

INNOVATION SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



Scopus || Electronic journal specializing in Scopus

ISSUE 11



Acceptance of papers **November, 2025**



**Acceptance of
papers**

Published monthly



Topics

economics,
technology, social
sciences

**EDITOR-IN-CHIEF:**

Mirzaliyev Sanjar Makhmatjon ugli

DEPUTY EDITOR-IN-CHIEF:

Makhmudov Nosir Makhmudovich
DSc., Prof., Academician

DEPUTY EDITOR-IN-CHIEF:

Ochilov Bobur Bakhtiyor ugli – Senior
lecturer at TSUI

THE SCIENTIFIC-POPULAR ELECTRONIC
JOURNAL **"INNOVATION SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY"** HAS BEEN REGISTERED
UNDER THE NUMBER **C-5669633** BY THE
AGENCY FOR INFORMATION AND MASS
COMMUNICATIONS (AOKA) OF THE
REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN, EFFECTIVE
FROM OCTOBER 9, 2024.

CONTACTS

Phone: **+998 50 737 87 88**

Website: <https://ist-journal.uz>

Email: innovationist2025@gmail.com

The scientific electronic journal "Innovation Science and Technology" has been included in the list of scientific publications recommended for the publication of main scientific results of dissertations for the award of PhD and DSc degrees in economics and technical sciences, in accordance with the Resolution No. 370 of the Presidium of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan, dated May 8, 2025.

Electronic publication, Issue 11. 264 pages.
Approved for publication on November, 2025.

Editorial board:

Sharipov Kongiratbay Avezimbetovich,
Doctor of Technical Sciences (DSc), Professor



Abdurakhmanova Gulnora Kalandarovna,
Doctor of Economic Sciences (DSc), Professor



Cham Tat Huei,
Doctor of Philosophy (PhD), Professor (Malaysia)



Muhammad Imran Sadiq
Doctor of Philosophy in Economics (PhD),
Professor, Malaysia



Ahmed Aziz Ismail
Doctor of Technical Sciences (DSc),
Professor (Egypt)



Lee Chin
Doctor of Philosophy in Economics (PhD),
(Malaysia)



