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STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT OF INNOVATION PROCESSES IS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN INNOVATIVE ECONOMY

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Abstract: This article analyzes the effective management of innovation processes, apprising the existing material and technical base of industrial enterprises, development of production facilities, development of new types of activities, production of scientific products, creation of an innovative environment in enterprises, is an important factor in the overall development of the national economy. Particularly we will focus on the term "innovation processes" and consider a number of priority directions for the implementation and management of innovation processes in our country, along with the state expenditures allocated to the development of science and technology in countries with scientifically advanced high-tech sectors over the past 10 years.
Key words: innovation processes, modernization of production, material and technical base, innovation environment, innovation policy, global index.

Introduction. Effective management of innovation processes in the wide-ranging development of the national economy is one of the important aspects of innovation activity. Thus, updating the existing material and technical base of industrial enterprises, developing the production base, mastering new types of activities, producing scientific volume products, creating an innovative environment at enterprises, stimulating innovative production is one of the main tasks of strategic management of innovation processes. .

Simultaneously, important priorities are the modernization of production in sectors of the economy, the implementation by the state of innovation policy in the further development of a business environment based on competition. Because the importance of strategic management of innovation processes in economic entities created on the basis of privatized and expropriated enterprises is increasing.

Lately, in the scientific research of researchers, experts and scientists involved in fundamental and applied research, the concepts of “innovation”, “innovation”, “innovation activity”, “innovation environment”, “innovation processes”, “innovation potential”, “national innovation." system”, “terms such as “innovative product”, “innovative production”, “innovation sphere” began to receive more attention.

Since the phrase “innovation processes” is one of the objects of study in our scientific research, in the article we will focus on this phrase. In the scientific literature on innovation process management, the term “innovation process” is defined as a process that determines the transformation of ideas into a specific product, popularizing the use of new techniques and technologies and services, ensuring the transformation of scientific knowledge into innovation.

Hence, we can say that the strategy for managing innovation processes is, in general, a plan for managing the achievement of goals aimed at strengthening the economic situation of the country, producing competitive products, meeting consumer demand, and ensuring high-tech production. In particular, choosing a specific strategy for the development of innovative and advanced production means choosing the most suitable of the many possible paths and methods of innovative development. At the same time, the choice of strategy, in turn, consists in accelerating innovation activities, bringing industrial enterprises to a unified system of actions for competitive tolerance.

Research. According to experts, over the past 10 years in developed countries there has been a substantial increase in the production of scientific high-tech products and the export of these products in such areas as microelectronics, optical fiber, radio electronics, laser, nuclear and computer technologies.

Table 1

№	The name of technological fields	At a high level developed country
1	New materials technology	USA, Japan
2	Microelectronic technologies	USA, Russia
3	Optical fiber and electronic technologies	Japan, China
4	Laser technologies	USA, China
5	Radioelectronic technologies	USA, Russia
6	Computer technologies	USA, Japan
7	Information and communication technologies	USA, Japan, India, China
8	Nuclear technologies	USA, Japan, China
9	Production technology of industrial equipment and tools	USA, Russia
10	Engine device development technology	Germany, China
11	Energy and energy storage technologies	USA, Germany
12	Biotechnology	USA
13	Nanotechnology	Japan, Israel
14	Pharmaceuticals	USA, Russia

Table 1. *Countries with high science and high technology*

From the data in Table 1, it is clear that the United States has great potential among countries with developed high-tech industries. Because it is estimated that the US spends 390 billion a year. Provides government funding for innovation and human capital of around US dollars.

In global economic competition, economic entities operating only in countries that have created favorable conditions for the development of science and technology receive a great advantage. In particular, in the United States of America, government expenditures allocated to institutions engaged in scientific research and development amounted to 2.8 percent of GDP. Government spending on scientific research is increasing by 10 percent per year. Sources of financing for this sector are private firms and organizations, venture capital funds, funds from the federal state and republican budgets.

In Japan, 3 percent of GDP is allocated to scientific research and experimental construction. Nearly 80 percent of the total expenditure allocated to research and development institutions is allocated to non-governmental organizations, and 20 percent is allocated to

government expenditure. According to data, 13% of Japanese are engaged in fundamental innovation, 25% practical and 62% experimental-constructive.

In this regard, Uzbekistan also pays great attention to the level of human capital development. If you pay attention to the data, in 2012, 59.2 percent of total government spending was directed to the social sphere, of which more than 34 percent was spent on financing the education system. We can see the results of the efforts undertaken in our country to develop human capital in the information provided by international organizations.

According to the 2012 Global Innovation Index report prepared by Insead International Business School, one of the top five business schools in the world in France, in collaboration with the World Intellectual Property Organization, Uzbekistan ranks 35th among 141 countries in human development indicators capital and level of development of the education system – 2nd place.

Research shows that by the beginning of the 21st century, investments in human capital are becoming the most effective way to allocate resources. World experience shows that the rapid socio-economic development of the country and its competitiveness in the foreign market are ensured by the presence of a developed national innovation system. For that reason, the formation and effective interaction of all elements of the national innovation system should be one of the main goals of state innovation policy.

Because achieving sustainable development of the state is associated with the development of a clear strategy for innovation processes. It is based on a continuous and targeted plan of measures to improve the efficiency of social production activities, increase the level of satisfaction of the needs of society and its members, search, prepare and implement innovations that make it possible to ensure the quality of living conditions. In essence, the innovative direction of development is the expansion of the scope of application of scientific achievements in all important areas of human activity and their inclusion in areas of use.

Personnel potential is one of the important factors in the strategic management of innovation processes. It is known that scientific and theoretical knowledge, innovative projects and ideas are commercialized in exchange for the effective organization and management of innovative processes; innovation moves from the form of a project and idea to the form of a specific product, technology or service. As a result, a chain of sequential events arises related to the sale of goods that are a product of innovation. Based on the research conducted, this chain of events was sorted as follows.

