

## Main Directions Of Integrated And Innovative Development Of Territories

KHUSANOVA GULCHEKHRA SAYFULLAYEVNA<sup>1</sup>, HUDAYBERDIYEV ULMASJON EGAMBERDIYEVICH<sup>2</sup>, UMAROVA NARGIZA Kholdarovna<sup>3</sup>, ODILOVA DILNOZAKHON BARNAYEVNA<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>senior teacher Tashkent State University of Economics

<sup>2</sup>senior teacher Tashkent State University of Economics

<sup>3</sup>senior teacher Tashkent State University of Economics

<sup>4</sup>senior teacher Tashkent State University of Economics

**Abstract:** This article describes the main directions of integrated innovative regional development, it consists in ensuring sustainable economic development of the region, improving the quality of life of the population and the environment of a certain territory.

**Keywords:** Integrate, innovative development of territories, regional development, economic growth, national innovation systems (NIS).

### INTRODUCTION:

Innovative development is based on the constantly increasing power of science and high technologies and is becoming the main path for the development of society in the conditions of modern civilization. The main feature of the innovative approach is that the sphere of scientific and technical activity becomes dominant in the development of territories and provides an optimal combination of economic growth, social progress and environmental protection.

Analysis of the processes taking place in the modern economy shows that in order to increase its efficiency, it is necessary to stimulate the process of accumulation and implementation of knowledge, the ability of regions to introduce new developments and technologies into production. These aspects are the main source of sustainable economic growth and social development. In this regard, an urgent scientific task today is the study of methodological approaches to the development of the innovation system and the substantiation of such development, designed to ensure stable economic growth of the regions. It seems necessary to determine the methodological foundations for the formation of an innovation system at the regional level, the prerequisites for which began to take shape in the second half of the twentieth century. Domestic scientists of that time viewed the innovative economy as a fundamentally new model of expanded reproduction, the main role in which was assigned to innovative development, scientific and technological progress, and information becomes an important component of the reproduction process.

**Table-1. Basic principles of innovation activity are considered.**

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF INNOVATION ACTIVITY	
Freedom innovation of activity.	Ensuring equal access to government support for innovation.
Publicity and targeting of state support for innovative activities.	Promoting the development of competition, Free exchange of information.
Legal protection of intellectual property objects created as a result of innovative activities.	No harm to the life and health of citizens, the environment.

The implementation of an innovative economy occurs through the following innovations:

- Technological innovations, characterized by a significant contribution of human resources in comparison with material ones;
- Organizational and managerial technologies or innovation management;
- An innovative culture, including educational technologies.

The main problems of the transition to an innovative economy are the creation of innovations, the readiness of society for innovations, their reproduction, as well as the reproductifedeon of innovative activity and the mechanisms of its regulation.

**Table-2. This table shows the State regulation of innovative activities of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The main directions of state policy in the field of innovation.**

<b>THE MAIN DIRECTIONS OF STATE POLICY IN THE FIELD OF INNOVATION</b>		
Ensuring legal regulation of innovative development.	Determination of priority areas in the field of innovation, including on the basis of forecasting technological development.	Creation of the necessary conditions and infrastructure for the implementation of innovative activities.
State support and stimulation of subjects of innovation activity.	Development and implementation of state republican, sectoral and territorial programs in the field of innovation.	Assistance in attracting investment in innovative activities.
Development of public-private partnerships in the field of innovation.	Organization of training, retraining and advanced training of personnel in the field of innovation.	Development of international cooperation in the field of innovation.

The main goal of the innovative development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the long term is the formation of an innovative system that will ensure the development and creation of a product or service that can compete based on the use of foreign scientific potential and technologies with the support of domestic innovative developments focused on the implementation of priority tasks for the modernization of enterprises and organizations.

The priority areas of innovative development are:

- Increasing innovation and investment opportunities for business development, as well as achieving a high level of innovation activities of enterprises;
- Forming effective scientific and research activities on the basis of balanced fundamental and applied research, intellectual capitalization, transfer of knowledge and technologies at the republican and interregional levels;
- Introduction of international standards into educational processes of secondary and higher education of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Providing conditions for the formation of a progressive technical and technological structure and the attractiveness of the innovative regional space.

From the above, it is possible to determine the tasks of innovative development of the state:

- the formation of human innovative potential, which will be based on highly educated citizens;

- an increase in the investment activity of modern technological structures; - modernization of the state economy;
- creation of a competitive research and development sector and conditions for its expanded reproduction;
- attracting investments for the development of the innovation region of the republic; -development of indicators of innovation activity and development of a system for its monitoring;
- attraction of scientists and youth to the science of the republic.

