

THE IMPORTANCE OF INNOVATIONS IN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT: The article reveals the role of innovation in the development of the national economy of the country and the region. The issues of introduction of high-tech spheres and scientific developments into the production process are highlighted.

KEYWORDS: region, country, national economy, innovation, scientific developments, competitiveness, modernization, development, resource.

INTRODUCTION

During the transition to market relations and the modernization of the economy, the socio-economic development of the regions of the Republic is of great importance. The development of the national economy at a high pace is directly related to the stable proportional development of the regions. As a result of the introduction of new economic relations, various adaptations of regions to market competitiveness, a reduction in the financial support of the regions by the state and other reasons, at the same time, indicators of socio-economic development in the regions and very large differences in the standard of living of the population are observed.

In the territorial improvement of the economy and the elimination of imbalance in the socio-economic development of Regions, the development and implementation of regional policies by the state is important.

It should be noted that the "strategy of action on the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021", developed on the basis of the personal initiative and life-giving ideas of the president of our country Shavkat Mirziyoyev, launched a completely new stage of development of the state and society. At the same time, special importance was attached to the issues of reducing the differences in the level of socio-economic development of regions due to complex and proportional socio-economic development of Regions, effective and optimal use of their existing potential: expansion of the scale of modernization and diversification of the economy of Regions, rapid development of districts and cities with relatively low development levels, In the worthy place of any state in the world, its cultural, historical, scientific, especially economic potential plays an important role.

In the sustainable development of the national economy, it is necessary to prioritize the formation of an innovative economy, the wide implementation of fantasy areas and the application of new scientific developments in economic areas. Recently, scientific developments have been carried out in more than 400 research institutes, universities, design organizations and industrial enterprises of the Republic. More than 80% of scientific research is carried out at the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Economy and industry, educational and health organizations and institutions.

As you know, in the regional policy of most developed countries, great attention is paid to the structural restructuring of the economy, the development of social infrastructure and the formation of an innovative economy in order to eliminate the dependence of the region's economy on raw material resources. Especially in countries where the post-industrialization process is characteristic, the science factor has become a productive force and brings enormous benefits to the state budget. Therefore, the priority areas of regional policy should be focused on the development of Science and innovation, the technological modernization of the region's economy, the involvement in the development of scientific developments and modern technologies. Technological modernization is carried out in two directions – by re-equipping formed funds and attracting new technologies to production in the regions. The technical modernization of production, in turn, leads to the structural and territorial improvement of the economy of the regions.

In 2000-2019, as a result of industrialization, modernization, technical and technological renewal of the sectors of the economy, new industries provided an increase in the volume of industrial production and led to an increase in the share of the industry in GDP. For example, the share of industry in GDP rose from 17.6 percent to 29.0 percent in 1990-2014. It was in this network that the employment of the population was equal to 14.3 percent in 1991 and 13.2 percent in 2019.

The main goal of the free economic zones established in the Republic is to effectively use the resource capabilities of the regions, attract foreign investments and advanced technologies in the development of the industrial and export potential of the region and neighboring regions.

In such regions, the placement and development of fantalab and high-tech enterprises is a priority, and the production of Electrical Engineering, Telecommunications, priboration, chemical and petrochemical, pharmaceutical, medical equipment, modern building materials is well established.

The largest oil and gas basins of Uzbekistan are located in the regions of Bukhara and Kashkadarya, and the fuel industry occupies a leading position in the economy of these regions. On the basis of this network, the involvement of modern technologies that organize waste-free production in the petrochemical complex and the development of processing enterprises create an opportunity to effectively use the available raw materials and labor resources in the region.

In Tashkent, Navoi, Andijan, Samarkand and Syrdarya regions, electroenergetics, metallurgy and mechanical engineering are the main industries. Technologically modernizing them leads to improving the quality of the product, saving resources, implementing waste-free technological processes and improving the environmental situation.

The Republic is the world leader in the cultivation and export of cotton (6th in the cultivation of cotton and 5th in the export of cotton fibers), consequently, the main agricultural specialty of the country's regions is related to cotton growing. The modernization and Technical re-equipment of the textile network, which processes cotton fiber, one of the most important sectors of the economy, leads to the raising of the production potential of the regions, the widespread use of raw materials and labor resources and an increase in export opportunities. Currently, modern textile enterprises operate in the densely populated regions of Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Andijan, Tashkent, Bukhara regions.

The organization and development of fantasy networks should also be a priority in the structural reconstruction of the region's economy. The cities of Tashkent, Samarkand and Bukhara are the Centers of the Republic with large scientific and technical potential and intellectual resources. This is due to the fact that cities perform Educational, Scientific and cultural functions, in turn, provide R & D, design and technological developments, affect the development of Fantasy Networks.

There are a number of environmental problems in the use of land and water resources in the Republic: salinity of the lands, soil erosion, violation of the land reclamation, exacerbation of water shortages, etc. Especially these problems are very relevant in the regions of Bukhara, Khorezm and the Republic of Karakalpakstan. At present, natural resources are limited or have the opportunity to eliminate the obstacles that have arisen in their use by scientific and technical potential. In solving such environmental problems, based on the Agro-ecological conditions of the region, it is necessary to increase soil fertility, improve its reclamation status and maintain its moisture level, to open a wide path to the implementation of the most advanced and profitable technologies in the rational use of water resources into production.

It should be noted that the formation and development of an innovative economy directly and indirectly affects the structural restructuring of the economy of Regions, the modernization of basic production funds, the use of the technology and technology factor in regions with limited natural resources, the raising of the socio-economic potential of Regions and the reduction of non-conformity in their development. However, the development of research, design and technology depends on the financial support of science by the state and the improvement of duty, tax and credit relations in relation to innovation.

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