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## STATE REGULATION OF INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY OF AN ENTERPRISE

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The state plays an important role of "entrepreneurship". The government should support the entire innovation industry by investing in innovation, determining priorities innovative state development, provision of legal regulation Innovative activity, support of personnel in the innovative field, creation of scientific and innovative infrastructure, provisioning formation supply of innovative activities, etc. In general, state regulation of innovation should play a decisive role in the development of innovation and technology. To regulate existing enterprises in the state, the state should be rewarded with state awards and direct support of the state, and always try to offer new things.

Innovation management, or an innovation management system, is the process of managing new ideas, from ideation to taking action and making them become a reality. Innovation management initiatives focus on disruptive or step changes that transform the business in some significant way.

Innovation management includes the process of conscious innovation management of the organization, which starts from the initial stage of ideas to the final stage of its successful implementation. It includes the decisions, activities and practices of developing and implementing an innovation strategy. In the market conditions of management, the main driving force of economic development is innovation - the main resource today economic growth and increasing the efficiency of the national economy.

In 1985, famous management thinker Peter Drucker famously declared "Innovate or die." If businesses weren't able to meaningfully separate themselves from their competitors, he argued, they would simply fail. Innovation is such a buzzword that sometimes it can sound less like a real business concept than a magic bullet for business success. But simply put, innovation is just problem solving [1].

As with any process, the use of innovation needs government regulation. For this purpose in recent years, a number of normative legal acts on state regulation and stimulation of innovative activity are being developed the national innovation system, innovative state financing mechanisms, including the organization of the infrastructure of innovative activity, have been defined. The main task of the modern socio-economic development of the country is to determine the path to innovation, to make maximum use of fundamentally new economic factors.

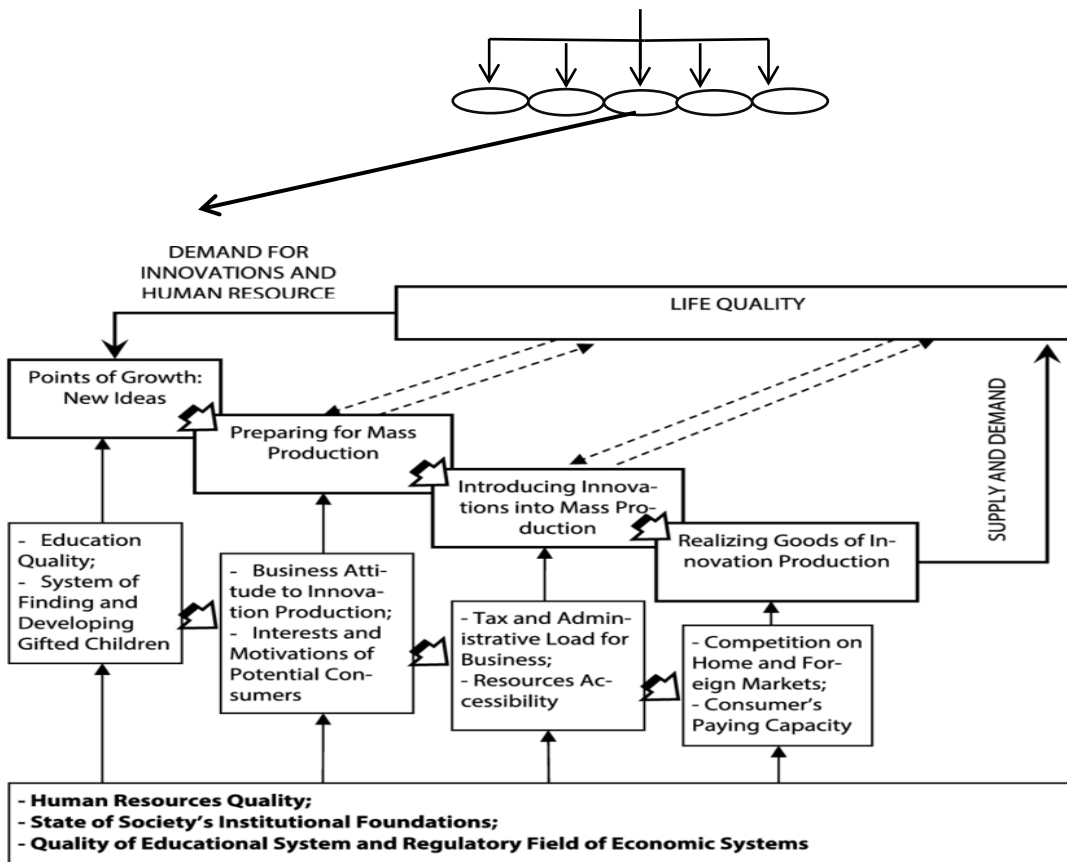
If we talk about the organization of houses, within the scope of implementation of innovation, here the contribution of the state can be seen very much in its management mechanisms. For example, some people to build some companies or some production enterprises, which will be checked by the state and apply the advantages in the plan of this enterprise to him, such as the help of the President or state awards such as "exemption from taxes or allotment of land" is separated.

