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The role of the state in the development of high-tech industry and innovative economy in the formation of a socially oriented market economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan

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Abstract: The article analyzes the theoretical and practical significance of the problem of state regulation of market relations for the formation of a socially oriented economy. Also, in the modern economy, the consequences of state regulation of the market economy are studied.

The main directions of state regulation of ensuring the social stability of the economic system in the conditions of socially oriented economic development are indicated.

Keywords: Socially oriented economy, social obligations of the state consumer goods, GDP Consumer Fund, Tax Policy, high-tech industry, innovation economy.

Introduction. The problem of state regulation of market relations for the formation of a socially oriented economy is of great theoretical and practical importance. This is because market relations cannot provide the full social direction necessary to establish this economic order. In this case, the role of the state cannot be overestimated. It is the state that should take on the tasks of social protection of the population, which are not characteristic of market relations. However, in our opinion, the role of state regulation in the formation of a socially oriented economy is much wider.

The state, unlike other institutions, is responsible for creating conditions for free enterprise, protection of private property, equal economic conditions, etc. The state determines the "list of conditions" regulating the market.

Proponents of the social market economy put forward the following principle: There should be as much market as possible and as much state intervention as possible. In other words, it is about minimizing state intervention.

in the economic literature that focus on rejecting the leadership position of the state in the formation of the economic order and replacing it with another social or political structure. However, this is a personal opinion that is not supported by the public.

In modern economic literature, the consequences of state regulation of the market economy are considered in detail. At the same time, the question of which

points of state regulation will ensure the transition of the economy to socially oriented development remains open. Despite the fact that each country aims to increase the welfare of the population, there is no agreement on how the state should intervene in the economy. In general, the relationship between the state's economic policy and the growth of population welfare can be reflected as follows.

One of the main principles of state intervention in a socially oriented economy is the certainty, clarity, predictability of economic policy, and the creation of confidence in the future of market participants. Therefore, the state should not attempt to control the economic activity of companies, establish rules for the distribution of company profits, and regulate labor relations between employees and employers.

Therefore, the role of market relations in the social market economy is to create the production of various goods that satisfy the needs of consumers, as well as to ensure the necessary wage level for employed workers, and the role of the state is to create competitive conditions for producers and to provide the country's unemployed and disabled is to ensure an acceptable standard of living for its inhabitants.

-Analysis of literature on the topic (Literature review).

In the works of LI Abalkin, AN Illarionov, VA Medvedev, AN Nesterenko, GX Popov and others, the role of the state in the formation of the social market economy was widely discussed. However, there is still no consensus on the directions of the state's economic policy leading to the formation of a social market economy.

- Research methodology (Research methodology)

A. Müller-Armack writes: "Any modern market economy must have a clearly defined social orientation and relationship. Its social character is only determined by the degree to which the consumer participates decisively through his own demand, is able to offer certain prices, more and more varied goods, increases the real value of wages due to lower prices, better and more widely satisfies human needs. is based on satisfaction.

"When there is a strong social element in the efficiency of the market economy, it is equally necessary to resolutely implement a number of measures to guarantee the social security implemented within the framework of the market economy" [1].

- **Analysis and results (analysis and results).**

In our opinion, the main directions of the state regulation of ensuring the social stability of the economic system in the conditions of socially oriented economic development will be as follows:

1. Formation of social production ratios in favor of development of consumer goods and means of labor for their creation.
2. Determination of the distribution ratio of the gross social product between the consumer fund and the savings fund.
3. Conducting a rational policy of production of consumer goods capable of replacing imports.
4. Social obligations of the state.
5. Tax policy of the state.
6. Development of high-tech industry and innovative economy.

Below, we will dwell in more detail on the main elements of the state regulation of the formation of social stability of the economic system.

1. Formation of social production ratios in favor of development of consumer goods and means of labor for their creation.

