THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF INNOVATION INFRASTRUCTURE IN REGIONS

Salayeva Lobar Ulug'bek qizi
Independent researcher at Urgench State University

Abstract. *This article analyzes the emergence and scientific schools of the theory of ensuring economic stability through the development of innovative infrastructure in regions. It studies the relationship between innovative infrastructure and economic stability, as well as the impact of innovative systems, technological development and socio-economic changes on regional stability. The article considers such approaches as the theory of endogenous growth, new economic geography and sustainable development. This analysis reveals the role of innovative infrastructure in the regional economy and its importance in ensuring economic stability.*

Keywords: *innovative infrastructure, economic stability, regional development, sustainable development, economic growth, competitiveness.*

At the present stage of development of society, great importance is attached to the problem of economic growth. It stands out from the complex of problems of economic development. This thesis is devoted to the study of the concept of the quality of economic growth, which is associated with increasing the material well-being of the people, the growth of social infrastructure, the increase in free time and the full provision of investments in human capital.

The rate of economic growth serves as the basis of socio-economic development. The decline in economic growth rates is explained by many circumstances, one of which, for example, is the non-renewal of existing production, its moral and physical aging. The optimal rate of economic growth is based on the macroeconomic balance of the national economy and at the same time serves as a means of ensuring it. Economic growth is one of the main goals of society and regions, that is, in conditions of growth, the economy solves socio-economic problems at both the national and regional levels.

The development of innovative infrastructures in regions and ensuring economic stability are currently one of the most pressing issues on a global scale. Economic stability is a system that ensures the consistency and predictability of economic activity in a country or region. Innovative infrastructure plays an important role in supporting economic development, especially in accelerating technological change. In this analysis, we will study the impact of the development of innovative infrastructures on economic stability and consider the history of the development of scientific schools in this area.

Innovative infrastructure includes the main infrastructures that support all sectors of the economic system and are necessary for the development and dissemination of knowledge and technologies. These include research centers, innovation parks, technological incubations, educational and scientific research institutes, communication and transport infrastructure. The effective development of innovative infrastructure, in

turn, helps to ensure economic stability, since new technologies and knowledge increase the efficiency of the economy and maintain a balance between different socio-economic systems.

The development of innovative infrastructure to ensure economic stability allows for the creation of new jobs, stimulation of economic growth, efficient allocation of resources and increased competitiveness. At the same time, innovative infrastructure helps to attract investments, strengthens competition and ensures the global integration of economic systems.

The initial approaches to innovative infrastructure began to emerge in the 1980s. The initial scientific foundations of innovative infrastructure were formed in the 1980s on the basis of research aimed at the development of scientific research and technologies. During this period, technological changes, the role of research institutions and educational institutions increased. Initial approaches to studying the impact of innovation infrastructure on economic stability were mainly focused on analyzing the impact of innovation activity on economic growth and competitiveness.

The relationship between innovation and economic stability developed in the 1990s. At the same time, the connection between economic stability and innovation infrastructure became even deeper. The development of the theories of "new economic geography" (Krugman, 1991) and "endogenous growth" (Romer, 1990) provided the necessary foundations for studying the impact of innovation infrastructure on economic stability. During this period, scientific research and technological changes, affecting various sectors of the economy, became important in ensuring growth and stability.

In the 2000s, the importance of developing innovation infrastructure in regions to ensure innovation infrastructure and economic stability increased even more. The concept of "sustainable development", which is associated with the impact of innovative infrastructure on the socio-economic growth of society, also played an important role. This approach requires the integration of innovation and economic growth, taking into account social and environmental sustainability. Romer's endogenous growth theory emphasizes that technology and innovation are the main sources of economic growth. He shows that the creation of innovative infrastructure, especially through education, research and technological infrastructure, plays an important role in ensuring economic stability. This theory inextricably links the development of innovative activity and ensuring economic stability, and provides a clear understanding of the long-term prospects for economic growth.

According to the theory of the new economic geography of Krugman, a representative of the scientific school of new economic geography, regional differences, the distribution of innovations and technological infrastructure affect economic stability. Innovative

infrastructure should not be located only in large cities or developed regions, but also in small and medium-sized cities there are opportunities for effective development.

A convenient approach to studying the connections between regions and analyzing the impact of territorial specialization on economic stability.

The processes of increasing competitiveness and strengthening economic integration can be accelerated without taking into account the sustainability of economic growth.

Modern theory This theory of sustainable development emphasizes the development of innovative infrastructure and economic stability taking into account social, economic and environmental factors. For the sustainable development of innovative infrastructure, strategies aimed at increasing social well-being and preserving environmental resources are necessary.

This approach allows for an in-depth study of the impact of the development of innovative infrastructure on environmental and social stability.

Sometimes it is difficult to adequately assess the interaction between rapid innovation approaches and social goals to ensure economic stability.

The theory of ensuring economic stability based on the development of innovative infrastructures in regions, combining economic growth and social well-being, is an important direction for modern economic research. Innovative infrastructure is important in reducing economic disparities between regions, creating new jobs and ensuring economic stability. Future scientific research will help develop new methodologies in this area and effectively formulate economic policies.

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