Asongu Simplice
Doctor of Philosophy in Economics (PhD),
Cameroon



Rui Dang
Doctor of Chemistry (DSc), Professor, China



Zahoor Ahmed
Doctor of Philosophy in Economics (PhD), Turkey



Shujaat Abbas
Doctor of Philosophy in Economics (PhD), Russia



Tina A Coffelt
Doctor of Philosophy in Educational Sciences
(PhD), USA

CONTENTS

POVERTY AND DEVELOPMENT	14
Kholmirzayev Abdulhamid Khapizovich	
WAYS TO ACHIEVE ECONOMIC STABILITY THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES	23
Sadriddinov Bakhtiyor	
STRUCTURE-PROPERTY RELATIONSHIP OF ORGANOSILICON MATERIALS: EVALUATION BASED ON THERMOGRAVIMETRIC ANALYSIS	36
Tosheva Dilfuza Farxodovna, Siddikov Ikrom Iminjonovich, Rakhimov Firuz Fazliddinovich	
"CREATING AN ALGORITHM AND SOFTWARE TOOL FOR PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION USING FACIAL SCANNING TO PROTECT THE OPERATING SYSTEM"	43
Usmonov Maxsud Tulqin o'g'li	
ENSURING INTERDISCIPLINARY INTEGRATION BASED ON MOBILE LEARNING TECHNOLOGIES.....	51
Zaripov Olimjan Kuvandiq son	
MONITORING OF THE AYDAR-ARNASAY LAKE SYSTEM AND ASSESSMENT OF THE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF COLLECTOR WATER INFLOWS INTO THE LAKE ECOSYSTEM.....	55
Erkabayev Furkat Ilyasovich, Madrimov Rajabboy Masharipovich, Aminov Khamza Khusanovich	
APPROBATION OF THE RESISTANCE OF BRICKS MADE FROM "ANGREN" SECONDARY KAOLIN TO THE EFFECT OF LIQUID METAL.....	62
Umurov Ulug'bek Meylievich	
THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL FOUNDATIONS OF PERFORMANCE-BASED BUDGETING.....	68
Allakuliev Akmal Baltayevich	
IMPROVING ECONOMIC MECHANISMS THROUGH EFFECTIVE USE OF ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORKS IN TOURISM DEVELOPMENT.....	71
Abdusalomov Djamshid Abdusalomovich	
TEMPERATURE-RADIATION REGIME OF THE TERRITORY OF UZBEKISTAN FOR THE DESIGN OF SOLAR GREENHOUSES	76
Ilkhom Ismatovich Rakhmatov, Shakhzod Niyoz ogli Izomov	
THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF GREEN FINANCING IN FORMING A GREEN ECONOMY	81
Khalikov S. X.	
MUVAFFAQIYATLI STARTAP FAOLIYATIDA ROL O'YNOVCHI MUHIM OMILLAR VA O'ZBEKISTON SHAROITIDA STARTAP EKOTIZMINING RIVOJLANISHI.....	87
Qosimova Dilorom Sobirovna	
EFFECTIVENESS OF INNOVATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS.....	92
Umarova Nilufar Abdukakhorkizi	
INFLUENCE OF INTERNATIONAL RANKING ORGANIZATIONS ON HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS AND EXISTING PLATFORMS	96
Urozboev Khayrulla Murodboy ugli	
BASE STATION MONITORING TECHNOLOGIES IN MOBILE NETWORKS	103
Ibrokhimkhujja Rikhsikhujjaev, Mohit Bhandwal	
FORMATION AND MANAGEMENT OF INVESTMENT PROJECTS OF ENTERPRISES	108
Abdunazarov Saidakhmat Abdumalikovich	
THE IMPORTANCE OF QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN ENTERPRISE ACTIVITY MANAGEMENT.....	113
Rasulov Shavkat Sharof son	
PARTICIPATORY BUDGETING OF THE STATE BUDGET	117
Khamidov Khabibullo Khikmatulla ogli	
TRANSFORMING THE HIGHER EDUCATION SECTOR THROUGH PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP UNDER CONDITIONS OF DIGITALIZATION	123
Abdullayev Javohir Abdumalik og'li	
WAYS TO IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN ENTERPRISES.....	131
Begalov Sherzod Maxsutaliyevich	

DIRECTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE RESERVOIR SAFETY ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM USING THE EXAMPLE OF THE TALIMARJON RESERVOIR.....	136
Xodjaqulova Nodira Xosiyatqul qizi	
ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY AND INNOVATIVE TRANSFORMATION PROCESSES OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY IMPLEMENTATION IN UZBEKISTAN'S OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY	141
Tarakhtiyeva Gulmira Kulbayevna	
INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO RISK MANAGEMENT AND ASSESSMENT OF INVESTMENT PROJECTS IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY.....	145
Muxitdinova Kamola Alisherovna	
INNOVATIVE COOPERATION AND MARKETING STRATEGIES FOR STRENGTHENING THE REGIONAL ECONOMY: THE CASE OF NAMANGAN REGION	149
Sattarov R. A.	
MARKETING PROBLEMS IN THE INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE MARKET AND FOREIGN EXPERIENCES IN SOLVING THEM.....	159
Musayeva Shoira Azimovna	
THE PROBLEMS OF LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF ELLIPTICAL SENTENCES IN MODERN ENGLISH.....	165
Jurayeva Hilola Kamol qizi, Eshonkulov Ravshan Tokhirovich	
THE EFFECTIVENESS AND PROSPECTS OF INTEGRATING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE INTO URBAN SECURITY DEVELOPMENT	171
Iminov Akbarjon Odiljonovich	
21ST CENTURY CHANGES AND THE GROWING IMPORTANCE OF PROFESSIONAL ENGLISH PROFICIENCY	175
Rakhimova Shirin Utkurovna	
A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF UZBEKISTAN'S INNOVATION EFFICIENCY: EVALUATING GII OUTPUT-INPUT RATIOS RELATIVE TO LEADING AND EMERGING INNOVATIVE ECONOMIES	179
Umidjon Khoshimov	
ANALYSIS OF MODERN FINANCING MODELS FOR OUTSOURCING SERVICES IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND THEIR EFFICIENCY	189
Khamidov Anis Choriyeovich	
СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ АРХИТЕКТУР ДИАЛОГОВЫХ СИСТЕМ ДЛЯ МЕДИЦИНСКОЙ ПРЕДМЕТНОЙ ОБЛАСТИ	195
Гофуржонов Мухаммадали Расулжон угли, Бурханова Айгуль Ильясовна	
EFFICIENT USE OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES IN UZBEKISTAN'S FORESTRY SECTOR	201
Mamatqulova Muxlisaxon Mamirjanovna	
ESG RISKS AND CORPORATE ACCOUNTABILITY: GLOBAL LESSONS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR UZBEKISTAN	206
Zakhidov Azizbek Rustamovich	
PRACTICE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN PROVIDING FINANCING FOR ENTREPRENEURS' INNOVATIVE INITIATIVE.....	211
Jubanova Bayramgul	
SAMARQAND VILOYATIDA IJTIMOIIY XIZMATLAR SOHASINING RIVOJLANISH DARAJASI VA SAMARADORLIK KO'RSATKICHLARI.....	216
Berdiyeva Nafisa Qahramonovna	
TOURISM SERVICES MANAGEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT IN UZBEKISTAN	221
Otaxonova Iroda Xamdamiq qizi	
TO'G'RIDAN-TO'G'RI XORIJIY INVESTITSİYALARNING O'ZBEKISTONDA IQTISODIY BARQARORLIKNI TA'MINLASHDAGI AHAMIYATI VA UNING DINAMIK TAHLILI	228
Abdurasul A.Sobirov	
O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASIDA TADBIRKORLIKNI TASHKIL ETISHDA MOLIVAVIY TAVAKKALCHILIKNI BAHOLASH	233
Bayxonov Baxodirjon Tursunbayevich	
ANALYZING N-SHAPED ENERGY VERSUS ENVIRONMENT MODEL: EVIDENCE FROM UZBEKISTAN.....	240
Xalimjonov Nurbek Ulug'bek o'g'li, Toxirov Shodiyor Zafar o'g'li, Jumamuratov Sultanbek Iyasovich	

PROSPECTS FOR DEVELOPING SUSTAINABLE TOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN.....	248
Alieva Makhbuba Toychievna	
EXPANDING THE FINANCIAL CAPABILITIES OF LOW-INCOME FAMILIES THROUGH DIGITAL FINANCIAL SERVICES	252
Bauyetdinov M.J., Djumamuratova Xurliman	
METHODOLOGICAL DIRECTIONS FOR THE FORMATION OF A NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY.....	258
Daminova Barno Esanovna	



METHODOLOGICAL DIRECTIONS FOR THE FORMATION OF A NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Daminova Barno Esanovna

Associate Professor, Karshi State University

ORCID: 0009-0001-4211-6082,

Email: barnod@mail.ru

Abstract: This article examines the key methodological directions for developing a national economic development strategy, emphasizing the importance of long-term vision, institutional reforms, macroeconomic stability, innovative development, and sustainable growth. It analyzes theoretical foundations, international experiences, and practical mechanisms necessary to create an effective strategy aligned with global economic trends and national priorities. The paper highlights methodological stages, principles of strategic planning, tools for monitoring and evaluation, and the importance of inclusive development. Recommendations are provided for aligning national strategies with digital transformation, market modernization, and sustainable competitiveness.