Through the analysis of theoretical data, the process of transition of innovation from the form of a project and idea into the form of a specific product, technology or service follows, stages consisting of scientific and technical preparation, preparation for the production of innovative products. The form described the period of production of scientific and innovative products, as well as the stages a whole chain of sequential events of innovation processes.

Foreign countries with developed economies are already trying to develop innovative development strategies that open the way not only to increasing the efficiency of production and the economy, but also significantly increasing the level of realization of the needs and possibilities of human choice, and ensuring an improvement in the situation living conditions.

At the present stage of development of the world economy in industrialized countries, a new period of formation of innovative processes is observed, that is, the process of transition to an economy based on the accumulation, distribution and use of knowledge. We can see this in how increasing competition affects industrial enterprises. This requires adaptation of production and management in industries to an ever-changing environment. Accordingly, scientific and practical solutions to problems related to the organization, formation and strategic management of innovative activities acquire special importance. As a result, since increasing the competitiveness of products, producing innovative products, increasing the weight of exports, intensifying innovative processes, and implementing innovative projects are among the priorities of state innovation policy, specialists and economists are required to ensure the production of new products that include high technologies.

Each country develops its economy and industrial production on the basis of its scientific and intellectual potential, on the basis of new technologies, nanotechnologies, tools, machines, alternative energy sources and products of such innovative activities. In this regard, special attention is paid to innovation activities related to the introduction of new equipment and technologies, instruments and instruments into the industrial sphere.

The quantity of innovative products in the volume of production of existing industries and industries of our country is increasing, and the quality is growing and developing. The growth of innovative production in networks, in turn, ensures economic growth at a stable pace. It should be highlighted that although industries ensure stable growth, their share in the rate of economic growth is diverse, and their further increase, in turn, allows for an increase in gross growth.

Analysis. The analysis displays that, despite the regular support and encouragement of innovative ideas and projects by our state, expenditures aimed at scientific and technological development in the reporting period of 2010 amounted to 0.2 percent of GDP. The share of innovative products in GNP was 2.9%. In our opinion, it is essential to increase the volume of financial resources from the state for practical, fundamental and design construction and technological work.

In this case, the main attention will be paid to determining which factors have a strong influence on economic growth within industries and in which industries a transition to innovative production is necessary. All at once, in our opinion, it is advisable to implement the following measures to regulate and manage innovation processes in our country:

- creation of a national system of organization and effective management of innovation activities at manufacturing enterprises;
- development of a system for assessing the level of development of economic and innovative activity of regions;
- improving mechanisms for assessing and managing risks in the innovative activities of industrial enterprises;
- development of policies to encourage and support intersectional innovation activities;
- formation of a system of mutual integration between research institutes, design and construction organizations, higher educational institutions and production enterprises for the implementation of innovation policy;
- development of the national innovation system and development of infrastructures that support its effective management;
- creation of a financing system related to the commercialization of innovative projects.

As a result, the development of innovation activity in our country, the introduction of new innovative technologies in production and business activities, the creation of a legal framework for innovation activity, strategic management of innovation processes, and actual management of organizational and economic regulation of relations in this area determine the content and essence of the country’s innovation policy.

By the way, the effective use of modern advanced technologies and the modernization of the national economy through the introduction of scientific achievements into production in our republic are of great importance. Specifically, the organization and strategic management of innovation processes, in turn, financial support for scientific research, development activities, new devices, new approaches, the creation and use of innovative projects, the creation of patents, certificates, know-how, which are a product of intellectual activity , and the development of strategic plans related to placement is especially relevant today.

Because of the problem of developing innovative processes in our republic, increasing the innovative potential of industrial enterprises, effectively directing investments in human capital, the prospects for the formation of a national innovation system are becoming the main topic of scientific and practical discussions among experts and economists.

Based on the above opinions, in the strategic management of innovation processes in Uzbekistan, in our opinion, special attention should be paid to the following:

- rapid development of the process of applying innovations in the field of production, service and education;

- providing ample opportunities for the import of new technologies, information and communication devices, means of production and modern management methods from foreign countries;

- ensure the departure of young qualified specialists to advanced foreign countries for short-term training in order to establish the production of goods and services that meet international criterions;

- it will be necessary to develop economic, financial, organizational, managerial and legal means of state support for the implementation of programs related to the development and implementation of the national innovation system.

Such situations determine the prospects for creating innovative industries in our country, modernizing the national economy, effectively using local raw materials, and swelling export opportunities.

Conclusion. The analysis highlights the critical need for strengthening innovation processes in Uzbekistan to ensure sustainable economic growth and competitiveness in the global market. Despite the governments consistent support for innovative ideas, the current level of investment—only 0.2% of GDP toward scientific and technological development and a 2.9% share of innovative products in GNP—remains insufficient to stimulate substantial progress. To overcome existing challenges and unlock the country's innovation potential, it is vital to strategically manage and regulate innovation activities across industries. This includes creating an integrated national innovation system, enhancing collaboration between research institutions and enterprises, developing innovation-friendly infrastructure, and securing robust financial support mechanisms. Equally important is fostering a culture of innovation by encouraging the import of advanced technologies, training young professionals abroad, and modernizing education and production systems. The proposed measures—if implemented effectively—can lay a solid foundation for the formation of innovative industries, efficient use of local resources, and expansion of export capacities. In due course, innovation must be positioned as a national priority, supported by strategic planning, institutional development, and state-backed initiatives. This will not only drive economic modernization but also ensure Uzbekistan’s long-term integration into the global knowledge-based economy.

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