Thus, Uzbekistan, which uses an alternative model of innovative development, is based on the historical, national characteristics of the country. In innovative development, it focuses not only on the development, but on the borrowing of new innovative technologies, their improvement, distribution and introduction into production. The innovative economy of the state is formed evolutionarily on the basis of the conceptual foundations of design, development, creation and implementation of innovative technologies by business entities. The innovative activity of enterprises and organizations plays a major role in fulfilling the main goals of the republic's economic development. These goals are associated with increasing the competitiveness of the economy and the welfare of the population. For this, it is necessary to create conditions under which the innovative activity of enterprises will receive full support for the implementation of their innovative activity.

Of course, the measures that are being taken by the leadership of Uzbekistan for the construction of modern production facilities, modernization and innovative, technological re-equipment of industries and sectors of the national economy, the widespread introduction of the results of research and development work in industrial production will contribute to the innovative development of our country. The successes that will be achieved thanks to the large-scale and purposeful work carried out in Uzbekistan in innovative areas, open the way for our republic to an innovative economy, which is a strategic direction for the development of the world economy in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

The goals and objectives of the innovative development of the region follow from the regional scientific and innovative policy, which is determined by the economic conditions of a particular region. The tasks of innovative development of the region are based on the creation and development of modern infrastructure and financial support system, determination of priorities, creation and implementation of relevant programs and projects. The process of selecting priorities in innovative development should be based on the study of existing resources, analysis of various limitations of industrial production to ensure the stable competitiveness of domestic producers in the Uzbek market and world markets, and assessment of the possibilities of the innovation factor in overcoming them. From the point of view of a systematic approach, regional regulation of innovative development is an open system that is influenced by external and internal factors.

External factors influencing the directions of innovation policy in the regions include the following:

- National priorities;
- Regional priorities;
- National science, technology and innovation policy;
- National legislation;
- Regional legislation, etc..

Any serious changes in these factors lead to the transformation of the strategic directions of regional development and the method of regional management.

Internal factors that influence the directions of regional innovation policy include:

- Features of the regional economic environment associated with the sectorial focus, the degree of development of the productive forces in the region, the available scientific, production and technical potential;
- Innovative initiatives of business entities;
- A motivational mechanism that changes in accordance with the development of industrial relations.

According to scientists, «there is no single recipe for applying various measures to implement regional science and innovation policy. Each state and each region approaches the solution of the problems of regional innovative development, taking into account its characteristics, traditions, resources and needs».

One of the leading directions of the modern theory of innovative development is the concept of technological structures. The theory of changing technological structures is based on the concept of long-term fluctuations by N.D. Kondratiev 1761 and the hypothesis of J. Schumpeter, which linked such fluctuations with entrepreneurial activity in the development of basic technological innovations. Studies of the patterns of long-term economic development were subsequently generalized into the theory of technological structures - integral complexes of technologically coupled industries and corresponding technical and economic installations, the periodic process of successive replacement of which determines the "long-wave" rhythm of modern economic growth. In the course of every structural crisis and every depression that accompanies the process of replacing the dominant technological order, new opportunities for economic success open up. In the phase of depression, there is a discrepancy between the emerging new technical and economic paradigm and the existing institutional structure,

and its overcoming presupposes a general change in social behaviour and institutions in accordance with the conditions of the technological changes that have occurred.

Along with technological changes, the transition to each new technical and economic structure is accompanied by a transition to a new stage of economic growth. This process includes the creation of new forms of organization of production, new skills and abilities, a new structure of the aggregate product, a new structure of investments, new types of infrastructure that provide appropriate production conditions. Each transition to the next technological order is accompanied by a technological crisis of greater or lesser depth; nevertheless, a change in the dominant technological order leads to significant changes in the organization of production.

An approach to territorial economic development using innovations from the point of view of the theory of clusters is relevant. The purpose of cluster analysis is the formation of groups of similar objects, which are usually called clusters.

For the first time, the foundations of the cluster approach were applied by N.D. Kondratyev in the study of the dynamics of innovation, who proved that innovations are distributed unevenly over time, appearing in groups, i.e. clusters.

The ideas of the cluster approach were considered in the works of A. Marshall, for example, in his book "Principles of Economics", published at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, where the industrial regions of Great Britain were studied. His ideas have served as the basis for many studies on new industrial areas, which attempts to explain the successful development of clusters of densely grouped small and medium-sized firms.

The greatest contribution to the development of cluster theory was made by the American scientist M. Porter. According to Porter, "a cluster is a group of geographically adjacent interconnected companies and related organizations (educational institutions, government bodies, infrastructure companies) operating in a specific area and complementing each other". For the entire economy of the state, clusters play the role of points of growth of the domestic market. Following the first, new clusters are often formed, and the competitiveness of the country as a whole increases. It holds on to the strong positions of individual clusters.