Key words: national economic strategy, methodological basis, sustainable development, macroeconomic policy, innovation, competitiveness, strategic planning.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada uzoq muddatli qarash, institutsional islohotlar, makroiqtisodiy barqarorlik, innovatsion rivojlanish va barqaror o'sish muhimligini ta'kidlab, milliy iqtisodiy rivojlanish strategiyasini ishlab chiqishning asosiy uslubiy yo'nalishlari ko'rib chiqilgan. Unda global iqtisodiy tendensiyalar va milliy ustuvorliklarga mos keladigan samarali strategiyani yaratish uchun zarur bo'lgan nazariy asoslar, xalqaro tajribalar va amaliy mexanizmlar tahlil qilinadi. Hujjatda uslubiy bosqichlar, strategik rejalashtirish tamoyillari, monitoring va baholash vositalari hamda inklyuziv rivojlanishning ahamiyati yoritilgan. Milliy strategiyalarni raqamli transformatsiya, bozorni modernizatsiya qilish va barqaror raqobatbardoshlikka moslashtirish bo'yicha tavsiyalar beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: milliy iqtisodiy strategiya, uslubiy asos, barqaror rivojlanish, makroiqtisodiy siyosat, innovatsiyalar, raqobatbardoshlik, strategik rejalashtirish.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются основные методологические направления разработки национальной стратегии экономического развития, подчеркивается важность долгосрочного видения, институциональных реформ, макроэкономической стабильности, инновационного развития и устойчивого роста. В нем анализируются теоретические основы, международные эксперименты и практические механизмы, необходимые для создания эффективной стратегии, соответствующей мировым экономическим тенденциям и национальным приоритетам. В документе рассматриваются методологические этапы, принципы стратегического планирования, инструменты мониторинга и оценки, а также важность инклюзивного развития. Были даны рекомендации по адаптации национальных стратегий к цифровой трансформации, модернизации рынка и устойчивой конкурентоспособности.

Ключевые слова: Ключевые слова. Национальная экономическая стратегия, методологические основы, устойчивое развитие, макроэкономическая политика, инновации, конкурентоспособность, стратегическое планирование.

INTRODUCTION

In the contemporary global landscape, national economies face unprecedented structural, technological, and geopolitical shifts that demand coherent long-term development strategies. Formulating a national economic development strategy is therefore not merely an administrative exercise but a critical instrument for defining a country's future trajectory, strengthening resilience, and ensuring sustainable socio-economic transformation. As economies become increasingly interconnected and competition intensifies, governments must base their decisions on scientifically grounded methodologies, strategic foresight, and evidence-based policy design.

A comprehensive national strategy provides clarity of purpose, aligns institutional reforms with development priorities, and establishes mechanisms that guide public and private sector actions. It enables policymakers to assess internal and external conditions, mobilize resources efficiently, and integrate national capabilities with global trends such as digitalization, technological modernization, and the green transition. Countries that have successfully implemented such strategic approaches—including South Korea, Singapore, China, and Germany—demonstrate higher adaptability, competitiveness, and long-term stability.

This article examines the methodological foundations essential for constructing a robust national economic development strategy. It explores the theoretical principles, analytical tools, forecasting models, and institutional mechanisms that underpin effective strategic planning. Particular attention is given to systemic analysis, scenario modeling, macroeconomic stabilization, human capital development, and the integration of digital and green transformation principles. By synthesizing international best practices and modern strategic management approaches, the article aims to highlight the key methodological directions that can support countries in building sustainable, competitive, and future-oriented national economies.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE ON THE SUBJECT

The methodological foundations of national economic development strategies have been extensively explored in international scholarship, with researchers emphasizing systemic analysis, institutional reform, and innovation-driven growth as key determinants of long-term progress. Michael Porter's work on competitive advantage highlights the role of industrial clusters and productivity enhancement in strengthening national competitiveness, arguing that strategic planning must prioritize sectoral specialization and innovation-led development. Dani Rodrik's analyses of structural transformation underscore the need for coherent industrial policies and institutional capacity to support diversification and upgrade economic structures, particularly in emerging economies.

Joseph Stiglitz stresses that strategic state intervention, knowledge diffusion, and macroeconomic stability are essential for sustainable development, especially in environments characterized by technological disruptions and global uncertainty. The OECD and World Bank provide extensive empirical evidence demonstrating that countries with robust forecasting systems, clear long-term visions, and integrated policy coordination achieve higher adaptability to shocks and more consistent growth patterns. Research by Ha-Joon Chang further reinforces the idea that successful national strategies rely on strong governance frameworks, investment in human capital, and long-term planning mechanisms that connect industrial policy with education, technology, and infrastructure development.

