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INNOVATION MANAGEMENT AS A FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEKISTAN'S ECONOMY

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Formulation of the problem. This article examines the role of investment and innovation in ensuring stable macroeconomic growth and the main directions of the state investment strategy of Uzbekistan. *The purpose of the study* is to analyze investments and innovations as a factor in the development of sectors of the economy of Uzbekistan. The study used the *methodology* of logical, historical, statistical and comparative analysis, methods of expert assessments, economic modeling, a method for assessing the reliability of qualitative and quantitative statistical indicators. *The main hypothesis of the study* was the assumption that without innovation, capital investments may be ineffective and even harmful, prolonging the future production of uncompetitive products. *Presentation of the main material.* The national aspect of sustainable development for the Republic of Uzbekistan is determined, first of all, by its formation as a sovereign state, the need for the fastest way out of socio-economic difficulties and environmental tension, raising the standard of living of the population, entering the world community, maintaining good-neighborly relations with other countries of the world and mutually beneficial cooperation. *The practical significance of the work* lies in the application by the executive authorities of the research results when drawing up medium-term and long-term programs for the socio-economic development of Uzbekistan. *Conclusions and prospects for further research.* The main directions of the state investment strategy can be formulated as follows: pursuing a targeted policy to deepen structural reforms; comprehensive support of priority industries in order to ensure the high competitiveness of domestic products in the domestic and world markets.

Key words:

innovation, innovative renewal, innovative function, investment and innovative resources, economic modernization.

УПРАВЛІННЯ ІННОВАЦІЯМИ ЯК ФАКТОР РОЗВИТКУ ГАЛУЗЕЙ ЕКОНОМІКИ УЗБЕКІСТАНУ

Постановка проблеми. У цій статті розглянемо ролі інвестицій і інновацій в забезпечення стабільного макроекономічного зростання і основні напрями державної інвестиційної стратегії Узбекистану. *Мета дослідження* – проведення аналізу інвестицій і інновацій як фактор розвитку галузей економіки Узбекистану. У дослідженні використовувалися *методологія* логічного, історичного, статистичного і порівняльного аналізу, методи експертних оцінок, економічного моделювання, методу оцінки достовірності якісних і кількісних статистичних показників. *Основною гіпотезою дослідження* стало припущення, що без інновацій капітальні вкладення можуть виявитися неефективними і навіть шкідливими, продовжуючи майбутнє виробництво неконкурентоспроможних продуктів. *Виклад основного матеріалу.* Національний аспект сталого розви-

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тку для Республіки Узбекистан визначається, перш за все, становленням її як суверенної держави, необхідністю якнайшвидшого виходу з соціально-економічних труднощів і екологічної напруженості, підвищенням рівня життя населення, входженням до світового співтовариства, збереженням добросусідських відносин з іншими країнами світу і взаємовигідною співпрацею. *Практична значимість* роботи полягає в застосуванні органами виконавчої влади результатів дослідження при складанні середньострокових і довгострокових програм соціально-економічного розвитку Узбекистану. *Висновки і перспективи подальших досліджень*. Основні напрямки державної інвестиційної стратегії можна сформулювати наступним чином: проведення цілеспрямованої політики щодо поглиблення структурних перетворень; всебічна підтримка пріоритетних галузей з метою забезпечення високої конкурентоспроможності вітчизняної продукції на внутрішньому і світовому ринку.

Ключові слова:

інновація, інноваційне оновлення, інноваційна функція, інвестиційно-інноваційні ресурси, модернізація економіки.

УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ИННОВАЦИЯМИ КАК ФАКТОР РАЗВИТИЯ ОТРАСЛЕЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАНА

Постановка проблемы. В настоящей статье рассмотрены роли инвестиций и инноваций в обеспечение стабильного макроэкономического роста и основные направления государственной инвестиционной стратегии Узбекистана. *Цель исследования* – проведение анализа инвестиций и инноваций как фактор развития отраслей экономики Узбекистана. В исследовании использовались *методология* логического, исторического, статистического и сравнительного анализа, методы экспертных оценок, экономического моделирования, метода оценки достоверности качественных и количественных статистических показателей. *Основной гипотезой исследования* стало предположение, что без инноваций капитальные вложения могут оказаться неэффективными и даже вредными, продлевая будущее производство неконкурентоспособных продуктов. *Изложение основного материала.* Национальный аспект устойчивого развития для Республики Узбекистан определяется, прежде всего, становлением ее как суверенного государства, необходимостью быстрее выхода из социально-экономических трудностей и экологической напряженности, повышением уровня жизни населения, входжением в мировое сообщество, сохранением добрососедских отношений с другими странами мира и взаимовыгодным сотрудничеством. *Практическая значимость работы* заключается в применении органами исполнительной власти результатов исследования при составлении среднесрочных и долгосрочных программ социально-экономического развития Узбекистана. *Выводы и перспективы дальнейших исследований.* Основные направления государственной инвестиционной стратегии можно сформулировать следующим образом: проведение целенаправленной политики по углублению структурных преобразований; всемерная поддержка приоритетных отраслей с целью обеспечения высокой конкурентоспособности отечественной продукции на внутреннем и мировом рынке.

Ключевые слова:

инновация, инновационное обновление, инновационная функция, инвестиционно-инновационные ресурсы, модернизация экономики.

Problem statement. The formation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the integration of its economy into the world community is taking place in difficult conditions. The republic is overcoming the difficulties of the transition period and is looking for effective models of the future, taking into account global and regional directions, the most important of which is the desire to follow the path of sustainable development.

The national aspect of sustainable development for the Republic of Uzbekistan is determined, first of all, by its formation as a sovereign state, the need for the fastest way out of socio-economic difficulties and environmental tension, raising the standard of living of the population, entering the world community, maintaining good-neighborly relations with other countries of the world and mutually beneficial cooperation.

Analysis of recent research and publications. At present, the implemented state scientific and technical policy is aimed at concentrating the efforts available to the scientific and technical potential of the republic to solve the socio-economic problems of Uzbekistan in the context of a gradual transition to a socially oriented market economy [1].

Effective and high-quality functioning of the economic sectors plays an important role in creating conditions for sustainable growth of the national economy, as well as the social development of the country.

The purpose of the article is analysis of investments and innovations as a factor in the development of sectors of the economy of Uzbekistan.

Presentation of the main material. The current state of the economy is characterized by significant wear and tear of fixed assets. To replace worn-out fixed assets, expand production or release new goods or services, investments in fixed assets are required. But at the same time, the most important function of investments in fixed assets should be innovative: with their help, an innovative renewal of fixed assets is carried out on the basis of the use of scientific and technological achievements for the production of new or improved competitive products, new or modified efficient technologies. Without innovation, capital investments can be ineffective and even harmful, prolonging the future production of uncompetitive products. Moreover, without innovations, investments are often impossible, since replaceable obsolete equipment is no longer produced and cannot be found on the market. Therefore, the main source of innovations, including radical ones, are investments in fixed assets.

The innovative function of investment is not limited to replacing outdated funds with new ones at the same enterprise and for the production of the same products (goods or services). With the help of investments, inter-product (mainly within the enterprise) and intersectoral redistribution of depreciation, profits and borrowed funds is carried out for the implementation of innovations. Moreover, with the development of micro-innovations and improving innovations, such a redistribution is carried out to a minimum extent. With

the development and dissemination of basic innovations, new generations of technology (technologies) and technological structures, the inter-industry and inter-product redistribution of investment and innovative resources is carried out on a large scale.

As the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A. Karimov: «Our important priority, calculated for the long term and decisive for the growth of potential, the power of the country and the competitiveness of the economy, is the implementation of an active investment policy for the implementation of strategically significant projects aimed at modernization, technical and technological renewal. -the basic industries, the development of a powerful modern network of transport and infrastructure communications» 2].

To ensure sustainable growth rates of the economy of Uzbekistan and its modernization is carried out by deep structural changes in the economy of the republic. It is necessary to transfer to an innovative way of development and the rate of growth of investments in fixed assets. The implementation of innovation policy in the republic is closely related to a change in the structure of the leading sectors of the economy, which carries scientific and technological progress and ensures large-scale qualitative changes in the economy.

The increasing role of investments in ensuring stable macroeconomic growth directly depends on the technological structure of investments. This is due to the fact that a relatively high level of construction and installation work in the technological structure of investments will lead to the emergence of new production facilities, and the high level of costs for equipment, tools, inventory in the technological structure of investments allows the technical and technological re-equipment of enterprises. ...