To support the development of innovation, it is necessary to activate the state regulation of innovative activities, because effective development of innovation, science and technology can be ensured only by the state. Innovation is used for the efficiency of enterprises, where many advantages are seen [2].

The leaders of the modern market are the USA and Japan. These countries were able to reach the current stage through state regulation of their innovative activities. For example, after the use of nuclear bomb in 1990 in Japan, part of the economy of this country will be hit hard, as a result



of which all areas of the state, including the technological part and education, medicine, economic relations with the states and other areas will be hit hard. After this serious incident, the Japanese government decided to involve everyone in education in order to improve all areas of the economy [3].



Picture 1 - This means that the Japanese educational system  
 Source: compiled by the author [4].

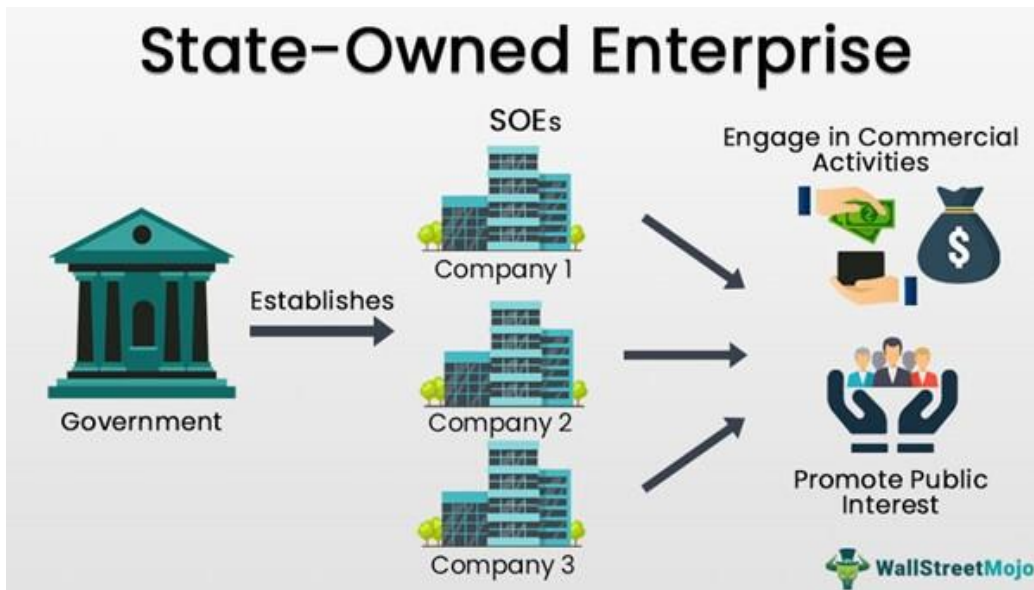
This means that the Japanese educational system (picture 1.) is like a pyramid structure. If someone knows something, he should teach it to five other Japanese people, and each of these five learned, he should teach it to five other Japanese people. Another example, at the end in the 20th century, the US put the doctrine first techno-globalism, the purpose of which was to provide the world techno-logical competitiveness of the United States in terms of global competition. These are examples of states that have studied these issues seriously and have always worked on them in order to develop from this point of view.

