprises to quickly find the necessary technical solutions and partnerships.

In our view, the powerful factor of the stimulating economic and innovative developing of the many developed countries were formation of the clusters, including the most efficient and connected enterprises of the various sizes, leading group companies the first places and provide the competitive place on the sectorial, national and the world markets. The cluster approach has become actively used to formulate a common industrial policy in developing programs for the regional development and incentive-based incentive schemes. The experience of the advanced and developing countries has shown that a cluster approach serves as a basis for the rational and effective interaction of a particular sector, the state, research and higher educational institutions, in the innovative process.

Recognizing the need to increase economic potential, governments of developed and dynamically developing countries are investing heavily in RADW. Thus, according to the ranking of the countries of the world on the level of expenditures on RADW/ Research and Development Expenditure, which is carried out by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2017), Israel spends 4.3% of GDP per annum, South Korea 4.2%, Japan respectively 3.3%, USA — 2.8%, China — 2.1%. At the same time as the Republic of Uzbekistan spends on these purposes the order of 0.1% of GDP. A sufficiently low level of financing of innovative activity in our country threatens to lag behind in the scientific and technical sphere and, as a consequence, in social and economic development. Such a situation is, first of all, caused by the lack of state scientific and technical policy, confirmed by practical action at all levels of legislative and executive authority. In addition, in Uzbekistan, until now, there has not been a competitive market for free capital, which has been interested in venture capital investments in small, innovative enterprises. We believe that for the development of the venture financing prevents undeveloped legal framework of the different aspects of the innovative sphere. Many developers badly present the entire process of the venture financing of the innovative activities from the initial stages to the implementation of the commercialization of its results in a market economy. This is due to the existing problems of the legal nature and taxation, as well as the lack of the required number of the experienced managers to manage new venture capital companies. Efforts to stimulate innovative activities should be focused on eliminating the main reasons for the lack of interest in the state and business in long-term, innovative projects.

4. Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be noted that the creation of an effective national infrastructure to support innovation is one of the most important conditions for the further scientific, technical, and economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and will also create truly favorable conditions for innovation in the context of the formation of a global digital economy.

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