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Innovation Centers in Uzbekistan (On the Example of the Town of Moynak and Ulugbek)

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ABSTRACT: This research paper deals with the functioning of technology parks and innovation centers in Uzbekistan, as well as their role in the country's economy. Particular attention is paid to the study of the activity of technical parks.

KEY WORDS : Innovation centers, information, industry, techno park, technology, technology center, technical sector.

I. INTRODUCTION

The modern development of science and technology requires new optimal forms of interaction, the most effective of which are recognized today as technology parks and innovation centers. Successfully these forms are developing in Uzbekistan. This article is devoted to the analysis of the characteristics of technology parks and innovation centers.

Techno park is a compact association, which may include scientific institutions, higher educational institutions and industrial enterprises, as well as information, exhibition complexes, service services and involves the creation of comfortable living conditions. The activity of the techno park is based on the commercialization of scientific and technical activities and the rapid promotion of new goods in the sphere of material production(1,2,5).

The technology park in Uzbekistan is a legal entity that is created for the efficient use of scientific and technological resources. Based on this, the region's economy is strengthened and developed. The mission of the technology park is to enhance regional development, as well as facilitate the implementation of commercial and industrial innovations. The activity of the technopark enriches the scientific and technical culture of the federal state, creates additional jobs and added value.

Techno parks in Uzbekistan often collaborate with business incubators. Their main purpose is to support young firms and entrepreneurs, whose founders are usually enterprises. Such structures are created with the material(3,4,6) participation of local authorities. That is why the form of ownership of such organizations can be either public, private or mixed. Support at the beginning of development usually lasts three years, but in some cases it can last longer.

Technology parks are seen as a tool to overcome difficulties in the transition from modern industry to the innovative industry of the future. In this situation, cooperation between technology parks and higher educational institutions, as well as research centers, for creating small innovative enterprises designed to provide a quantum leap in the level of employment in the regions, is of great importance. Thus, the support of innovative business is carried out mainly at the regional level by the efforts of local governments.

II. METHOD OF RESEARCH

The goals and objectives of technology parks are reduced to the provision of information, consulting services and financial support to the enterprises included in their composition. Support in the areas of management, patent examination, patenting of inventions, insurance and accounting is usually provided by partners.

The priority areas of technology parks are research in the field of:

- information and communication technology;

- software development;
- ecology;
- biotechnology;
- medical equipment;
- Agriculture.

The organizational structure of technology parks has its own characteristics. The main emphasis is on the further development of cooperation with research institutions and the provision of information services.

Promising areas of this form of work are:

- encouraging entrepreneurial independence of students and employees of higher educational institutions and research institutions;
- conducting student practices and completing term papers and dissertations in technology parks;
- providing students and staff with relevant information about technology parks and involving them in seminars on pressing issues of modern science;
- Provision of production facilities and necessary equipment with institutions cooperating with technology parks(7,8,9,10).

The main focus of the innovation centers is the implementation of ideas that are useful to society. University science gives a lot of development, generates new ideas, but, as a rule, scientists themselves do not have enough baggage of managerial knowledge and entrepreneurial abilities, allowing them to bring projects to their logical conclusion. Often, scientists do not seek to implement their ideas. Innovation centers occupy a position between manufacturers of scientific and technical products and industry mainly, small and medium enterprises. In addition, innovation centers play an important role in overcoming differences between researchers and entrepreneurs.

The introduction of new technologies and research results from the scientific and technical sector into industry is a traditional task of innovation centers. There are several basic techniques of technology transfer:

- assistance in business,
- diffusion of technology,
- technology search.

Many innovation centers are involved in patenting and obtaining licenses.

An innovative constituent center located in Moynak, is a classic technology park. It includes a technology center, consisting of 5 sites, and the technopark itself with 29 resident firms, 35 of which were established by the Phoenix Center. The park has about 340 jobs. The leading activities of the park are transport, information and communication equipment, logistics. Moynak was originally conceived as a single complex of buildings and structures intended for engaging in innovative activities and for the residence of employees of resident firms. Moynak acts as an example of successful interaction between the private sector and the state. The source of investment was various regional funds of the European Union, as well as private capital(1,4,7,8).



Fig.1.View of Muynak Innovative Technopark

The scientific and technological town of Ulugbek combines the development of science and economics. The city of Ulugbek is not only the largest scientific technology park, but also the largest in the center of innovative activity. The

park has united 12 research institutes; 375 technology enterprises (3,584 employees); media town (127 enterprises and 1198 employees); industrial zone (156 enterprises and 3993 employees).



Fig. 2. View of the innovative techno park of Ulugbek town

III. CONCLUSION

Consequently, it is worth noting that in Uzbekistan, technology parks are an important component of the economy. Techno park can be considered as a special type of independent economic zone, on the territory of which innovative products are developed, new personnel are formed, and zones for the introduction of new technologies are also created. Science provides an incentive, an incentive to develop business, mostly small, which makes it possible to talk about technology parks as a form of support for small business, the development of which allows reaching a qualitatively new level of social reproduction.

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