

FOREIGN TRENDS AND EXISTING FAULTS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY PARKS IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

This article is written about global trends in the management of innovative processes of the technopark. Also, the article analyzes some scientific literature on the topic, discusses the existing problems and shortcomings in the management system of innovative processes of technoparks in Uzbekistan and gives primary solutions to this problem.

KEYWORDS: *Techno Park, Innovation Processes, Lack Of Personnel, Products And Services, Management.*

INTRODUCTION

One of the most important manifestations of the modern conditions of economic activity of enterprises is the growing importance of their innovative activity. The creation, implementation and distribution of new products and services, technological processes are becoming key success factors in the industry. Innovative activity contains the most significant reserves for improving product quality, saving material and labor costs, increasing labor productivity, and improving the organization of production [1]. The creation of institutions of an innovation system that allows generating, reproducing and using scientific and technical innovations to increase the pace of economic development of industries is becoming increasingly important.

One of the most effective models for the development of an innovative economy is the creation of technology parks, within which all interested parties (developers, manufacturers, buyers) have the opportunity to interact more closely and constructively. Such interaction agrees on possible prospects for research and development, approves sources of funding and deadlines for submission of results [2]. That is, at present, the technopark as a system for ensuring innovation is a model that can be effectively used in the economy.

Materials and methods

In the process of writing the article, methods of analysis and forecasting of innovative activities of entrepreneurial structures within the technopark were used. To solve the tasks set, various econometric and statistical methods were used: average values, graphical and tabular methods, forecasting methods.

Analyzes and results

As in other areas of the economy, the state has reduced innovation to the barter of resources in exchange for ideas. Thus, the model of the centralized system of technology parks used until

today no longer meets the requirements of market orientation, therefore, it needs to be adapted and improved by management. Since the technopark is an important structural element of the country's innovation system, therefore, their transition to innovative management will expand the range of implemented innovative ideas and increase the degree of commercialization of new developments.

The degree of knowledge of the problem

In Uzbekistan, the emergence of technology parks is relatively recent from other countries and there are about 2,500 technology parks in the world, of which there are about 300 in the USA, about 110 in Japan, more than 80 in China, more than 50 in India, more than 600 in the European Union, of which in Germany - 360, in France - about 80, in Finland - more than 25, in Russia - about 130 [7].

According to sources, there are several networks of technology parks in Uzbekistan, such as:

1. Texnopark (<https://texnopark.uz/>);
2. IT Park (<https://it-park.uz/>);
3. Energomax Group (<https://energomaxgroup.com/okompani>);
4. Innovative TechnoparkYashnobod (<https://yait.uz/uz/about-us/>);
5. Integer - Youth Technopark;
6. Mediapark (mediapark.uz) and others.

Technoparks in Uzbekistan provide the following services: electronic gas meters; household refrigerators; industrial air conditioners and cooling systems; elevators and escalators; water pumps; molds and stamps; fittings and accessories for doors and window frames; aluminum composite panels; panel radiators; metal structures; industrial refrigerators and freezers, washing machines, etc. IT parks, unlike traditional technology parks, provide services related to information technology, programming, smart systems. Also, it should be noted that the emergence of technology parks partially solves the issue of a job for the population with a technical education or work experience, but without proper education.

Analyzing works on the management of authors from foreign countries, according to Kushnikov[4], K. Volkonitskaya [5], carried out on 12 Moscow technoparks, high demand (more than 50%) is noted only in such services as consulting, catering, exhibitions, postal services. Interestingly, this trend is by no means a narrow problem of the central region, but is also confirmed in the regions. Thus, the study was conducted on the territory of the Tyumen region (with autonomous regions) back in 2013 [6]. Usually, the technoparks provide services to innovative companies, the list and volume of which is approved by the regional government (established by the state task). But according to the results of the survey, during which 40% of all innovative resident companies were interviewed, it turned out that the list of services provided poorly meets their needs. This is due both to the quantitative limitation of services, and directly to their list, that is, inconsistency with needs. But the opinions regarding those services that are not satisfied within the walls of the technopark aroused the greatest interest in the survey. Most of these services (for example, marketing research or attracting investments) should not be implemented within the technopark by definition, since the technopark is an example of a production and technological infrastructure, and the expectations of residents are associated with

the deformation of its role as the sole operator of services for innovative companies in the region [4].

Despite the pronounced relevance, the problem of improving the management of innovation activities in the format of technology parks has not received adequate coverage in the scientific economic literature.

Also, there are problems associated with the implementation of local national products, as there are foundations about the high quality of foreign brands than national ones. Although many joint ventures and entrepreneurial entities are being created with the involvement of foreign investors and investments, the buyer still prefers a “foreign” product than a “TE”.

Analyzing the experience of developing innovative processes, we can note:

1. In many technoparks, there is no regular Internet site that could provide information about the technopark, management, services.
2. There is also no online service for buyers, investors, innovation centers or companies.
3. There are few online stores that solve questions about the selection and delivery of goods.
4. Underdeveloped marketing services like social media advertising.
5. Although they have already begun to work in the direction of attracting gifted personnel (projects One million programmers, Hackathon, etc.), but many gifted specialists prefer to work abroad.
6. Issues of remote work. Although almost all the world's innovation systems are already working remotely (remotely, virtually, online), the issue of remote work, which significantly affects the effectiveness of innovation systems, has not been fully resolved in Uzbekistan.
7. Choice of frames. Innovative systems are the penultimate stage of the transition to smart management, respectively, personnel to work for smart systems should be a priority. But since the training system for innovative and smart systems has not yet been developed in detail, the lack of potential specialists significantly reduces the effectiveness of the services provided.

CONCLUSION

Based on the above problems, we can say that:

1. There is no universal innovative management model for innovative technology parks that flawlessly performs service functions for innovators at any place and time. Therefore, models must have inherent adaptability or be artificially adapted to the environment during implementation.
2. Analyzing trends in the evolution of models for the development of innovative processes, it can be noted that starting from the fourth generation of the industrial revolution Industry 4.0, reducing time, costs and saving resources (financial and human) are in the first place in goal-setting the processes of creating and implementing new innovative models technology park management.

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