Studies on digital transformation by scholars such as Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee show that incorporating digital infrastructure, data-driven decision-making, and automation technologies significantly accelerates structural modernization and enhances strategic planning outcomes. Together, these contributions form a comprehensive theoretical foundation demonstrating that effective national economic development strategies integrate systemic diagnostics, evidence-based policymaking, innovation policies, and institutional strengthening to support sustainable and competitive long-term growth.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology is based on the collection of empirical and analytical data from national statistical reports, international databases, and reputable institutional publications, followed by their systematic examination through comparative analysis, trend evaluation, and econometric interpretation. The study applies qualitative assessment to identify structural patterns and integrates quantitative indicators to evaluate the effectiveness of strategic planning and long-term economic development mechanisms.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

A national economic development strategy is a fundamental instrument for shaping a country's long-term growth trajectory and determining the direction of socio-economic transformation. In a rapidly changing

global environment characterized by technological shifts, geopolitical uncertainty, and intensifying competition, governments must formulate policies based on scientifically grounded methodologies and strategic foresight.

The development of such a strategy involves systematic analysis of internal and external conditions, identification of national priorities, allocation of resources, and formulation of mechanisms to achieve economic stability. Methodological directions serve as the conceptual framework for selecting the tools, approaches, models, and indicators used in designing and implementing the strategy. Without a clear methodological basis, strategic planning becomes fragmented, reactive, and ineffective.

This article provides an in-depth examination of the methodological foundations that support the formation of a national economic development strategy. It identifies the stages, principles, analytical tools, and modern approaches necessary for building resilient, competitive, and sustainable economies.

The formation of a national economic development strategy is a complex, multi-dimensional process that requires a solid methodological foundation. This article analyzes the key methodological directions essential for designing an effective long-term national economic strategy. It explores theoretical approaches, analytical tools, planning models, and institutional mechanisms necessary for developing strategic priorities aimed at sustainable growth, structural modernization, innovation, and competitiveness. International best practices, principles of strategic management, and modern economic trends such as digital transformation and the green economy are examined in detail. Recommendations are provided for improving strategic planning systems, strengthening macroeconomic stability, and enhancing policy coordination to ensure inclusive and long-term national development.

The Concept and Importance of a National Economic Development Strategy. A national economic development strategy is a comprehensive, long-term document that outlines economic goals, development priorities, institutional reforms, and policy mechanisms. Its importance lies in the following: Defining long-term economic targets such as GDP growth, employment, investment, and innovation. Coordinating state policies across sectors such as industry, agriculture, digitalization, and education. Ensuring efficient resource allocation based on national capabilities and competitive advantages. Providing stability and predictability for investors, businesses, and international partners. Improving social welfare through sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

Countries with clear development strategies—such as South Korea, Singapore, China, and Germany—have demonstrated higher resilience and faster modernization. The methodological foundations of strategy development are based on systemic analysis, forecasting, modeling, and strategic planning, all of which ensure a coherent and adaptable approach to economic progress. A national economy is a complex system; therefore, its methodology must include structural analysis of sectors, assessment of intersectoral linkages, and evaluation of demographic, geographic, and socio-economic factors. Systemic analysis plays a vital role in ensuring that strategic decisions account for the interactions among all elements of the economy, creating a balanced and integrated development framework.

Economic forecasting and modeling are equally crucial for anticipating future trends and preparing evidence-based policies. This process involves econometric models, input-output analysis, scenario modeling, and risk assessment tools that help policymakers design realistic and achievable goals. Forecasting ensures that economic planning remains proactive rather than reactive, allowing for timely adjustments to both global and domestic changes.

Strategic planning methods include the formulation of long-term visions, development of national programs, identification of priorities and key performance indicators (KPIs), and the creation of policy instruments and implementation frameworks. Through these mechanisms, strategic planning aligns objectives with available resources, ensuring consistency and efficiency across all sectors of the economy. Comparative and benchmark analysis further strengthen the methodological foundation by comparing national performance with regional competitors, global leaders, and countries with similar resource structures. This comparative approach helps identify gaps, evaluate best practices, and reveal opportunities for improvement, ultimately promoting higher competitiveness and policy effectiveness.

