РОЛЬ ИННОВАЦИЙ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ЭКОНОМИКЕ

THE ROLE OF INNOVATION IN THE MODERN ECONOMY

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Аннотация

Сегодня инновации играют важную роль в глобальном развитии страны и считаются гарантией конкурентоспособности государства. Это является стимулом для правительства внедрять инновации и напрямую участвовать в процессе их внедрения, что обеспечивает высокий экономический рост страны. В этой статье рассматривается современная роль государства в создании инновационной экономики, основанной на знаниях и инновационных разработках. Инновации важны не только для государства, но и для людей, живущих в нем. Они привнося в жизни людей множество положительных аспектов, которые названы в статье. Так же в статье рассматривается факт того, что экономика так же в полной мере получает выгоду от инноваций.

Annotation

Today, innovation plays an important role in the country's global development and is considered a guarantee of the state's competitiveness. This is an incentive for the government to introduce innovations and directly participate in the process of their implementation, which ensures high economic growth of the country. This article examines the modern role of the state in creating an innovative economy based on knowledge and innovative developments. Innovation is important not only for the state,

but also for the people living in it. They bring many positive aspects to people's lives, which are named in the article. The article also examines the fact that the economy also fully benefits from innovation.

Ключевые слова: инновации, наука, инновационная экономика, инвестиции, новшества, научно-технический потенциал, глобальная экономика, создание, глобальный индекс инновации, инновационная деятельность, конкурентоспособность.

Keywords: innovation, science, innovation economy, investment, innovation, scientific and technological potential, global economy, creation, global innovation index, innovation activity, competitiveness.

Current innovation and technical breakthroughs are the main link between all elements of society. There is an opinion that the modern world cannot be imagined without habitual and future innovations. It is based on the fact that the scientific community has become the main engine of economic development and innovation. Innovative processes have brought the world community to a new higher level of development. Innovation should be applied in all areas identified professionally. The level of innovation can be seen as the result of innovation, which is embodied in a new and improved product introduced to the market.

The new phase of planetary evolution is mainly characterized by the global structure of economic recovery. This is due to changes in the interaction between the centers of economic activity and the increasing importance of the regional integration structure. In the future, the development of the world economy will keep a balance between the processes of globalization and regionalization, which will be a response to the growing tension between the centers of power, the accumulation of imbalances in the world of business and in the financial system. It is important that these processes take place in the context of new global and regional challenges, including resource constraints, global change and natural climate change.

The transition of the world economy to a new stage of technological development is characterized by the creation and use of digital information and communication technologies (ICT), robotics and biotechnology in all spheres of life.

The innovation process is divided into stages such as research, development and innovation. Innovative activity is created on the basis of fundamental or applied research. Conversely, research develops by increasing innovation through a variety of tools. At the same time, scientific and technical information is collected, which can serve as a basis for further development of research and innovation. Thus, we can say that not only the important role of scientific innovations in the entire economy is emphasized, but also the dependence of these two areas of human activity - the impact of the development of innovations on science. In the modern world, the need for cooperation between representatives of science and business has become obvious.

Innovation has a big impact on the economy. It is impossible to consider the full extent of their use. Innovation is definitely profitable. The products are of high quality, while the number of manufactured products is increasing. Innovation affects the competitiveness of an individual or organization. Real competitive advantage is the ability to find new markets, produce new products, and find new ways of producing goods. If an enterprise has innovations for which there is a demand in the market, this will be its competitive advantage until new ones with great advantages are created.

One of the main tasks of the country is to ensure the development of fundamental research in the field of an innovative economy, as a result of which there is an increase in scientific potential. However, scientific work requires financial resources, and government support for its funding is very important. Important research and technology cannot be achieved without government support and budgetary resources.

The role of the state in creating an innovative economy is very wide, in addition to financing scientific activities, it is also interested in the legal regulation of the growth of innovations, in their implementation and commercialization. The state also has the ability to change the process of innovation, which makes it an object of mass production. The latter is based on the development of innovations, as a result of which the economic results of the process are considered necessary for the creation of a full-

fledged creative economy. Creative innovation seems to be limited by the fact that each of them needs a scientific institution, and this is one of the companies that can be turned to to advance the knowledge science of technologies of the modern world.

The need to regulate the innovation process is very important, given its growing importance for the socio-economic development of the country.

The functions that introduce innovations in the framework of economic and social development are numerous, it is impossible to cover them in full, they can differ only in basic ones. Innovation is driven by:

- long-term economic growth of the country. Innovation has been at the forefront of industrial society. In the early days of the postindustrial and information society, innovation was firmly established as the main driver of economic growth in every country. Innovation affects all aspects of society, including its economic component.
- creation of new sectors of the economy. In terms of the depth of the proposed changes, innovations can be radical (this is a radical proposal for a new product or service, a way to solve a problem, etc.) and improvement (these are existing products, services, etc.). The development of new sectors of the economy promotes fundamental innovation. Long-term radical innovation leads to the fact that new industries not only emerge, but gradually become dominant .;
- the penetration of cultures and economies of different countries. Innovations used in a number of areas of society contribute to the integration of society .;
- to increase market share, expand potential buyers as new market segments, to stabilize and strengthen market positions;
- lower production costs due to more economical technologies to reduce the consumption of water, energy, etc .;
- improving the quality of manufactured products. A technological or innovative product that contributes to the creation of new or improved product characteristics, offering the best service that a person needs;
- satisfaction of human needs. Any real innovation, to a greater or lesser extent, will help meet the needs of people. Innovation in basic research will ultimately also be reflected in useful research, thereby indirectly meeting human needs .;

Also, innovations have a beneficial effect on the growth of the population's life. In this aspect, several points can be distinguished:

1) Innovation brings profit, which ultimately affects the income of individuals;

2) Consumer implementation of innovations to improve living conditions contribute to the well-being of human life (an example of such an innovation can be considered the creation of household appliances);

3) The invention of new means of communication (including the Internet), allowing not only to expand the circle of communication, but also to improve professional and cultural qualifications, as well as through the search and analysis of large amounts of data.

It should be noted that due to the peculiarities of innovation activity, each individual innovation was able to present its own set of functions that it performs. The role of innovation in the modern world can hardly be overestimated. Innovation fulfills economic and social functions, covers all aspects of society and helps solve personal problems. In the long term, without innovation, further economic and cultural growth, the path of intensive development is impossible.

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