

PROVIDING SCIENCE-DEVELOPMENT INTEGRATION PLACE OF TECHNOPARKS

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In a modern economy, the creation of innovations and their introduction into production is one of the main factors of national competitiveness. The disconnect between science and production slows down innovative development. Therefore, technoparks are of great importance as the main infrastructure connecting these two sectors. Technopark is an innovative area that unites research institutes, higher education institutions, startups and manufacturing enterprises, and performs the following tasks: commercialization of scientific research results; creation of a laboratory and incubation environment for students and researchers; support for startups; implementation of scientific solutions for enterprises; transfer of modern technologies to the local economy. For this process to be effective, special infrastructure - technoparks - is very important. Today, it is important to study the world experience of technoparks and study the issues of their implementation in practice.

Silicon Valley, or Silicon Valley, is a vast technology park located in California, USA. The valley's history dates back to 1971, when silicon began to be used in the production of semiconductor devices. It is silicon that gives the region its name. Silicon Valley is one of the three largest technology centers in the United States (the other largest centers are located in Washington and New York). Silicon Valley offers the perfect conditions for training IT specialists. Stanford, a private research university, is among the most prestigious educational institutions in the world. Stanford enrolls approximately 9,000 students annually. Many graduates go on to live and work in Silicon Valley. The valley is home to the headquarters of over three thousand companies, many of which are involved in computer manufacturing and software development. Among the most prominent are Apple, Intel, Google, Facebook, AMD, eBay, Electronic Arts, Nvidia, Yahoo!, and others. Silicon Valley attracts many investors, scientists, entrepreneurs, and skilled IT professionals. It's a dream destination for any programmer. Creative thinking is valued here, and a vast array of innovative developments are available. Furthermore, the region is characterized by a low level of government intervention in manufacturing.

The European IT market is dominated by two technology parks: Medicon Valley and Cambridge. Let's look at each park separately.

Medicon valley (sweden) In 1997, Denmark and southern Sweden created a

joint state called "Medicon Valley." It is currently home to industrial enterprises and research laboratories. Scientists in Medicon Valley are developing new approaches to treating cancer, diabetes, and other diseases. Fourteen research groups at the University of Copenhagen are conducting personalized medicine research aimed at developing customized treatments and medications. Valley scientists claim that the idea of personalized medicine will be realized within the next decade. The number of companies in Medicon Valley is constantly growing. Not only are companies opening their own businesses in the valley, but also branches of well-known pharmaceutical and biotech companies, including the American pharmaceutical company Biogen. The region boasts favorable labor and tax regulations, attracting many companies. Much attention is paid to education. The region boasts 14 universities that train specialists.

Cambridge Science Park opened in 1975 near the University of Cambridge, UK. The park's primary purpose was to strengthen ties between educational institutions and the knowledge-intensive industrial sector. Through the exchange of ideas and human resources, new companies are created, the country's prosperity grows, new technologies are developed and old ones are improved. The region is actively increasing employment, primarily through the creation of jobs for highly skilled professionals and university graduates. Events and programs are also being held to introduce students to the knowledge-intensive industry. Cambridge Park is home to over 80 companies operating in various IT sectors. Many of these companies collaborate closely with the University of Cambridge. The region also hosts branches of major global companies, such as Toshiba. Most Cambridge Science Park companies receive technical and financial support from the University of Cambridge. Businesses establish connections with scientists and are always available for any assistance they may need.

OSTIM, one of Ankara's leading industrial zones for half a century, is a city of small and medium-sized businesses with an international brand value as a solution center for national needs. It is home to over 6,500 businesses and over 65,000 employees, working in 17 sectors and 139 industries. In 1967, the late Cevat Dündar and a group of entrepreneurs laid the foundations of OSTIM, which today expands the ideals of SMEs in Turkey and imprints the concepts of "joint competition" and "powerful alliance" in people's minds. Having received the status of an Organized Industrial Zone (OIZ) in 1997, OSTIM has strengthened the industrial ecosystem of the region's businesses by providing high-quality and cost-effective infrastructure, resources and facilities tailored to their needs. At OSTIM, you can access all types of investments, permits, infrastructure procurement, and other services necessary for a production environment in just one step, and obtain them quickly and efficiently. This large structure, which operates 24/7 and demonstrates its differences from manufacturing facilities, public utilities, residential premises, healthcare institutions,

educational institutions and civil society organizations, provides a safe and efficient work environment. OSTIM institutions, specializing in meeting the development needs of enterprises, offer support and cooperation opportunities in areas such as education, consulting, employment, management, R&D, technology transfer, marketing, promotion, and much more

Clustering into seven different categories in these strategic sectors of the region opens up opportunities for cooperation not only with Ankara's entire industry, but also with national production capacities.

Clusters, which have become centers of knowledge and experience in the sectors in which they operate, provide the most effective environment for communication and interaction, facilitating the development of innovative products and projects.

Expected economic benefits from technoparks

- Introducing new technologies into production
- Increase in the share of innovative products
- Increasing competitiveness of industrial enterprises
- Increase in export volume
- Investment attraction

Technoparks play a crucial role in the formation of an innovative economy, acting as a "bridge" between science and production. Through them, both scientific ideas and production capabilities come together in one place, making a worthy contribution to the technological development of the country.

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