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**Methodological aspects of development of the infrastructure of providing information on developing the innovative activity in Uzbekistan**

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**Методологични аспекти на разработването на инфраструктура за предоставяне на информация при иновационна дейност в Узбекистан**

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**Abstract:** This paper analyzes the development of innovative activity in Uzbekistan, complex development of the regions through the introduction of innovative technologies, improvement of infrastructure for an information system directed at the main goal of the mechanism of implementation of activities.

**Key words:** *methodology, innovative activity, Uzbekistan.*

**Аннотация**

В данной статье анализируются вопросы развития инновационной деятельности в Узбекистане, комплексное развитие регионов за счёт внедрение инновационной технологии, совершенствование инфраструктуры обеспечения информационной системы, направленное на основную цель механизма реализации мероприятий.

Nowadays implementing active innovative investment policy in Uzbekistan is the one of the priority directions of developing the economic sectors of Uzbekistan. Nowadays innovative activity is the important prerequisite for developing the national economy and is the real mechanism of modernization of sectors of it in the near future.

Innovation policy is directed to the long term future and is the important factor for growing the power and ability of the state, plays main role in the competitiveness and the sustainable development of the economy. This means that the modernization of strategic important scientific-technical and perspective projects, leading manufacturers of sectors of production, technical and technological renewal, activating the local innovative technologies are intended.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov said that amendments to the accepted programs should be done through paying attention to complex development of regions, identifying the prioritized directions taking into account the specific characteristics of the region, the rapid growth of processing industry, construction and building industry, information-communication technologies and service sector, and providing employment for Youth on these basis, achieving financial self-sufficiency and reducing subventions in case of comprehensive assessment of unused reserves and production capacities.

Generally known, that the process of innovative-investment will be developed on the basis of the transfer of technologies. The transfer of technologies in accordance with the development of its linear includes the following main steps:

- Implementation of fundamental scientific researches, applied research, innovation and new technologies into production;
- Commercialization of marketing and technologies (introduction of finished goods into market).

The successful implementation of all stages of technology transfer should be realized the following necessary conditions. In particular:

At first, new ideas and innovations, which will be generated by Scientists, are necessary.

Secondly, real patented way which has scientific result should be passed from idea till the becoming a high-tech products. To do this, sufficient financial, technical, experimental and financial insurance will be important. It is important here to be invested by the manufacturing sector.

Thirdly, this scientific research should attract the interest of manufacturing sector and implement into technological processes.

Fourthly, proper infrastructure and conditions in manufacturing sector should be created for industrial trail.

Fifthly, innovative goods should own demand in domestic and international markets, that means should be import-substituting and export-oriented.

Nowadays there are a lot of unused resources and opportunities on complex development of regions, primarily in developing industry and agriculture, deep processing of mineral raw materials, creation of modern services and services sector in rural areas, rapid development of small business and private entrepreneurship and complex development through implementing innovative technologies. Whereas, nowadays in this regard, existing potential is using poorly in Bukhara, Syrdarya, Jizzakh, Surkhandarya regions and other proper regions. [2].

Carried out analysis shows that a large part of the most innovative products in 2014 were sold by enterprises and organizations of Andijan region 40.1% (66.8% in 2013), Tashkent region 15.3% (6% in 2013) and Tashkent city 30% (9 in 2013, 5%). The volume of innovative products sold by entities of Kashkadarya, Namangan, Samarkand, Surkhandarya, and Khorezm were not high. [1].

Nowadays a number of factors are affecting the development of innovative activity in Regions. According to the results of survey carried out by the Committee of State statistics of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in general, 28,5% enterprises and organizations in 2011 showed the factor of absence of necessity for implementing new technologies because of existent using technologies in the obstacles on developing the innovative activity in economy and in particular in industry, but the share of this factor was decreased in 2012 at least 4,4%. In 2013, compared to 2011, influence of the factor "the lack of qualified personnel" was decreased (from 9, 3% to 2,5%). This shows that the training and re-training system of cadres should be developed thoroughly. But the factor "the lack of financial funds" is the biggest factor in developing innovative activity which dollies back it. 57% of participants took part in the survey show that these factors [1].

It should be noted that nowadays a lot of local scientific developments are not relevant to the technologies and groups of production in the sectors of industry which are in practice. It is easy for Producers to buy ready and well advertized technologies or goods despite the expenditure of currency. Republican Manufacturers are still investing to the new local high-tech products and developments unreliable.

Therefore, active participation of larger industrial enterprises should be provided in financing scientific developments which were created in the applied state scientific-technical programs.

However, the advanced infrastructure of innovative activities in the country today is not formed fully. Currently, this activity is carried out by the relevant institutions and organizations, the issue of forming innovative process on the study programs of Country's technical higher education is divided much less time in the sectoral circle in Republic. Many officials of Manufacturers and enterprises do not invest for participating in innovative process.

In Uzbekistan, the progress of innovative activity and development of infrastructure which provides this system with information are demanding the realization of targeted measures by state.

Firstly, the share of Science of Republic on implementing this process should be determined and the capacity of existent innovation should be studied and should be concluded. Prioritized production directions, which are aimed for promoting ready ended developments on the basis of real financial, material-technical opportunities, provided the equipment and information, should be found. State scientists and Manufacturers should expand the existing sectoral cooperation step by step. To do this, at least these issues should be solved two interrelated stages. That is:

At the first level, producing the mechanisms of cooperation for main priority issues of local Manufacturers and for the implementation of scientific-technical and integrative technological programs and uniting the academic, higher education institutions and scientific research strength of industry are.

At the second level, the implementation of these mechanisms and upgrading the existing legal base for providing technology transfer and providing the commercialization of innovations are.

