



Statistical Support Of Innovative Policy Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan

Savinova Galina Anatolyevna

Senior Lecturer of the Department of Accounting and Auditing, Fergana Polytechnic Institute, Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the role of statistics in meeting the needs of society for reliable and reliable statistical information about the innovative processes taking place in the Republic of Uzbekistan and their impact on the socio-economic development of the country. The article examines the transition of the economy of Uzbekistan to an innovative path of development and a strategy in this direction for the long term. The author examines a system of relevant indicators to reflect innovation.

KEYWORDS

Innovation policy, innovation activity, innovation system, innovation process, innovation entrepreneurship, competitiveness, innovation development, technological re-equipment, infrastructure.

INTRODUCTION

The reform of statistics in the Republic of Uzbekistan, undertaken in recent years, has contributed not only to the qualitative improvement of a number of its traditional sections but also to the emergence of new directions aimed at studying the current aspects of the country's economic life and its

social development. Among them are statistics of innovations, designed to reflect the processes of creation, implementation and distribution on the market of new or improved products, services, technological processes. The main tasks of innovation statistics include the study of the goals and sources of

innovation, forms of internal and external technological exchange, assessment of current and capital costs of innovation activities by types and sources of financing, volumes of innovative products, factors that favour or hinder innovation, analysis of the impact of innovation on the performance of enterprises. The emergence of statistics of innovations in the leading industrialized states was associated with increased attention to the issues of technological development as a factor in the competitiveness of companies, industries, countries.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The key direction of achieving economic growth and improving the quality of life of the population is the development of innovative activities, widespread dissemination of innovative technologies, products and services. By the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the strategy of innovative development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2021 was approved, the main goal of which is the development of human capital as the main factor that determines the level of the country's competitiveness in the world arena and its innovative progress.

One of the main objectives of the strategy is the entry of the Republic of Uzbekistan by 2030 into the 50 leading countries of the world according to the Global Innovation Index rating. This document instructed to ensure the regular submission of the necessary data and indicators to international organizations for the annual inclusion of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the rating of the Global Innovation Index.

The issues of providing innovation policy with a system of scientifically grounded economic indicators are given close attention in the economic literature [1-7]. The aim of the work is a detailed consideration of some aspects of determining indicators that allow us to identify

stable patterns of dynamics of innovation potential.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Under the conditions of market relations, various institutional changes take place, forms of ownership change, and small innovative business develops. In any state, priority areas of research have been determined, for the implementation of which it is necessary to assess the scientific potential, the competitive positions of scientific organizations. Indeed, only with the help of scientific research and development is innovation carried out. To solve these problems, a deep understanding of the processes taking place in the field of science and innovation is required, which is due to the methodological justification and reliable statistical information.

Statistics express statistical information through a system of indicators, which undergoes significant changes in the evolution of socio-economic phenomena and processes in specific conditions of place and time. Following the methodological provisions of Eurostat, innovation is the implementation of new or significantly improved products (goods, services) or processes, new marketing methods or new organizational methods in business practice, workplace organization, external relations. The main sign of innovation is a novelty or significant improvement of a product, process, or method. Innovation is considered to have been implemented if it is introduced in the market or the production process.

In industry, there are two types of technological innovations - product and process - which, in turn, are classified in statistics according to the degree of novelty. Product innovation encompasses the introduction of technologically new or improved products. A technologically new product (radical product innovation) is a product whose technological characteristics (functional features, design, additional

operations, as well as the composition of the materials and components used) or the intended use are fundamentally new or significantly differ from similar products previously produced [8-10]. Such innovations can be based on fundamentally new technologies or a combination of existing technologies in their new application.

A technologically improved product - (incremental product innovation) is an existing product, the quality or cost characteristics of which have been significantly improved through the use of more efficient components and materials, partial changes to one or several technical subsystems. Process innovation includes the development and implementation of technologically new or significantly improved manufacturing methods, including product transfer methods. Such innovations can be based on the use of new production equipment, new methods of organizing the production process or their combination, as well as on the application of research and development results. They are usually aimed at increasing the efficiency of production or transfer of existing products, but sometimes they are also intended to produce and supply technologically new or improved products that cannot be produced using conventional production methods. A service is considered a technological innovation when its characteristics or methods of use are either fundamentally new or significantly (qualitatively) improved in technological terms.

The use of significantly improved methods of production of services is also a technological innovation [11-14]. The latter can cover changes in equipment or production organization associated with the production of new or significantly improved services that cannot be produced or transferred using existing production methods or with an increase in the efficiency of production of existing services. To become a competitive state in the world market, it is necessary to develop statistical

research on information technology, e-commerce, Internet-based business, and the introduction of innovative technologies by business entities.

The innovative activity of enterprises and organizations plays an important role in achieving these goals. Statistics, in turn, should provide in practice monitoring of science and innovation, theoretically substantiate scientific and technical policy, identify the main trends, predict their possible changes in the future. The system of statistical indicators of innovative potential, developed by M.G. Nazarov, includes the following indicators:

- Indicators of sources of information on innovations;
- Indicators of the number of personnel engaged in innovative activities;
- Indicators of the volume and structure of production assets used in innovation;
- Indicators of costs of innovation;
- Indicators of technological exchange;
- Indicators of the results of innovation activity;
- Indicators of innovative activity of enterprises.

For a more complete and real reflection of innovative activities taking place in practice, it is necessary to recommend the reflection of these indicators in the statistical reporting of enterprises and organizations. These groups of indicators will help to provide a comprehensive assessment of the innovative potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan, to trace the dynamics of the innovative potential, its quantitative and structural changes.

CONCLUSION

The main priority for the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan is currently innovative renewal and development of the economy. In April 2018, in response to the appeal of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to compatriots living abroad to be involved in large-scale reforms

carried out in our country, an international non-governmental non-profit organization "Buyuk Kelajak" or "Great Future" was created. In this regard, the Concept of the Development Strategy of Uzbekistan until 2035 was developed, which was presented at the Second International Forum "Uzbekistan-2035".

It includes the following points:

- Assessment of the current level of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Scenarios for the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Global trends affecting the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Key development challenges of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Creation of the Reform Management Center of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Macroeconomics and financial support for the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Development of trade;
- Urbanization;
- Target indicators for the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2035;
- Main stages of strategy implementation: "Strategic ladder";
- The necessary steps to implement the strategy in 2019-20;
- National security;
- National idea.

Of course, the measures that are being taken by the leadership of Uzbekistan for the construction of modern production facilities, modernization and innovative, technological re-equipment of industries and sectors of the national economy, the widespread introduction of R&D results in industrial production will contribute to the innovative development of our country. The successes that will be achieved thanks to the large-scale and purposeful work carried out in Uzbekistan in innovative areas open the way for our republic to an innovative economy, which is a

strategic direction for the development of the world economy in the 21st century. But statistical support for the implementation of this policy plays an important role in all these endeavours. This is due to the relationship between the development of innovation and the need for an integrated approach to solving the problem of creating a statistical information society.

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