The goal of increasing the well-being of the population and reducing social inequality can be achieved only with a high level of development of the production of necessary resources aimed at meeting the social needs of the population.

The importance of the development of the production of consumer goods is determined by the fact that it is the most important source of investments for the development of social production, which cannot be compared with any raw material sources of development. And as Medvedev noted, "The main resource for saving is the available labor force, which is provided with income, necessary means of living

and a set of necessary means of work. Combining these resources and putting them into action is a real investment process, which in turn contributes directly to the development of the consumer goods industry and therefore helps to expand the base for a decent standard and lifestyle” [2].

2. Determination of the distribution ratio of the gross domestic product between the consumption fund and the savings fund.

The distribution of the gross domestic product between the consumption fund and the savings fund should be subordinated to the task of the future development of social production. This is a known contradiction, because the "more-less" ratio of consumption creates the basis for production to the detriment of current consumption in favor of accumulation. And as Medvedev wrote: "If we take a short-term period, the savings fund is directly opposed to the part of the gross domestic product that remains in the firms and "stimulates the current efficiency, distributed according to the contribution of the participants [3].

3. Import substitution consumer goods policy.

The insufficient development of the production of consumer goods is compensated by their import.

Currently, much attention is not paid to the problem of determining the optimal ratio of imports of consumer goods. The need to take into account the dependence of the economy on the import of consumer goods VA Medvedev, AA Zaysev, VA Sergeyev It is known from the works of such authors. According to this information, the volume of imported goods should not exceed 20% of the volume of consumption [4] .

4. Social obligations of the state.

In order to reduce social stratification and inequality, the social policy implemented in a socially oriented economy is aimed at increasing the welfare of the population as a whole and the social support of the unemployed population [5].

5. Tax policy of the state.

Tax policy is a system of measures implemented by the state in the field of taxes and fees and taxation. Tax policy is carried out through the tax system created by the state, which consists of a set of taxes, fees and other payments collected from payers in a prescribed manner .

6. Development of high-tech industry and innovative economy.

One of the conditions for the development of competitive relations is a high technical level of development of the main production facilities, which ensures not only the increase in production efficiency, but also the high quality of the manufactured products. It is the technical level of production that forms the level of competition, which determines the ability of producers to fill the market with consumer goods and, therefore, ensure high welfare of the population [6].

Conclusion and recommendations (Conclusion/Recommendation)

The purpose of the state innovation policy is its activities aimed at activating innovative processes and increasing their effectiveness through economic and legal incentives.

The mechanism of state regulation of innovative activity will consist of:

determining the priority directions of innovative development of the country's economy;

development of the main strategic directions of innovative activity in order to ensure the competitiveness of local producers;

financial support, tax incentives, stimulation of any innovative activity, creation of favorable legal conditions for its implementation;

creation of specialized activity innovation structures (special development zones, technology parks, business incubators, etc.) aimed at mastering and implementing scientific and technical achievements in the production of consumer goods.

The following development factors are necessary for the formation of an innovative economy:

technological and intellectual – creation of innovative potential sufficient to start the process of high technologies;

structural - providing interaction of a large number of participants within the network, unlike the traditional economy;

institutional - creating a system of formal and informal institutions that help innovative development;

motivational - to ensure that innovations are demanded by the majority of economic entities, citizens and the economy as a whole.

The state will play the main role in creating the conditions for the innovative development of the economy and the creation of high-tech industries.

Therefore, the mechanism of forming a socially oriented economy is the interdependence of the competition mechanism inherent in the market economy and state regulation that creates conditions for the unhindered development of competition. In addition, state regulation is aimed at shaping social production ratios, investment policy priorities, import substitution consumer goods policy, social support for citizens, and conditions for the development of an innovative economy. All this creates conditions for achieving the main goals of the social market economy, which are related to ensuring social stability and, as a result, increasing the well-being of the population and reducing social inequality in a highly efficient, competitive, high-tech, innovative economy.

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