



SPECIFIC FEATURES OF THE INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Obidov Dilshod

Riga Technical University Economics 2 Year

Abstract

The innovative development of the national economy is one of the most important factors in ensuring economic growth and competitiveness in the modern era. The process of innovative development is a complex process aimed at increasing economic efficiency through the creation of new ideas, technologies, products and services, as well as improving existing production and management methods. This process is formed in accordance with the specific social, economic and cultural conditions of the national economy and is considered an integral part of the country's overall development strategy.

Keywords: Economy, innovative development, technologies, technological innovations, management system, innovative activity, benefits, grants.

Introduction

The national economy is one of the main elements that make up the economic system of the country, the development and stability of which is an important factor determining the economic potential of the state and the well-being of the population. The national economy includes all the economic activities that exist on the territory of the country, the processes of production, distribution, exchange and consumption. Through this system, the country effectively manages its resources, meets the needs of the population and promotes economic growth. The main task of the national economy is to increase the production and services produced in the country, create jobs, ensure economic stability and improve the well – being of the people. Therefore, the national economy stands at the heart of state policy and is formed on the basis of its development strategies and economic reforms. The effective activities of the national economy serve to integrate the



country with global markets, increase its competitiveness and achieve sustainable long-term progress.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The first distinctive feature of innovative development is its systemic character. Innovations are not only technological innovations, they also occur in management systems, production processes, the service sector and even in the social sphere. This provides the characteristics of multi-sectoral and multi-level of innovative activities in the national economy. Innovative processes create an inextricable connection between different sectors of the economy, which makes it possible to spread new knowledge and technologies faster and more efficiently. Therefore, innovative development is seen as a comprehensive system that covers all sectors of the economy. The second important feature is associated with the role of scientific and technical potential. Scientific research and design work serve as the main source of innovative development. Cooperation between higher education institutions, research institutes and industrial enterprises plays an important role in this process. The establishment of effective relations between science and production, the introduction of new technologies into production will help to increase the innovative potential of the national economy. Also, state innovation support policies, including providing financial aid, tax benefits, and grants, encourage innovative activities and accelerate the implementation of new projects.[1]

In the process of innovative development, human capital is of great importance, it is necessary to train qualified and creative personnel, constantly updating their knowledge. The improvement of the educational system on the basis of modern requirements, special attention to the training of scientific and technical personnel occupy an important place in the innovative development of the national economy. The development of human capital is important not only in the creation of new technologies, but also in their effective implementation. At the same time, it is necessary to develop a spirit of creativeness and entrepreneurship in innovative activities, since the creation of new ideas and a favorable environment for their implementation ensures the success of innovation. The role of market mechanisms in the innovative development of the national economy is also of



great importance. The formation of a competitive environment, the protection of intellectual property rights, the availability of demand for innovative products and services increase innovative activity. At the same time, the policy of regulation and support of innovative activities by the state serves as a means of complementing market mechanisms and ensuring their effective functioning. The development and introduction of innovations to meet market requirements is an important factor in increasing the competitiveness of the national economy.[2]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Another peculiarity of innovative development in the national economy is an active participation in the processes of global integration. Innovations often develop through international scientific and technical cooperation and exchange of experience. Therefore, in order to increase the innovative potential of the national economy, it is necessary to create a scientific and technological infrastructure corresponding to international standards, attract foreign investment and strengthen international cooperation in the implementation of innovative projects. This will help the national economy strengthen its position in the global market conditions.[3]

Environmental sustainability and social responsibility are also important in the process of innovative development. Compliance with the principles of Environmental Protection and rational use of Natural Resources in the introduction of new technologies ensures the long-term stability of the national economy. At the same time, the social impact of innovative processes, including the creation of jobs, increasing the standard of living of the population and ensuring social equality, should also be taken into account. Social responsibility ensures a stable and humane direction of innovative activities. It is also important to create a favorable environment for the innovative development of the national economy. This environment includes the necessary infrastructure, financial resources, mechanisms for protecting intellectual property to carry out research work, as well as the legal and economic conditions necessary for the implementation of innovative projects. The formation and development of an innovative environment determines the level of acceptance and implementation of new technologies of the national economy.[4]



The support of innovative activities is one of the important directions of state policy. In the modern world, innovation is of great importance as one of the main factors of economic development, competitiveness and national security. Therefore, states implement a wide range of measures to develop and support innovative processes. The state pays great attention to providing financial assistance in the first place in supporting innovative activities. Innovative projects often require large investments, especially in the process of creating startups and new technologies. Therefore, special funds, grants and subsidies established by the state serve as a source of financial support for researchers and producers. This support allows innovators to test their ideas, build prototypes and test it on the market. In addition, state-funded research institutes and universities have become the focus of innovative activities. Tax incentives and preferences also play an important role in promoting innovative activities. For enterprises operating in the innovation sector, the reduction of tax rates, the issuance of tax holidays or the provision of other benefits is an effective tool in attracting investments. This speeds up the process of creating and implementing new technologies. Changes in tax policy in this direction reduce the financial burden on innovative projects and make them easier to implement. Strengthening the system of protection of intellectual property rights is also one of the important tasks of the state. Innovators must have legal control over the technologies, products or services they create. By simplifying the processes of obtaining patents, registration of copyrights and their protection, the state encourages innovators to protect the results of their labor. This increases confidence in innovative activities and gives impetus to the creation of new ideas. The creation and development of innovative infrastructure is another important measure carried out by the state. Scientific and technical parks, incubation centers, technoparks and innovation clusters provide innovators with the conditions necessary to implement their ideas. In these places, startups and researchers will be able to test new technologies, organize production processes and adapt them to market requirements. The organization of such centers by the state serves to form an innovative ecosystem.[5]

Improving the education and training system is also one of the main factors of innovative development. For innovative activities, highly qualified specialists will be needed, so the state will update the education system on the basis of



modern requirements. By developing scientific and technical education, improving the skills of scientific personnel, supporting young researchers, personnel are trained in the innovative field. In these processes, close cooperation is established between higher educational institutions, scientific centers and industrial enterprises. The development of market mechanisms and the creation of a competitive environment is also one of the important areas of the state in supporting innovative activities. The state tries to increase demand for innovative products and services by regulating the market. At the same time, it creates favorable conditions for innovative activities by stimulating competition and preventing monopolies. This accelerates the introduction of new technologies and has a positive effect on economic growth.[6]

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the innovative development of the national economy is a multifaceted and complex process, which includes a systematic approach, scientific and technical potential, human capital, market mechanisms, international cooperation and environmental sustainability. Innovation is a key factor in improving the competitiveness of the national economy, creating new jobs, promoting economic growth and improving social welfare. Therefore, it is necessary to direct the activities of Public Policy and economic entities to support innovative processes, strengthen the connection between science and production, prepare qualified personnel and create favorable conditions for the introduction of innovations. This serves to ensure the long-term and sustainable development of the national economy.

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