DEMAND FOR AN INNOVATIVE TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT

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Annotation: *This article discusses the issues of demand for an innovative type of development of countries at the present stage. Where science, technology and innovation are designed to stimulate the pursuit of more equitable and sustainable development and contribute to the growth of the welfare of society by improving the quality of life and the level of security, reducing negative environmental consequences.*

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

INTRODUCTION

Today, at the heart of the development of any economy is the active use of innovation in the processes of production, distribution and consumption in order to create new customer value, improve financial results and increase productivity. Innovation also contributes to the growth of the welfare of society by improving the quality of life and safety, reducing negative environmental impacts. Joining the ranks of innovatively developed countries involves a series of reforms. These are the growth of investment in human capital, the development of science and technology, the rule of law and the protection of private property, integration into the world economy and the growth of industrialization. The fact that Uzbekistan ranked 93rd in the GII in 2020, up 29 points from its previous position, is a solid first step towards a big goal.

LITERATURE REVIEW

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". 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.(3)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 return of our republic to the Global Innovation Index is the first result of the reforms launched in New Uzbekistan and the first step towards achieving the desired goals. The Global Innovation Index (GII) is a global survey that assesses the level of innovation development. This rating methodology was developed by the French international business school INSEAD. The GII consists of 82 variables that describe the innovative development of countries with different levels of

economic development. Therefore, this index is calculated based on the average of the two groups. The first includes available resources and conditions for the introduction of innovations - institutions, human capital and research, infrastructure, the level of development of the domestic market and business. In the second - the practical results of innovation - the development of technology and the knowledge economy,

The 2020 GII study showed a sharp decline in innovation funding in the context of the global pandemic. As every crisis brings new creative opportunities, the GII 2020 analysis showed that during the pandemic, the level of international cooperation in the field of innovation has increased, accelerating the creation and implementation of innovation in a number of areas, such as health, telecommunications, education and mobility. Another important aspect of the GII 2020 rankings is that advanced economies (Switzerland, Sweden and the United States) lead in innovation, and although the level of innovation depends on GDP and their focus on innovation, in fact, innovation is shifting to Asian countries.

In particular, the fact that China has been ranked 14th for many years, while Singapore (8th) and Korea (10th) are in the top ten is a clear indication of this. According to the GII 2020 rankings, 25 countries, including 8 African countries, have achieved very good results in terms of economic development. This shows that innovation is rapidly developing on the African continent and increasing attention to it. GII 2020 also ranked 100 countries in the world where scientific clusters are developed, with Tokyo-Yokohama, Shenzhen-Hong Kong-Guangzhou, Seoul, Beijing, San Jose, San Francisco being the most developed. The fact that 42 percent of the world's innovation clusters are located in the United States and China clearly showed that these countries have the potential for innovation.(6)

What is the place of Uzbekistan in the GII 2020 ranking Uzbekistan was last ranked 122nd out of 141 countries in the 2015 GII rankings. Then Russia was located on the 48th position, Kazakhstan - 82nd, Kyrgyzstan - 109th, Tajikistan - 114th. In the past five years, Uzbekistan has dropped out of the GII rankings.

It is known that one of the main tasks set in the Decree of the President "On approval of the Strategy for Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2021" is the country's entry into the top 50 countries in the Global Innovation Index by 2030. To include our country in the GII rating and systematically solve existing problems, on October 29-31, 2019, as part of the InnoWeek-2019 Week of Innovative Ideas, a round table was held on the topic “Improving the position of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Global Innovation Index” with the participation of WIPO management, representatives of Elsevier and other foreign organizations. Opinions were discussed on 18 international GII indicators, 5 surveys of the World Economic Forum and quantitative statistics on 57 indicators.

As a result, after a long break in the GII-2020 ranking, Uzbekistan is rated on 43 incoming and 22 outgoing indicators and ranked 93rd out of 131 countries. Switzerland took 1st place, Sweden - 2nd, USA - 3rd, Russia - 47th, Kazakhstan - 77th, Kyrgyzstan - 94th, Tajikistan - 109th. The return of Uzbekistan to the GII is 29 steps higher than five years ago and is the first result of reforms, in particular, the policy of transparency and openness, as well as positive changes in the innovation sphere.

In the ranking of the Global Innovation Index 2020, which consists of 80 indicators, Uzbekistan ranks 81st in the world in terms of innovation resources, that is, in terms of the cost sub-index, which is based on institutions (95th), human capital and research (77) , infrastructure (72), knowledge and technology efficiency (90).(6)

The Republic is among the top ten countries in the GII ranking in 2020 in the following sub-indicators: ease of starting a business - 8th, science and engineering graduates - 7th, and gross capital formation - 8th. At the same time, the country took 12-45th places in 8 important indicators. In addition, for the following indicators, Uzbekistan still ranks low: quality of legislation - 127th, rule of law - 124th, export of ICT services - 129th, gross expenditure on research and development financed from abroad - 96th position.(6)

It should be noted that the Global Innovation Index is an objective source reflecting the effectiveness of reforms in any country. This is an indicator of the capabilities and achievements of each country in innovative development, a comparative assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of the country in the core area, as well as a guide to assessing and improving national innovation indicators. Another important aspect of the high rating is the recognition of the high investment attractiveness of the country.

