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MANAGEMENT OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT SOCIO-ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses main directions of development of national economy in the basis of innovative transformation, determined the innovations, influencing on stable development of society, distinguished the analysis of models for innovative development of foreign countries.

KEYWORDS: *Innovation, National Economy, Innovative Development, State, Globalization, Transnational Corporations, New Technologies, Economic Growth, Knowledge Intensity of Production.*

INTRODUCTION

One of the key prerequisites for the development and transition of any country to an innovative development path is to increase the competitiveness of national economies through modernization, technical re-equipment of production, and the rise of knowledge-intensive industries. Innovation has actually become the main driver of economic growth, which has led to increased international competition in this area and prompted many countries to increase spending on R&D, new technologies and the promotion of innovative products to ensure leadership in the emerging global economy.

In today's harsh competitive environment, innovation and investment are closely related structural elements of the market, therefore, the investment strategy that an enterprise carries out will be connected in a certain way with innovative activity. It is necessary to single out innovations that have an ambiguous effect on the sustainable development of society.They can be conditionally divided into the following types: technological innovations, on the basis of which a new product or technology is created; marketing innovations driven by changes in the way products are promoted on the market; organizational innovations caused by the introduction of new organizational and managerial structures; financial innovations related to the use of new financial instruments; social innovations, namely methods for achieving social results in accordance with the goals of society for the fuller use of human capital [2].

The vector of economic development of Uzbekistan, determined by the Decrees of the First President of the Republic "On measures to improve the coordination and management of the development of science and technology" (08.07.2006), "On additional measures to stimulate the introduction of innovative projects and technologies into production" (07.15.2008 .), "The

concept of innovative development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2013-2020" consider a transition to an innovative economy or to a knowledge economy. Uzbekistan has rich intellectual, industrial and resource potential [3].

The country has implemented a unique National Program for the Training of Personnel, there is a developed sector of academic and university science, which ensures the implementation of fundamental and applied research, innovative projects. The sector of information and communication technologies is dynamically developing. A program of large-scale modernization, technical and technological renovation of industrial production, equipping them with the most modern equipment based on the implementation of an active investment policy, as well as the accelerated introduction of modern scientific achievements in industries has been adopted and is in effect. , innovative science-intensive technologies [4].

An analysis of global development trends shows that in solving the entire spectrum of strategically important problems of various countries in the 21st century, a key role is also assigned to innovations, innovation activities and the knowledge-based economy or innovation economy. In the developed countries of the world, 75% of GDP growth is due to innovations.

The effectiveness of innovations in these countries is based on the presence of a system-forming mechanism, called by K. Freeman in his work on modeling technology policy in Japan, the "National Innovation System" (NIS), which is a set of institutions related to the private and public sectors, which individually and in interaction with each other determine the development and dissemination of new technologies within a particular state.

In this regard, it is interesting to analyze the models of innovative development in various countries.

Models of innovative development. Depending on the adopted model of economic development, which is determined by many different factors, it is possible to single out countries (Japan, Singapore, Malaysia, the Republic of Korea, etc.) in which the simulation model is implemented (the model of "catching up development"), and countries (USA, Great Britain, France, Germany, etc.) in which an innovative scenario of economic development is being implemented and a model of a complete innovation cycle is being implemented - from the formation of an innovative idea to mass production of a finished product. As a rule, this model includes all components of the structure of the innovation system: fundamental and applied science, research and development (R&D), prototype production and mass production, as well as various types of expertise structures, financing and reproduction of personnel.

US National Innovation System. The basis of the US national innovation system is about 150 first-class universities, a significant part of which ranks first in world rankings.

But even among this collection of brilliant institutions of higher learning stand out: Harvard University, Yale University, Columbia University, Berkeley University, Stanford University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a number of other equally brilliant universities, numbering about twenty.

Nevertheless, in no case should we discount the universities of the states, which, perhaps, do not have such a brilliant reputation and such a number of Nobel laureates among their professors, but, nevertheless, are very large in size and give a very significant contribution to scientific

development, such as the University of Minnesota (one of the largest universities in the United States), the University of Wisconsin, etc. It is in the US universities that the bulk of research in the field of fundamental science, a significant part of applied researchare concentrated.

US universities are extremely wealthy public institutions with vast land holdings (which is actually the basis of their comfortable existence at the expense of rent), very significant financial funds, constantly replenished by wealthy graduates who do not lose ties with their native university. university. Even though private universities, unlike state universities, charge quite a lot of money for tuition, it is not tuition fees that are the basis of the existence of these gigantic centers of science.

University researchers, of course, receive grants from both the US government and various foundations, but the size of the grants is also not a decisive contribution to the research activities of the university. In the United States, university rankings are regularly conducted, ranking them in order of importance, in addition, rankings are carried out among single-profile faculties of various universities. So, say, Syracuse University, which at the beginning of the 21st century occupied a common place somewhere in the third ten, had the best school of public administration in the United States [5].

