THE SCIENCE- THE MOST IMPORTANT RESOURCE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STATE DEVELOPMENT

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Annotation: *This article discussesdevelopment prospects science - as the most important resource for the economic and social development of each state, guaranteeing citizens a decent standard of living, democratic organization of society, high standards of culture. Wherescience, technology and innovation are designed to stimulate the pursuit of more equitable and sustainable development.*

Keywords: *science, resource, innovation, innovation, strategy, innovative development.*

INTRODUCTION

Over the past few years, Uzbekistan has made significant strides forward in the development of scientific and innovative activities. The main driving forces of this process are the strategic vision and political support at the highest level. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan noted, “No territory or network can be developed without modern science and knowledge. This is evidenced by the fact that more than 50 percent of the gross domestic product in developed countries is generated by the “knowledge economy”, i.e. innovation and highly skilled workforce.”(2) In this regard, in order to accelerate the development of the country based on modern achievements of world science, innovative ideas, developments and technologies, as well as the consistent implementation of the tasks defined by the Action Strategy, Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2021”. The document also approved the "Roadmap" for the implementation of the strategy and targets for the innovative development of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030. The main goal of the Strategy for Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2021 is the development of human capital as the main factor determining the level of the country's competitiveness on the world stage and its innovative progress.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In accordance with the international standard for science and innovation - the Frascatti Guide - innovation is defined as "... the end result of innovation, embodied in the form of a new or improved product introduced on the market, a new or improved technological process used in practice, or in a new approach to social services.(2)Practice shows that, in fact, "innovation" and "innovation" are synonymous and are used on an equal footing to refer to the corresponding processes and phenomena. A slightly different meaning is attached to the concept of "innovation". Interpreting innovation as the result of a creative process, most authors use the concepts of “innovation” and “innovation” as synonyms for this term, while representatives of scientific thought who understand innovation as a change do not adhere to such an opinion, but, synonymizing the terms “innovation” and "innovation", innovation is considered the result of the first two, presented as a specific result of creative activity. (4) This position seems to be the most rational, allowing to specify the main categories of innovation theory.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The state has set an ambitious goal - to enter the 50 leading countries of the world according to the Global Innovation Index by 2030. The basis for the implementation of this task is the adaptation of the sphere of science to modern economic conditions, which in turn should lead to fundamental changes in the structural, organizational, personnel and financial support for its development, regulated by a solid regulatory legal framework.

The Strategy for Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2021 outlined the development of human capital as the main factor determining the level of the country's competitiveness on the world stage and its innovative progress as the main goal. As part of our work in 2021, we were able to significantly improve the quality and coverage of education, ensure an increase in public and private investment in innovation, research, development and technological work. They also widely attracted investments in the implementation of scientific and innovative projects, arranged for financial, economic and technical expertise of projects, identified the needs of the real sector of the economy and industrial sectors in scientific developments and innovations, worked on strengthening the integration of science and production based on the development of sectoral scientific research. A separate priority area was the creation of the necessary conditions for the commercialization and introduction of new developments into production and the implementation of start-up projects.

International cooperation has always been and remains among the priority areas of our activity. After all, it serves as an important element of success in education and science. So, by now, interaction has been established with such authoritative international structures as the World Bank, the Islamic Development Bank, the UN, UNESCO, and others. Today there are 32 active projects supported by the WB in the country. Their total cost is more than 4.6 billion dollars. In addition, 12 more initiatives worth over $1.7 billion are under development.(6) All of them contribute to the implementation of important economic reforms in the country.

Since the development of innovation and scientific research has become a more relevant topic against the backdrop of a new wave of digitalization and automation of various processes in the public and private sectors, the World Bank approved funding for the project “Modernization of the National Innovation System in Uzbekistan”, the executor of which is the Ministry of Innovation Development. It is aimed at introducing new tools for the commercialization of developments in Uzbekistan.

Another important milestone in the development of international relations of Uzbekistan in the field of science and education was the beginning of cooperation with UNESCO, which assists the member states of the organization in investing in science, technology and innovation, as well as in developing national science policies and reforming their scientific systems.