Foreign investments are of great economic interest for the development of the innovation process, the attraction of which can be facilitated by the provision of a relatively cheap but qualified labor force and a stable sales market in Uzbekistan. But for this it is necessary to strengthen the real guarantees of the safety and return of foreign loans and investments, which will be provided by domestic insurance organizations in the domestic market





of the republic. As a material security for foreign loans and investments, it is apparently advisable to use republican holdings in foreign banks, as well as invest foreign currency in joint production abroad [3]

Consequently, the implementation of market reforms in Uzbekistan, including the deepening of privatization processes, the achievement of macroeconomic stabilization and the provision of sustainable economic growth, fundamental structural transformations in the national economic complex are inextricably linked with the pursuit of an active investment policy.

Foreign investment can play a very important role in these processes. It is this circumstance that is of particular interest to us. Foreign investment is one of the main factors contributing to the accelerated economic development of the country. Even such highly developed countries as the USA, Germany, France, Japan, Great Britain, etc. consider the constant attraction of foreign capital as a necessary means of increasing their economic potential, improving the welfare of citizens. The intensifying influence of foreign investments is clearly proved by the experience of countries that are in a state of rapid economic development - China, South Korea, Sinhapur, Malaysia and other East Asian countries. Their governments have created a favorable climate, and the results have been quick to show [4].

Let us dwell on what the most important tasks facing the economy of our republic can be solved with the help of foreign investments.

Attracting additional investment capital. The capital market in the republic is just beginning to develop, so it cannot provide the required amount of capital for large projects. In addition, it is difficult to access the hard currency required to purchase goods that are not available on the local market. Foreign investments can solve both of these problems at once, because they are a source of external capital. A foreign investor is not constrained by the relative, underdeveloped local markets, capital, or the country's ability to generate foreign cash flows by exporting goods.

Access to advanced technology. Many enterprises of the republic use outdated equipment and technologies, which

significantly reduces labor productivity and leads to the production of goods of lower quality. This affects their competitiveness and reduces the ability to earn hard currency. Foreign investments make it possible to solve this problem, because investment goods embody advanced technology, and businesses can use new technologies. The alternative of buying the rights to use the technology requires the cost of expensive foreign exchange. Innovative processes make it possible to dramatically increase labor productivity at the enterprises of the republic and will stimulate investment in them.

Access to advanced management practices. Foreign investors bring with them advanced proven management practices and provide opportunities to learn and use them. This transfer of experience is especially important in the context of the creation of a joint venture, the privatization of local enterprises by foreign investors. Both parties are in the game - the foreign firm - the investor implements local knowledge and contacts, and local businesses will take advantage of the proposed methods to increase productivity and improve product quality.

Improving access to the global market. Foreign investors will help to provide access to distributed channels and gain experience in selling goods on the world market, which will help develop the export capabilities of the republic and create a reliable source of foreign exchange.

Accelerating privatization. One of the necessary conditions for the transition to the market, for the successful implementation of the privatization of the pooling of capital. Thanks to the ability to analyze the economic opportunities of the enterprise, foreign investors will provide assistance that will accelerate access to external sources of funds and will serve as the basis for the formation of capital if assets are initially sold and if investments are required to reorganize production, change its structure. The participation of foreign investors can increase the efficiency of the process by realizing the opportunities of new privatized enterprises.

Relationship between investments and innovations as factors of the country's socio-economic development. Investments and

innovations are quite closely related structural elements of the market, therefore, any investment tactics that an enterprise carries out will be in a certain way related to innovation.

Conclusions and prospects for further research. Thus, a set of measures will be implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan aimed at further increasing the competitiveness of the national economy. In accordance with this, the main directions of the state investment strategy can be formulated as follows:

- pursuing a targeted policy to deepen structural transformations;
- comprehensive support of priority industries in order to ensure the high competitiveness of domestic products in the domestic and world markets and increase the country's export potential;
- implementation of state financing of priority investment projects on a competitive basis;
- development of industrial and social infrastructure;
- improving conditions for enhancing investment and innovation activities of both domestic and foreign investors.

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