Solving these issues should be coordinated with creating the developed infrastructure, establishing special intermediary firms and organizations involved in the propaganda, marketing, consulting and sales organizations and the promotion of their effective activity.

Besides that, essential conditions for realizing mutual interests of producers and consumers, for example, making necessary decisions and introducing a system of tax preferences for the participants of innovative activity. At this point, uniting state's and enterprises' – investors' assets will combine high efficiency.

Secondly, essential conditions for providing bilateral interests of science and manufacturing on commercializing objects of intellectual properties created in the Republic should be created. Every development which is protected by patent of scientists should be monitored on practicing in proper enterprise, company or farm of the Republic. Broad expertise should be held for the allocation of export-oriented developments and they should be assisted by government agencies.

For the implementation of essential objects of intellectual property they should be supported not only by organization, but also, should be provided with finance by researching organization. The users of intellectual property should encourage the authors of intellectual property, depending on the economic efficiency of production. The rights of intellectual properties should be developed more widely and should be supported by organizations, interested producers and firms, government agencies with extra finance. This is real way of commercializing patented innovations.

Thirdly, the proposals in science and industry should be selected the essential proposals for the state as a priority and should be separated the state-backed investment projects and government investments and bank credits should be directed for implementing these projects.

Fourthly, mutual relations of the chain "science-innovation-investment-production" should be set straight for providing effective transfer of innovative technologies. In addition, mechanisms of realizing invented innovations and technologies in industry should be created. Realizing these mechanism demands certain organizational work which should be carried out. According to this, creation of legal base and finding targeted investments should be done. To do this, commercializing the technology transfer and local innovations and creating a number of normative-legal documents which covers the mechanisms of them and adopting them are essential.

Fifthly, at the legislative level innovative developments of scientists and financing of implementing new technologies should be fixed to sectors, wider usage of new technologies and funds of modernization should be set forward. We can see this in the draft of law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "innovations and innovative development". Model regulation about investing the innovative activity should be developed. Here state should encourage the

investors by decreasing tax rates or should provide preferences and privileges. Enterprises, firms and companies which support innovative activity should be given the preferences on setting prizes to their products.

Sixthly, new infrastructures which will engage in innovative activity can be organized in ministries, sectors and firms. The duties of them will be technical specifications, business plans, new products, gauging, technical documents, training, marketing and design.

In this way, can be formed and provided the integration of science and production in reality. For example, techno parks, techno polis, the largest interdisciplinary research centers and others and producers and investors, scientists will be interested from their activities. Here production settlements will invest in the scientific researches, science of Republic will give new goods in producing.

In this respect, concrete measures in enhancing the work in these directions with ministries, government agencies, business associations and local governments and administration on distributing the producing power taking into account the strong dependence of developing the sectors and regions, special conditions of regions, complex development of the regions will be demanded.

At this point innovative clusters on the basis of using effectively the existing resource base of the region, development of the capacity of industry and export and development of infrastructure of innovative activity in regions in the aims of attracting modern innovative technologies play important role.

Nowadays in the economy of our Republic certain experience and potential are accumulated in forming such structures, but the process of clustering on the conditions of creating and developing the systems of national innovation play an important role and serve as the mechanism for the formation of regional innovation systems which is the part of the whole national innovative system. [4].

At the regional level, the mechanism for creating clusters will be realized though the combination of efforts and decisions of various participants and their knowledge and experience on various subjects. As the subjects of these sphere can be counted raw material producers and producing industry enterprises, companies which serve in logistics, finance, consulting sphere, scientific research and higher education institutions.

World experience on the formation of clusters shows the expedient of these technologies in developing regional innovative systems in the economy of Republic: formation of the sectors of Economy on the basis of clusters gives the opportunity to the realization of government support of science, education, risk innovations, export activity, in addition, founds new opportunities for innovative development of business in case of integration and creates the conditions for increasing the social and economic responsibilities of enterprises [5].

In our opinion, in order to provide wide development of innovative activity and to provide the rise of Republic to the stage of developed countries, which realizes the high technologies, the following priority complex of measures should be realized:

1. The establishment of interministerial Coordination Council on Innovation and Technology transfer for developing the strategy and mechanisms on realizing the priority directions of national innovation system.
2. To foresee the mechanisms for encouraging the development of innovative activity, the protection of intellectual properties and introduction of them to the agricultural practice in the law draft "Innovations and innovative activity".
3. Innovation support system should be established by the state in order to provide continuous finance of priority projects of innovation from the beginning the scientific idea has been developed, preparing technical concept till the production of finished goods. This system should foresee certain tax preferences for the participants of innovative activity, in particular:

- To exempt the funds which are spent to the scientific research works which are directed to the production of new competitive goods and experimental development from taxes;

- To exempt sectoral and inter sectoral funds which support fundamental researches and innovation from taxes.

4. Establishment of multisource system which provides innovative activity with money.

5. National innovation fund should be established in order to implement the essential innovative developments into production and to realize the priority technologies. Its sources will include, besides government budget, benefits from the share of realizing innovative goods into sectors of economy.

6. On the basis of leading scientific research institutions of the Academy of Sciences and higher educational institutions of the Republic several technological parks, centers will be organized and their activity will be organized through the combination of large enterprises and banks.

7. Personnel training system should be improved for developing innovative activity.

8. Innovative activity should include the network of state, private or regardless which type of property would be of organizations of infrastructure. They can be companies and enterprises which carry out consulting, marketing, distributional services.

Their responsibilities:

- To provide the commercialization and movement of innovative technologies and market goods;

- To create an extra jobs in order to provide full employment.

Thus, the accumulated experience in international and local innovative activity and founded potential through the integration in the aim of developing innovative complex of the Republic give the opportunity to solve the aforementioned organizational-technical problems. This will ensure the participation of scientists in developing sustainable economy of Country.

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