Work has been established to conduct research at the world level and develop international relations. Thus, in order to improve the efficiency of the ministry and introduce advanced foreign experience, highly qualified specialists from the USA, Germany, Kazakhstan and Austria were attracted to the ministry as consultants. Today, there are intergovernmental and international agreements with China, Russia, India, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and the CIS member countries, as well as with Great Britain, Hungary, Germany, South Korea, the USA, Turkey, and Japan. In general, more than 94.6 billion soums were allocated to support 117 international research projects in

cooperation with these countries. They cover areas such as artificial intelligence and genetic engineering, agriculture and technology.(6)

In order to support talented young people engaged in scientific activities in the regions, to involve them in science, to form prestigious scientific schools, to increase scientific potential, to finance scientific and start-up projects, the Academic Mobility and Future Scientist competitions were announced with a prize fund of 50 billion soums. A permanent republican competition "Third Renaissance - through the eyes of youth" was also organized. At the final stage, the winner of each direction received 50 million soums for the implementation of the proposed initiatives.

The implementation of the scientific and creative potential of the members of the Academy of Youth is fully supported. Thus, four platforms have been created: "Idea Generators", "Startups", "Business Representatives", "Future Academicians". During the existence of the academy, six major competitions worth 35 billion soums were organized, 115 projects were implemented, after which 567 jobs were created. (6)In this regard, in 2021, 100 industrial parks, small industrial zones, regional clusters and logistics centers were organized in 84 districts and cities to increase the industrial potential of the republic.

One of the achievements of recent years that should be highlighted is the approval of the Strategy for the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a "green" economy for the period 2019-2030. Despite this, the scale of innovation activity in Uzbekistan does not yet correspond to the level required for an innovative model of the economy.

The problem of development of innovative activity of business structures is especially important for the Republic of Uzbekistan, as this is one of the main prerequisites for the rise of the regional economy and its transfer to an innovative model. Small businesses and the Republic of Uzbekistan can play a special role in accelerating the necessary transformations. However, increasing their innovative activity is complicated by a number of difficulties and problems unresolved at the previous stages.

The main existing problems, obstacles and bottlenecks that hinder innovative development in our country are:

There is an acute shortage of qualified labor force, the quality and coverage of higher education leave much to be desired. The scientific potential of each country is determined by the number of scientists. According to 2018 statistics, we have 476 scientists per 1 million people. The global average is 1478. Israel has 8342, the Republic of Korea has 7498, the US has 4245, and Russia has 2822.(6)

The material and technical base of research and higher educational institutions is physically and morally obsolete. To address this problem, $2.95 million was allocated to purchase 40 types of state-of-the-art equipment for scientific laboratories of scientific research institutions and institutions of higher education.(6)

Funding for R&D remains at an extremely low level - only 0.2% of GDP. Because of this, R&D cannot become a driver of innovation and economic growth.

ICT is underdeveloped – speed and access to the Internet remain at a very low level.

The business environment also remains challenging, despite progress in recent years.

The system of protection and protection of intellectual property rights also leaves much to be desired.

An important problem is also the excessive monopolization of economic sectors, excessive interference in the economic activities of enterprises, industries, both through direct management and through protective measures that do not stimulate real competition and innovation. Limited competition undermines incentives for private investment and innovation. (5)

Conclusion

The current fast-paced time requires the development of any field based on innovative ideas and technologies, the widespread use of the achievements of world science. This is the main criterion for the consistent, stable development of all spheres of the life of the country and society, the formation of a worthy future state. To form a competitive economy, we need young people with deep knowledge and great potential. For each of us, the desire to master modern sciences, mastery of high culture and knowledge should become a vital necessity.

Taking into account advanced technological trends, it is necessary to improve university sciences and establish links with academic institutions. Modernization of the technological base of university sciences is required.

The experience of developed countries should be studied. Involve more young people in the scientific field.

Strengthen the scientific potential of universities and research institutions and use it effectively in the further innovative development of the country

Science is the most important resource for the economic and social development of each state, which guarantees its citizens a decent standard of living, democratic organization of society, and high standards of culture. Science, technology and innovation are designed to drive our desire for more equitable and sustainable development. And the transformations carried out in this direction in Uzbekistan are of a complex nature.

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