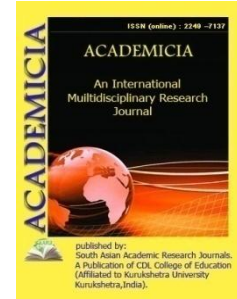




**ACADEMICIA**  
**An International**  
**Multidisciplinary**  
**Research Journal**  
 (Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed Journal)



**DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2021.02202.3**

## FORMATION OF A MECHANISM OF STATE SUPPORT FOR INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT IN THE SERVICE INDUSTRIES

**Ruzieva Nigina Bakhtiyorovna\***

\*PhD- doctoral student,  
 Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service  
 UZBEKISTAN

### ABSTRACT

*The article discusses issues related to innovative development in the service industries, as well as the formation of a mechanism for state support. It also provides definitions and opinions of scientists, through which the formation of a mechanism of state support for innovative development in the service sectors is determined.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Economy, State, Service Sector, Innovation, Mechanism, Reforms, Competition, Development.*

### INTRODUCTORY PART

An important factor in the growth of the competitiveness of any country is its gradual transition to an innovative path of development. According to authoritative experts, "in solving the entire spectrum of strategically important problems of various countries in the 21st century, a key role is assigned to innovations, innovative activities and a knowledge-based economy or an innovative economy." Indeed, world experience shows that the transition to the path of sustainable development of such highly developed countries as the United States and Japan, a number of countries of the European Union and Southeast Asia, was achieved mainly through the expansion of innovation processes in the real sector of the economy.

The main factor in the effectiveness of innovation is the presence of an economic mechanism called by K. Freeman "national innovation system". It is precisely at its formation that in recent decades the activities of the governments of a number of states intending to achieve significant success in world markets in the face of tougher competition have been aimed.

Main part. In Uzbekistan, innovation activities are supported by the state. This is done through the regulatory system, government and departmental funds, large projects and investment

programs, taxation, and other instruments. After independence, one of the first normative documents in this area are the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On state support of science and the development of innovative activities" dated July 8, 1992, and the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers "On measures of state support for the development of science and innovation" of July 21, 1992, which created the basis for stimulating the country's innovative development.

In accordance with the Resolution of the President of Uzbekistan "On measures to improve the coordination and management of the development of science and technology" dated August 7, 2006, reforms in the field of management and financing of domestic science, focusing its efforts on priority areas for the country were continued. Thus, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures to stimulate the introduction of innovative projects and technologies into production" dated July 15, 2008, in accordance with which structural reforms were carried out in the system research management.

In the period 1992-2017. in accordance with the adopted legal acts, responsibility for the implementation of innovative projects under priority state programs was assigned to the Committee for the Coordination of Science and Technology Development under the Cabinet of Ministers (later renamed the Agency, since 2018 - the Ministry of Innovative Development), and the promotion of science-intensive technologies in production - to the Ministry of Economy.

The gradual development of the science management system made it possible to improve the mechanism for promoting research: from fundamental and applied developments to innovative works aimed at their practical application. Annual republican fairs of innovative ideas, technologies and projects have become one of the important tools for the implementation, as well as the commercialization of research results, ensuring a closer connection between science and production, manufacturers of innovative products and their consumers. Thus, during the fairs, more than 4 thousand innovative ideas, developments and technologies were demonstrated. Over 3 thousand contracts were signed with a total value of over 110 billion soums. As a result, more than \$ 1.0 trillion worth of new products was produced. soums.

Discussions and results. The measures taken over the years of independence to form an innovative economy as a whole contributed to the development of productive forces through a deeper use of intellectual resources and the results of fundamental and applied work. At the same time, a significant role in the formation of an innovative economy belongs to the Academy of Sciences and its research institutes, centers and other structures, through whose efforts many large innovative projects have been introduced into production.

Today, one of the priority tasks can be identified in the sphere of high technologies, in the sphere of innovation activity from the transfer of the domestic industry to a raw material orientation. With the help of which it is possible to quickly increase the competitive potential of the economy by increasing its comparative opportunities in science, high technologies and education, as well as to increase welfare and, on the basis of, use new sources of economic growth.

State regulation of current innovation activity and prospective development should be carried out both at the local and at the sectoral level by observing the basic principles, forms and implementation of methods of such regulation, which are regulated by regulatory legal acts.

The purpose of innovation policy is to create favorable conditions for innovation activities, to overcome the low level of innovation security, on this basis, sustainable economic growth, as well as stable social development.

It should be noted that state regulation and support of innovative entrepreneurship is implemented in specific areas through the use of methods and implementation mechanisms. It is important to emphasize that the effective functioning of a well-functioning mechanism of state regulation and support is formed with a full-fledged innovative entrepreneurial activity.

After reviewing the opinions of some scientists, it was concluded that the degree of state regulation decreases after overcoming the crisis and the formation of innovative entrepreneurship, but at the same time its quality improves. Based on this, it can be noted that in order to support and develop innovative entrepreneurship in the region of districts and cities, it is imperative to develop a concept of state regulation of innovative entrepreneurship in the service sector.

The main directions of innovative development, sectoral components, business entities of the service sector, are also that the management decisions taken should have a significant impact on the effectiveness of innovative projects and programs, while contributing to a constant increase in the amount of funds allocated for the development of and the introduction of innovations by business entities of the sectoral components of the service sector.

Conclusion. Thus, we propose an organizational and economic mechanism for supporting and developing innovative entrepreneurship in the service sector, which is developed on the basis of an analysis of practical experience in the Republic of Uzbekistan and other countries.

The peculiarity of this mechanism lies in the fact that the main role is offered to organizations and enterprises in the service sector, and the mechanism is aimed at participating in the implementation of the business, where it is taken into account that its interests are aimed at developing demand and for innovation from the enterprise of the region, district and city. This mechanism for its implementation determines the guidelines for their initiatives and activities, i.e. organize conditions for the development of partnerships between business and science.

#### **LIST OF USED LITERATURE**

1. Kadyrov A.A. The main directions of the formation of the National Innovation System of Uzbekistan
2. Freeman C. Technology Policy and Economic Performance, London, Pinter Publishers, 1987.
3. Salixov Sh. In Uzbekistan, an effective mechanism for the development of scientific research in the real sector of the economy is developing.
4. Tepman L.N. Risks in economics. - M.: UNITI, 2002.
5. Ivanov I.A. Innovation management: Uchebnikdlyavuzov. - M.: Izd-vo «BARO-Press», 2001.
6. Igoshin N.V. Investitsiorganizatsiya, upravlenieifinansirovanie - M.: Finansy, UNITI, 2000.- 234p.; Marshall A. Printsipyekonomicheskoy nauki - M.: Ekonomika, 1990.-456p.; Molodtsova R.G. Investitsiinnovatsii v kontseptsieekonomicheskogorosta: Nauchnoeizdanie

- M.: REA, 2007.-212p.; Sphere of service: economics, management, marketing. Practicum: uchebnoe posobie / kollektivavtorov; under red. T.D. Burmenko. - M.: KNORUS, 2013.-422p.

7. Trifilova A.A. Evaluation of the effectiveness of innovative development of the enterprise. - M.: Izd-vo «Finance and Statistics», 2005.