It is not a secret for anyone: when investors decide to invest in developing countries, of course, the country's position in one or another international rating is taken into account. An important role in this is played by the development of scientific research, the skills of local workers who can be involved in production, the ability to produce scientific products and the existing innovation infrastructure.

As mentioned above, the fact that Uzbekistan ranked 93rd in the GII in 2020, up 29 points from its previous position, is a solid first step towards a big goal. The following can be called guarantees that we can rise in the GII rankings in the coming years and, of course, enter the top 50 advanced countries by 2030.

PGII indicators and 2020 data show that Uzbekistan is among the top 50 countries in the world on 14 of the 80 indicators assessed this year. These are “Public Education Spending” (31st), “Student-Teacher Ratio, Secondary Education” (38th), “E-Government Services” (48th), “Ease of Protecting Minority Investors” (36th), “Patent Applications for origin” (45), “Improving labor productivity” (12) and “Export of cultural and creative services” (33).(5)

At performance sub-index, the indicator for 2020 remains at a low level, that is, at 118th place. This is due to the fact that the assessment of this indicator is based on an average value over 3 years. However, the figures for 2020 are based mainly on average data for 2016-2018. In addition, research funding in relation to GDP has increased by 0.2 percent in recent years. But in the GII rankings in 2020, it is fixed at 0.1 percent.(6)

In the future, the introduction of new data and taking into account innovative growth rates in 2019-2020 will open up great opportunities for Uzbekistan. In particular, education enrollment in Uzbekistan, the number of higher education institutions, measures to improve the quality of universities within the framework of the Concept for the Development of the Higher Education System by 2030, the number of researchers, opportunities for women in higher education, special attention to cluster policy in the country, ensuring the integration of preschool education , schools, higher education and natural sciences.

Who finances innovations in Uzbekistan. In the context of the coronavirus pandemic, working out the possibility of not reducing funding for innovation is a very important task for Uzbekistan with its developing economy. This is due to the fact that almost all innovative start-ups in the country have been created recently, and the work to upgrade the research infrastructure, as well as the innovation infrastructure, is in its infancy. Priority should be given to continued funding for innovation, ongoing work to create conditions and introduce new funding mechanisms.

First of all, over the past three years, the state, as the main reformer, has financed all steps towards innovative development. And during the pandemic, this process did not stop. Additional funds have been allocated for digitization, and cooperation between research institutes and relevant industries has been ensured. The emphasis on the development of small businesses, the main link in the introduction of innovations, and the allocation of special anti-crisis budget allocations during the pandemic prevented a reduction in innovation funding during the global crisis.

Full funding of research programs from the State budget and an increase in this indicator by at least 20 percent per year in the new period, the creation of the Fund for the Support of Innovative Development and Innovative Ideas under the Ministry of Innovation, funds to support talented youth, funds for the commercialization of developments in higher educational institutions have created a stable innovation financing system.

In the coming years, the state is expected to continue to be the main sponsor of innovation in Uzbekistan, ensuring that the share of funds allocated for research and development in GDP reaches 0.56 percent in 2021 and 0.8 percent in 2022.

However, according to the GII 2020 study, funding arrangements need to be diversified to prevent a sharp decline in national innovation allocation due to the impact of the global pandemic.(6)

As a solution, first of all, the volume of joint projects with foreign countries is expanding. Within the framework of international scientific cooperation, 38 joint research projects worth 9.6 billion soums are being implemented with Germany, Russia and Belarus. Competitions were held for joint projects with the Eurasian Community, Turkey, China and India. Such partnerships need to be expanded.(6)

To attract private sector funds for scientific activities, the practice of co-financing research projects with the private sector and industry organizations has been established, and an additional 30 billion soums of the private sector and industry enterprises have been attracted to the allocation of research programs. On the one hand, this is state investment in private enterprises, and on the other hand, it is an effective mechanism for accelerating the introduction of innovations. It is necessary to expand co-financing of the development of research and innovation in private enterprises.

findings

The need to increase investment inflows to the country within the framework of international cooperation. In order to expand the flow of investment by international organizations in research activities, 21 projects have been selected to attract international technical assistance and grants totaling $219 million. Targeted negotiations are underway with donor agencies.

Providing additional funding for research and innovation projects, an agreement was reached to attract concessional loans from the World Bank in the amount of $50 million to form a national innovation system in Uzbekistan.

The need to introduce venture financing and attract more financial resources of business entities to innovative projects. To this end, a Presidential Decree of November 24, 2019 was adopted and prospects for accelerating the creation of venture funds in the country were identified.

LITERATURE:

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