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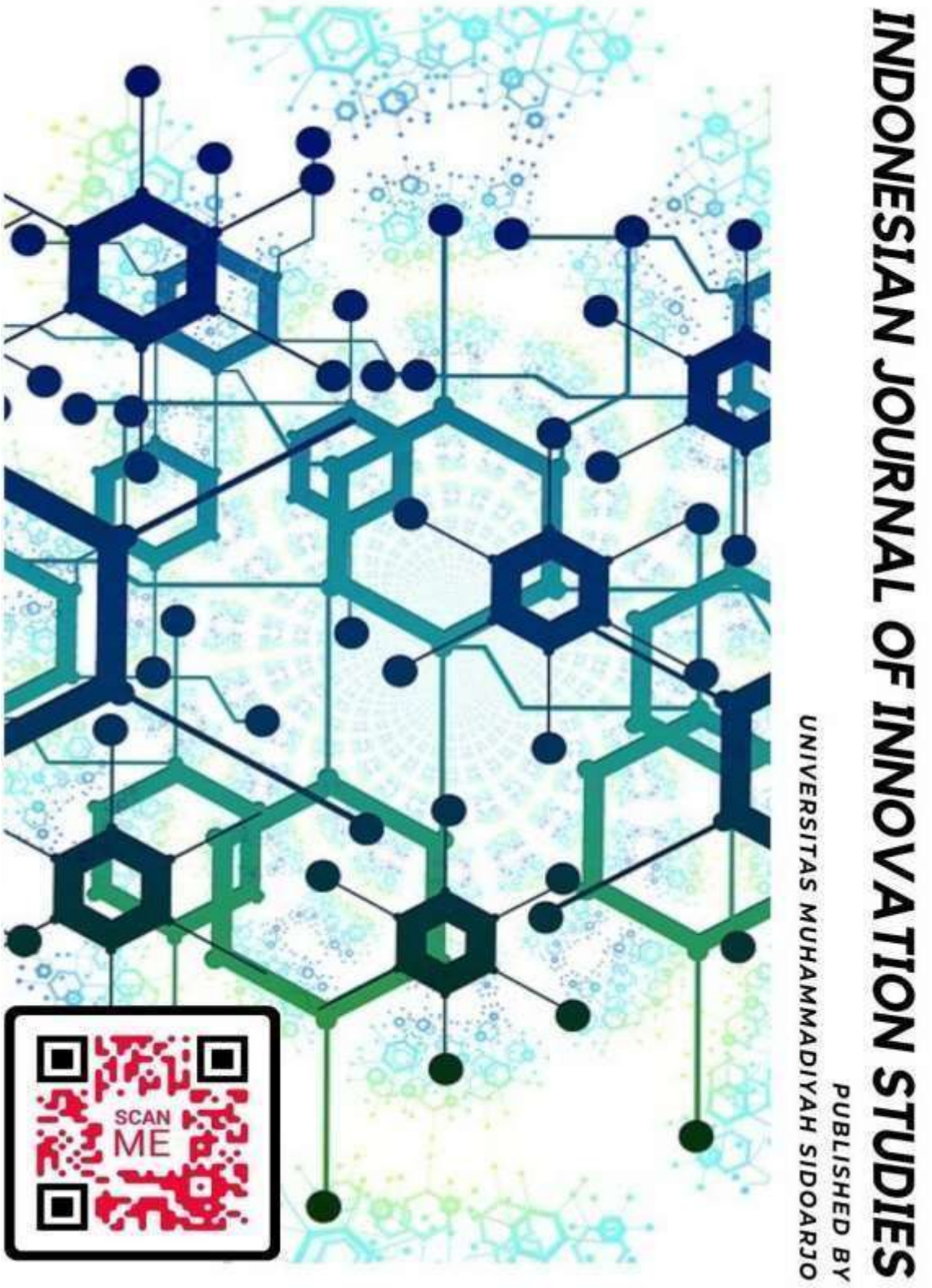

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FEATURES OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IN THE INNOVATIVE SPHERE

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ABSTRACT

The article substantiates the need to transfer the economy to an innovative way of developing the problem and takes into account the problems of overcoming the scientific and technological backwardness of the country. The features of the state partnership in the innovation sphere are revealed, taking into account the emerging national innovation system, the tasks are clarified development of public-private partnership in the innovation sphere, taking into account the modernization of higher and secondary vocational education.