These rankings are extremely important in attracting students, and universities go to great lengths to attract the best professors and use the latest teaching methods. In addition to universities, in the United States, Institutes of Higher Studies are engaged in fundamental research activities.

There are few of them, these are institutes in Princeton, in Los Angeles, Santa Fe, and in a small number of places, the main task of which is to train highly qualified personnel, after defending doctoral degrees, by organizing cooperation between trainees in these institutes , specially selected talented researchers with the stars of world science, working in these institutes on a permanent basis, or invited for a few months.

So, Einstein and von Neumann were employees of the Princeton Institute for Higher Research, Murray Gell-Mann, the author of the theory of quarks, is a permanent employee of the institute in Santa Fe, such examples can naturally be significantly multiplied. The next feature of the US national innovation system is the National Laboratories. in fact, huge institutes with thousands of employees engaged in any one extremely important area of applied science.

So, the Los Alamos laboratory was the place where the atomic bomb was created. In addition, in the United States there is a huge number of private research corporations, of which, perhaps, the most famous is the Rand Corneation. These, as they are called, "thinking tanks" serve the interests of American government departments, as well as private companies, doing both basic and applied research on a commercial basis.

The transfer of technology in the United States is carried out mainly either from universities to industry with the help of venture capital companies, which have already been mentioned above, or by creating the largest research divisions within the companies themselves, almost all the most famous companies have such divisions. And R&D units such as the Bell Telephone Company Laboratories are among the best in the world in their field. It is this laboratory that has made the greatest progress in the creation of information theory and the development of the latest means of communication.

Innovative systems of small developed European countries. The main feature of the innovation systems of small highly developed European countries is the exceptionally high level of fundamental science, financed mainly by the state. Countries such as Sweden, the Netherlands, Denmark, Switzerland, Finland have world-famous universities, carefully choosing the areas of research that these universities are really capable of taking to the world level.

In Sweden, these are mathematics and classical studies in Uppsala and Lund, economics in Uppsala and the Stockholm School of Economics, computer research in Linkoping, biological and medical research in the Karolingian Institute, new technologies and urban planning problems in the Royal the Institute of Technology in Stockholm. In the Netherlands it is physics; law, economics, classical studies and oriental studies in Leiden, economics and the problem of energy in Groningin; administration and history of science - at the University of Amsterdam.

In Sweden and the Netherlands, the national academies of sciences play an important role. This role is especially noticeable in Sweden, where the Academy performs, in fact, an exceptionally important international role, assigning Nobel Prizes in science through the Nobel Committee, and thereby not only directly influencing the formation of world fundamental science, but maintaining the very high prestige of Swedish science. In both countries, the Institutes of Higher Studies play a significant role - in Sweden in Uppsala, in the Netherlands - in Wassenaar.

The high level of fundamental science makes it possible to maintain a very high level of teaching at leading universities. Applied research in Sweden and the Netherlands is provided mainly through grants and joint projects with large transnational corporations - Shall and Fillips in the Netherlands, Volvo, Eriksson - in Sweden. But both small and medium businesses take an active part in financing research and development.

Regional projects in the field of high technologies are also of great importance, using as a model the Silicon Valley in the USA - the Energy Valley in Groningen (Netherlands), the main purpose of which is the development of energy-saving technologies and alternative hydrocarbon fuels. In Sweden, in Linkoping, research, technology parks, venture enterprises in the field of computer technology and telecommunications are concentrated in the same way.

National innovation systems of East Asia. The model of "catch-up development" differs significantly from the Euro-Atlantic model of innovative development and is represented mainly by the countries of East Asia: Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong, China. In the East Asian innovation cycle, as a rule, there is no component of fundamental and even partially applied science.

These innovative models, as a rule, are focused on the export of high-tech products, while borrowing the technologies themselves from innovating countries. The most striking example of this model of innovative development is Japan. Alternative model of innovative development. Another model of innovative development has found application in countries that do not have significant potential in the field of fundamental and applied science, countries where agriculture still plays a significant role in the economy, and are not distinguished by rich reserves of raw materials, processing technology or sale of which could to become the basis of national competitiveness, etc.

As a result, in the innovation cycle of these countries there is no block of fundamental and applied science, and there is practically no high-tech cycle. As a rule, the innovation policy of

such countries is focused on borrowing and distribution, and not on the creation of new technologies; on the development of education in the field of economics, management, sociology and labor psychology, in training personnel for the financial and banking sectors; in the development of fragments of light industry, creative industry and recreation.Much attention is also paid to the development of management for local representative offices of large transnational corporations, international banks, international political structures, etc. Examples of such a model of innovative development include the national innovation systems of Thailand, Turkey, Portugal, Chile and Jordan [6]

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