The competitiveness of a country M. Porter proposes to consider through the prism of international competitiveness not of its individual firms, but of clusters - associations of firms from different industries, mutually promoting the growth of each other's competitiveness and the ability of these clusters effectively use both natural and infrastructural resources is of fundamental importance.

M. Enright, a colleague of M. Porter, hypothesized that competitive advantages are created not at the supranational or national level, but at the regional. He emphasized the role of historical prerequisites for the development of regional economies, the diversity of cultures for doing business, organizing production and obtaining education, and introduced the concept of a "regional cluster": an industrial cluster in which firms - members of the cluster are located in geographic proximity to each other. In other words, it is a geographical agglomeration of firms operating in one industry or several related industries.

An important distinguishing feature of the cluster is its innovation orientation. The most successful clusters are formed where a "breakthrough" in the field of engineering and production technologies is carried out or is expected, followed by access to new "market niches".

The modern concept of innovative development of territories is the concept of national innovation systems (NIS), which was developed in the 1980-1990 s. The main developers of this concept were Professor of Columbia University R. Nelson, Swedish scientist B. Lundvall, English economist K. Freeman. The authors of the concept assigned an important role to the processes of learning and accumulation of knowledge, paying special attention to their institutional aspect and the direct influence of the institutional context of innovation on its content and structure. The very idea of the priority of learning in innovative activity is argued by the fact that this process is universal, collective in nature and is due to the presence of formal institutions, social norms and values. At the same time, the scale and dynamics of the creation and dissemination of innovations depend on a number of interrelated institutional moments, such as the presence of specialized organizations (universities, institutes, etc.), their correspondence to other social institutions, their interaction with each other as elements of a collective system of creation and use knowledge. The main goals of creating an innovation system are to ensure sustainable development of the country's economy and improve the quality of life of the population use of intellectual potential, generation, dissemination and implementation of new knowledge. To achieve these goals, it is necessary to develop and legislatively approve a National and regional innovation policy, which provides for the priority development of the country's scientific and technological complex and high-tech industry, increasing the competitiveness of products, primarily in the domestic market.

The main principles for the formation of the **NIS** should be as follows:

- A systematic approach to the formation of innovation policy;
- Independent formation of regional innovation systems, taking into account the specifics of the territories, with subsequent integration into a single system;
- Concentration of resources on priority areas with a clear definition of funding sources;
- Priority development of fundamental science, higher education and high-tech industry.

In general, the analysis of the considered concepts allows us to conclude that the problem of innovative development at the territorial level is not new. In world practice, there are examples of rapid and successful innovative development of local territories. Initially, university campuses (Oxford, Cambridge) and large industrial centers (Lyon) acted as areas of high concentration of science and high-tech production. Then there were technological areas (Karlsruhe) and finally research and production clusters, among which such world-famous ones as Silicon Valley, Carolina Triangle and Highway-128 can be distinguished. Technological parks. Techno polis are much less widespread (for example, the techno polis of San Antonio, Texas), which differ from techno parks in larger sizes and a wider range of specialized types of science-intensive products.

The domestic history of the creation and development of territories with a high concentration of science and high technology production is also quite wide and varied. Here it is necessary to note the closed administrative-territorial formations created within the framework of the so-called atomic project, and academic research towns operating on the basis of scientific institutes. The recent history of the country's development provides examples of this form of territorial concentration of science and science-intensive production. The creation of science cities made it possible to preserve on their territory a significant scientific and research and production complex, which in modern conditions, with the necessary state support, can lead to the transformation of science cities into unique centers of scientific, technical and innovative development.

#### REFERENCES:

1. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 21, 2018 "On the approval of the category of innovative development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2021" PF-5544.
2. Of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 "On further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan". PF-4947
3. Belyozov B.C. Regional network infrastructure to support innovative activities. - M., 2008.
4. [http://www.cer.uz/ru/research\\_areas/finance\\_and\\_development](http://www.cer.uz/ru/research_areas/finance_and_development) - Center for Economic Research.
5. <https://stat.uz/uploads/docs/vrp-mart-ru.pdf> - Committee on State Statistics of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
6. <http://www.lex.uz> - National legislative framework of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
7. <https://www.mf.uz/component/k2/item/2838-byudzheth-dlya-grazhdan.html> - Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan.  
Strategy for the development of the region / A team of authors under the direction of Doctor of Economics, prof. V.A. Ilyin. - Vologda: VNKTS, CEMI, RAN, 2004.
8. Regional Economy / Ed. G. Polyaka. - M.: Unity-Dana, 2013
9. Santo B. Innovation as a means of economic development: trans. with Hungarian. / Santo B. - M.: Progress, 1990.