Key words: innovation model, innovation sphere, education, scientific and technological development, public-private partnership, national innovation system, activation of innovation activities.

INTRODUCTION. Currently, global economic transformations are being carried out, associated with the transition to an innovative development path.

Therefore, the problems related to the process of formation of an innovative economy are of particular importance. Many researchers state that in the modern economy, in fact, there are already prerequisites for the next stage of the scientific and technological revolution, within which the sixth technological mode is widely spread. This stage of development is characterized by the transition of the current (fifth technological order) to the new (sixth technological order). In fact, this scientific and technological revolution requires a clearly articulated innovation strategy at the innovation level[1].

The transition to an innovative model involves the implementation of innovative development projects within the framework of public private partnership, which contributes to the formation of prerequisites for mutually beneficial cooperation between the state and business.

World experience in the development and implementation of innovative development strategies shows that the organization of effective interaction between the state and business involves the use of many educational models of public private partnership in the innovation sphere.

The priority goal of the innovation development policy, taking into account the complexity of the strategic tasks put forward, should be the creation of favorable institutional conditions for the formation of a competitive national innovation system based on the development of public-private partnerships.

Public-private partnership. in the innovation sphere, it is the highest condition for the formation of a competitive national research and development sector, which ensures the transition of the economy to an innovative development path.

ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT. The experience of countries providing innovative development shows a reduction in the share of funds allocated from the budget for science, and an increase in the share of the private sector in financing research and development

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work [2].

Investments in human capital are recognized as the most promising and effective way to allocate resources. The experience of countries that have chosen an innovative path of development confirms the fact that the integrative partnership of the state, scientific institutions, educational institutions and business ensures the generation of ideas, the development of technology, the formation and implementation of new technological industries. At present, there is a growing need to use foreign experience in the interaction of the public and private sectors in the development of the innovation sphere. It also needs to adapt quickly. Theoretical and practical mechanisms of public-private partnership in the implementation of innovative projects, providing for effective forms of interaction between the state, science, education and business.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY. Taking into account the peculiarities and specifics of the formation of a national innovation system, it is necessary to point out the objective factors that limit the risks of using public private partnerships in the innovation sphere.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS. At the present stage of economic transformations, a national innovation system has not been formed that would help create an effective innovation-investment mechanism to support fundamental and applied research, the development and dissemination of new equipment and advanced technology, taking into account the implementation of the country's strategic economic and social tasks. At present, one can observe the presence of only separate autonomously and isolated elements of the national innovation system. Until now, there is no demand for innovations in the domestic market, innovative entrepreneurship is poorly developed, and the preferences of entrepreneurs are largely reserved for the trade and procurement sphere. There is also an acute shortage of highly qualified engineering staff, innovative entrepreneurs and managers. The end results of innovative development are a radical modernization of the economy of Uzbekistan and the transition from a resource-based economy to an innovative type of economy[3].

The experience of countries providing innovative development shows a reduction in the share of funds allocated from the budget for science, and an increase in the share of the private sector in financing research and development work.