Indicative planning represents another essential element of strategy formation, as it establishes key economic indicators to guide public and private sector behavior without enforcing rigid controls. It allows market mechanisms to function effectively while maintaining alignment with government objectives. In the process of forming a national economic development strategy, several stages are critical. The diagnostic stage involves macroeconomic analysis—covering inflation, GDP growth, and fiscal position—along with a structural assessment of industries, SWOT and PEST analysis, and the identification of key constraints and potential growth drivers.

Following diagnosis, the formulation of a strategic vision and goals defines the long-term economic model—whether innovation-driven, export-oriented, or green economy-based—along with quantitative targets, priority sectors, and necessary reforms. Implementation mechanisms are then developed to ensure the translation

of vision into practice. These mechanisms include institutional and regulatory reforms, policies in investment, taxation, and industry, as well as targeted support for small and medium-sized enterprises, innovation, and clustering. They also encompass the modernization of infrastructure and the strengthening of financial systems to enhance efficiency and resilience.

Effective strategies must incorporate robust systems of monitoring, evaluation, and adjustment. These processes depend on clear performance indicators, annual reviews, comprehensive impact assessments, and the flexibility to adapt to rapidly changing global and domestic conditions. Continuous monitoring ensures that the strategy remains relevant and responsive to emerging challenges and opportunities.

Key methodological directions in strategy formation emphasize the importance of ensuring macroeconomic stability, which serves as the foundation for sustainable development. This includes maintaining controlled inflation, implementing a responsible fiscal policy, sustaining a stable monetary environment, achieving balanced external trade, and fostering resilient financial markets. A stable macroeconomic framework enhances investor confidence and creates conditions for long-term growth.

At the same time, enhancing economic competitiveness remains central to any national strategy. Competitiveness is achieved through productivity growth, industrial and export diversification, technological modernization, development of competitive clusters, and adherence to high-quality standards. Human capital serves as the cornerstone of this process, functioning as a strategic resource that drives innovation and productivity. Methodological priorities in this sphere include improving education and workforce skills, fostering a culture of innovation, promoting scientific research, and increasing labor efficiency. Together, these elements form an integrated, forward-looking system that supports sustainable economic growth and positions the nation for success in an increasingly complex global environment.

Digitalization reshapes national economic strategies. Directions include: development of digital infrastructure; e-government systems; artificial intelligence and big data analytics; digital industry and smart manufacturing.

Modern strategies incorporate: renewable energy; circular economy models; environmental protection; sustainable urbanization; climate risk mitigation.

Lessons from successful countries show that: South Korea focused on export-led growth and industrial clusters. Singapore relied on strong governance, talent development, and global integration. Germany emphasized innovation, engineering excellence, and vocational training. Japan combined industrial policy with long-term planning and technological leadership.

These examples provide methodological guidance for building competitive and adaptive strategies.

Developing a national economic development strategy requires a rigorous methodological approach encompassing systemic analysis, forecasting, strategic planning, and evidence-based policymaking. The strategy's effectiveness depends on: Accurate diagnosis of economic conditions; Clearly defined long-term goals; Integration of innovation and digital transformation; Strong institutional and governance mechanisms; A functioning monitoring and evaluation system; Alignment between national priorities and global trends.

A well-designed strategy strengthens economic resilience, accelerates structural modernization, and improves the welfare of the population. The methodological directions outlined in this article provide a comprehensive foundation for shaping sustainable, competitive, and future-oriented national development.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The analysis demonstrates that the effectiveness of a national economic development strategy fundamentally depends on the strength of its methodological foundations. A strategy built on systemic analysis, accurate forecasting, coherent planning models, and evidence-based policymaking ensures resilience against global uncertainties and supports long-term structural modernization. Integrating digital transformation, green growth principles, human capital development, and innovation-driven competitiveness enables national economies to adapt to technological change while maintaining macroeconomic stability and social welfare. Countries that have achieved sustained progress illustrate that a clear vision, strong institutions, and coordinated policy actions are indispensable for shaping a future-oriented development trajectory.