It is a structure (picture 1), that explains the use of human resources to improve the quality of human life. It starts from the point of development, which includes new ideas. Here are the points that are needed to increase production and efficient use of resources.

In particular, we can say that the state supports innovation more in these sectors: education, medicine, chemistry, technology, heavy industries, especially car manufacturing, mineral processing (natural resources) etc [4].

Include in owned by the government (picture 2.): a state-owned airline/bank/industry. A state-owned enterprise (SOE) is a public entity that is established or nationalized by the national or

provincial government by executive order or legislative act for the purpose of making a profit for the government, controlling the monopoly of private sector entities. Providing products and services to citizens, regulating businesses is one of the tasks of the state for the economic development of the state. In order to increase its industry, the state first pays attention to its innovation and sees whether the produced products meet the demand or not.



Picture 2 - Include in owned by the government  
 Source: compiled by the author [5].

Improving or replacing business processes to increase efficiency and productivity or to enable the business to expand the variety or quality of existing products and/or services. Developing completely new and improved products and services - often to meet the rapidly changing demands or needs of customers or consumers. Innovative activities are all scientific, technological, organizational, financial and commercial steps that are actually or intended to implement innovations [5].

I can personally give an example that the state of Tajikistan is currently in the period of industrialization, which is the 4th strategic goal, for this state, the growth of industrial enterprises is one of its main goals at the moment. Despite the need to expand industrial enterprises during the years of industrialization, quality and price are emphasized. This initiative is for people who want to open a business, firstly some innovative technologies and then provide the best services for customers, so that this product is not competitive in the international market. That's why I opened this topic, because by protecting its interests, the state forces you to always offer something in a new and better way at the international level [6].

To produce a new product or have any new ideas that are in the process of implementation, you should not forget the following: New trends, New products, New services.

The state plays an important role of "entrepreneurship". The government should support the entire innovation industry by investing in innovation, determining priorities innovative state development, provision of legal regulation Innovative activity, support of personnel in the innovative field, creation of scientific and innovative infrastructure, provision in formation supply of innovative activities, etc. In general, state regulation of innovation should play a decisive role in the development of innovation and technology. To regulate existing enterprises in the state, the state should be rewarded with state awards and direct support of the state, and always try to offer new things.

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## ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫҢ ИНДУСТРИАЛДЫ- ИННОВАЦИЯЛЫҚ ДАМУЫ

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Қазіргі таңда кез келген елдің халықаралық бәсекеге қабілеттілігі елдің ұзақ мерзімді дамуындағы тұрақты экономикалық өсу қарқынымен анықталады, сонымен қоса қазіргі экономикалық жағдайда жаңа техника, технологияның, ғылыми-техникалық прогрестің дамуына байланысты, инновациялық даму елдің қарқынды дамуының негізі ретінде үлкен маңызға ие болуда.

Қазақстан экономикасының бүгінгі таңдағы стратегиялық мақсаты – инновациялар негізінде бәсекеге қабілетті индустриялық кешенді қалыптастыру. Ұлттық экономикамыздың шикізаттық экспорттық бағытынан арылуы және өнімдерді ел территориясында өндіру, өңдеу, яғни экономиканың нақты секторын дамыту өзекті мәселелердің бірі болып табылады. Сондықтан да инновацияларды енгізу арқылы ғана біз өнімділікті, бәсекеге қабілеттілікті және ұлттық экономиканың тұрақты дамуына қол жеткіземіз.

Инновациялар ұғымы экономикалық ғылымда австриялық экономист Й.Шумпетермен кеңінен қарастырылды: инновация – бұл белгілі бір процеске жаңаша көзқарас, экономика және адам қызметінің басқа салаларында жаңа ашылуларды сәтті қолдану [1].

Қазақстан Республикасының «Инновациялық қызметті мемлекеттік қолдау туралы» заңында, инновацияға және инновациялық қызметке мынадай анықтамалар берілген: «инновация» - өндірістің және қоғамды басқарудың түрлі салаларына енгізілуі