Currently, there is a growing need to use foreign experience in the interaction of the state and private sectors in the development of the innovation sphere. It is also required to quickly adapt the theoretical and practical mechanisms of public-private partnership in the implementation of innovative projects, which provide for effective forms of interaction between the state, science, education and business. Taking into account the peculiarities and specifics of the formation of a national innovation system, it is necessary to point out the objective factors that limit the risks of using public private partnerships in the innovation sphere[2]. Firstly, there are no concepts and mechanisms for the phased introduction and use of public-private partnership models in the innovation sphere; secondly, the fragmentation and non-systematic nature of solving the problems of forming a market for intellectual property objects; thirdly, the lack of incentive mechanisms that implement innovations and stimulate consumers of science-intensive products; fourthly, the underdevelopment of innovative infrastructures that ensure the commercialization of scientific developments; fifthly, the lack of a mechanism for granting tax benefits to organizations engaged in innovative activities; sixth, the imperfection of the institutional foundations for the development of the market for scientific, technical and scientific-educational services[4]. Thus, the above problems indicate that it is necessary to create an effective mechanism for partnerships between the state and business in the field of personnel training in order to enhance innovation. First of all, in our opinion,

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it is necessary to create legislative initiatives, in particular, the creation of a regulatory and legal framework for stimulating the activities of business structures in the implementation of innovative projects in the field of training personnel with creative innovative thinking and skills for commercializing the results of innovative activities. Institutional transformations in the innovation sphere should be carried out taking into account the integration into a single process of development of fundamental science, applied research, technology commercialization, creation of an infrastructure for training specialists for innovation activities.

One of the characteristic trends of the current stage of the formation of the national innovation system is the search for effective forms of interaction between the state and business in the field of education. At the same time, the state almost always focuses on the performance of its social functions and ensuring national interests, and the system of higher and secondary social vocational education requires the creation of new knowledge for the development of the relevant industry, the use of new learning technologies, the formation of an innovative type of thinking, development national innovation culture, meeting the needs of enterprises of the national economy in training, retraining of personnel[5].

The use of the principles and methods of public-private partnership in the training of personnel for the innovation sector involves the creation of a modern system of training specialists that would combine the interests of both the state and business, as well as the values of the individual and society. formation of innovative thinking. Awareness of the need to create a modern system of training specialists requires ensuring the coordination of the interests of the state, the private sector and the educational sphere. To this it should be added that the transfer of the economy to an innovative development path, in addition to the production, transfer, use of innovations, also requires a system of mechanisms and tools that can coordinate the actions of the state, the private sector, scientific and educational institutions.

CLEAR CONCLUSIONS AND PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

All this puts forward the tasks of developing public-private partnerships in the innovation sphere among the urgent scientific and economic problems of the current stage of economic transformations of the national economy.

The foregoing indicates that the development of public-private partnership in the innovation sphere involves the solution of the following tasks:

• formation of the concept of a new industrial policy;

• clarification of the choice of strategy for the development of the innovation sphere, taking into account the increase in the competitiveness of the country's enterprises;

• accelerating the process of creating a national innovation system based on the expanded reproduction of scientific and innovative potential;

• implementation of the concentration of resources in order to transfer the economy to an innovative path of development;

• activation of interaction between public and private capital in order to develop science, education, technology and technology, adaptation of the country's enterprises to the conditions of the emerging innovative economy;

• development of measures for the use of principles and methods public-private partnership in training specialists for high technologies.

In connection with the foregoing, it is proposed, taking into account the peculiarities of public-private partnership in the innovation sphere, that it is advisable to form an organizational structure to form the prerequisites for mutually beneficial cooperation between the state and

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business, ensure an effective institutional environment, use a system of incentives for training qualified personnel for an innovative economy based on the use of public private partnership mechanisms. Thus, the formation of institutions of interaction between the state and business becomes the goal of the policy of innovative development of the economy.

In recent years, free industrial zones were established in Navoi, Jizzakh regions, Angren city in order to rapidly develop industry in the republic and attract foreign investments. The number of applicants for the implementation of investment projects is increasing due to the fact that a number of benefits are provided for enterprises located in these zones.

When selecting investment projects to be implemented in free industrial zones, giving priority to projects that involve the production of products created on the basis of technological innovations, setting this as one of the main criteria for selecting projects, serves as an important factor in supporting innovation-based projects. These requirements can also be applied to investment projects to be placed in small industrial zones established within the framework of the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 378 of December 31, 2014 "On approval of the regulation on the establishment of small industrial zones and the procedure for organizing their activities".

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