To further advance strategic planning practices, it is essential to deepen analytical capacity within public institutions, enhance data-driven decision-making systems, and strengthen collaboration between government, academia, and the private sector. Developing transparent monitoring mechanisms, improving policy coherence across sectors, and expanding investments in digital infrastructure, renewable energy, scientific research, and workforce skills will create more favorable conditions for long-term growth. A commitment to continuous reform, innovation adoption, and inclusive development will help ensure that national strategies remain adaptive, competitive, and capable of delivering sustainable prosperity for the population.

List of used literature:

1. Aghion, P., & Howitt, P. *The Economics of Growth*. MIT Press. 2009
2. Barro, R. J., & Sala-i-Martin, X. *Economic Growth* (2nd ed.). MIT Press. 2004.
3. Dunning, J. H., & Lundan, S. M. *Multinational Enterprises and the Global Economy* (2nd ed.). Edward Elgar. 2008.
4. Hausmann, R., Rodrik, D., & Velasco, A. *Growth Diagnostics*. Harvard University Press. 2008.
5. Krugman, P. *Competitiveness: A Dangerous Obsession*. *Foreign Affairs*, 73(2), 28–44. 1994.
6. North, D. C. *Institutions, Institutional Change and Economic Performance*. Cambridge University Press. 1990.
7. OECD. *Strategic Foresight for Better Policies*. OECD Publishing. 2020.
8. Porter, M. E. *The Competitive Advantage of Nations*. Free Press. 1990.
9. Rodrik, D. *One Economics, Many Recipes: Globalization, Institutions, and Economic Growth*. Princeton University Press. 2007.
10. Sachs, J. D. *The Age of Sustainable Development*. Columbia University Press. 2015.
11. Stiglitz, J. E., Sen, A., & Fitoussi, J.-P. *Report by the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress*. OECD. 2000.
12. Todaro, M. P., & Smith, S. C. *Economic Development* (12th ed.). Pearson. 2015.
13. UNDP. *Human Development Report*. United Nations Development Programme. 2021.
14. World Bank. *World Development Report: Trading for Development in the Age of Global Value Chains*. World Bank Publications. 2020.
15. UNCTAD. *Financing a Global Green New Deal*. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. 2019.
16. OECD OECD Tourism Trends and Policies 2020. Paris: OECD Publishing. 2020.

Proofreader: Zokir ALIBEKOV

Layout and Designer: Oloviddin Sobir ugli

2025. № 11

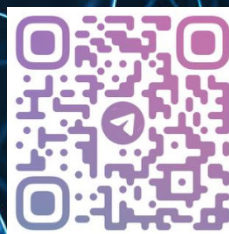
© When materials are reproduced, the INNOVATION SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY journal must be cited as the source. Authors are responsible for the accuracy of the information in materials and advertisements published in the journal. Editorial opinions may not always align with those of the authors. Submitted materials will not be returned to the editorial office.

To publish articles in this journal, you may submit articles, advertisements, stories, and other creative materials through the following links. Materials and advertisements are published on a paid basis.

You may subscribe to the journal at any time using the following details. Once subscribed, please send a screenshot or photo of your payment confirmation to our Telegram page @iqtisodiyot_77. Based on this, we will send the latest issue of the journal to your address each month.

“The journal “INNOVATION SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY” has been registered by the Agency for Information and Mass Communications under the Administration of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 09.10.2024 under the registration number №390637. License number: C-5669633. PNFL: 30407832680027

Our address: Tashkent city, Yunusobod district, 19th block,
House 17.



Acceptance of articles

Published every
monthly



Directions

Social, economic, political,
technological, scientific



Scopus || Scientific electronic journal specializing in Scopus

CERTIFICATE NUMBER: №390637

**ORDER NUMBER ACCORDING TO
THE LICENSE REGISTER: C-5669633**

CONTACT:



Contact us
+998 50 737 87 88



Telegram channel
t.me/scopus_IST2100



Journal official website
<https://ist-journal.uz/index.php/IST>