

Kydykbaeva Ainura Kerezbekovna,
International University of the Kyrgyz Republic
Associate Professor of the Department
of Economics and Management,
ainura0800@gmail.com

INCREASING THE ROLE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC

The current state of science in the Kyrgyz Republic is becoming regressive every year, it is obvious that the contribution of science to the sustainable development of the country is not sufficient and there is a shortage of scientific discoveries. The current situation in the country's economy is a real proof of the lack of connection between science and economic development. Despite the large number of economists with a scientific degree, most research works are not related to the actual implementation of the results obtained in practice.

Undoubtedly, the main element in the development of an innovative economy and society as a whole is science. This is confirmed by the experience of the leading countries, where scientific-research works and developments are the core of the development of their economies.

If we examine the practical implementation of scientific and scientific and technical activities, we see that we still need to work in this direction and take additional measures to increase the efficiency of its commercialization. An analysis of the current state of economic science in the country demonstrates the lack of coordination in the management and development of science, primarily on the part of the state. As you know, the key factor in the success of the development of science in the world is funding and its direct connection with the market. Billions of US dollars in the developed economies of the world are allocated for research in the field of fundamental science, scientific and technical applied research aimed at solving specific problems. Adopting the experience of world leaders, the Law "On State Social Order" was adopted in the Kyrgyz Republic on March 16, 2017. The law provides for the legal, organizational and financial foundations for the formation and implementation of the state order. According to article 5 of this law, the state order is placed in a number of areas, in particular, in science. One of the forms of implementation of the state social order is the state financing of socially useful projects, including in the scientific field. Starting from 2020, state budget funds will be purposefully directed to carry out only those scientific studies, the conduct and results of which are needed by the state represented by sectoral state bodies and local governments.

Such a statement of the issue is quite justified and is caused, as noted in the decision of the Council for Science, Innovation and New Technologies under the Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic, by the insufficient contribution of science to the sustainable development of the country and the shortage of modern scientific discoveries. In this regard, the Council decided that the main result of scientific research should be considered their practical contribution to the development of the state, and publications should be an indirect indicator of the effectiveness of scientific research.²¹

Science in Kyrgyzstan is regulated by the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic dated June 16, 2017 No. 103 "On Science and the Fundamentals of the State Science and Technology Policy". According to Chapter 5, Article 21 of this law, priority areas for the development of science and technology are determined on the basis of a comprehensive forecast of the socio-economic and scientific and technical development of the Kyrgyz Republic using the results of an analysis of the current situation and the conclusions of state expertise, independent experts and public discussion.²²

²¹ Bredikhin N.V. - Director of the Institute of Fundamental Sciences at KNU, professor. State order in the field of science: the practice of implementing scientific projects: articles of the teaching staff of KNU, 06/03/2020. 731

²² The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic On science and on the basics of the state scientific and technical policy of Bishkek, dated June 16, 2017.

This law strengthens the role of the state in the development of science, defines national, state and interstate programs, indicates the sources of funding for science, state support for the development of applied scientific research, design and technological work and the use of their results in production.

According to the National Statistical Committee, in 2020, 1,283 employees carried out scientific activities at the academy, 123 of whom were doctors of science and 258 people were candidates of science.

State budget expenditures on research and development in 2020 amounted to 722 million soms and increased by 19% compared to 2016.

In 2020, there were 74 scientific organizations in the republic, of which the higher education sector accounted for 36%, the industrial sector – 30% and the academic sector – 27%.

Of the total amount of scientific and technical work performed in 2020, the largest number of them fell on the organizations of the academic sector.

More than 7 thousand people were employed in scientific research and development, including scientific and pedagogical workers of higher professional educational institutions, of which about 79% were research specialists, and 43% were doctors and candidates of sciences.

The number of graduate students in 2020 amounted to 2.5 thousand people, the largest share of which was in the medical (21%), economic (11%), pedagogical (10%) and legal (9%) branches of science. The proportion of women in the total number of graduate students was 60%. The number of doctoral students was 145 people, 69% of which are women.

Of the 630 graduate students graduated in 2020, 21% were medical, 14% economic and 13% legal branches of science.²³

Based on these data of the statistical committee, it is clear that there is an interest in science, which means there is a reason to count on new scientific ideas and their developments that will give the expected results.

Our country is going through a new stage of development, both political and socio-economic, so it is important to reconsider the issues of human development. Each new challenge requires the transformation of socio-economic relations, the main factor of which is human capital.

In order to develop scientific thinking among students, many universities introduce new disciplines into the educational process, such as scientific research methods; update the content of special disciplines, introduce project activities in the interdisciplinary study of problematic topics, where unique projects are offered for each specialty. The new discipline stimulates logical and inductive thinking and contributes to the improvement of coherent tendencies to reflection and association. The field of research in several areas related to financial issues, regardless of whether they are related to business or to the economy as a whole, has expanded significantly these days. They play an important role in solving various operational and organizational issues of business and industry, provide prerequisites for almost all administrative approaches in our economic system, their results help in choosing a business. Research is also crucial for social researchers in identifying social connections and in finding answers to various social problems. It gives scientific satisfaction to know things in exchange for information. It also has practical utility for the social researcher to continue learning in order to be able to improve. Since last year, in order to stimulate innovative ideas and support students' projects, starting from development and up to its commercialization, Kyrgyzpatent together with higher educational institutions have been creating business incubators. Within the framework of this project, various Students StartUp contests and networking sessions will be held with representatives of business communities and entrepreneurs.

The main priority in socio-economic research for our country are issues of energy and food security, economic problems, degradation of land and water resources. It is important to develop the digital economy, because through the digital economy it is possible to eliminate corruption,

²³ National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic: Science in the Kyrgyz Republic: figures and facts, 2020. <http://www.stat.kg/ru/news/nauka-v-kyrgyzskoj-respublike-cifry-i-fakty/>

reduce unnecessary costs and improve the quality of goods and services in general. To develop a public-private partnership that will attract private investment and new technologies, with the help of which it will be possible to improve the quality of products, introduce new management methods, logistics and enter new foreign markets. The digital transformation of society will help businesses to get a favorable environment and incentives to adapt to new economic realities, bring enterprises to a new level of competitiveness, as well as gain space for creating and applying innovative solutions in the knowledge economy.

Experts of the Asian Development Bank recommend continuing to develop a "green" economy to ensure sustainable growth, as this will significantly reduce risks to the environment, preserve natural ecosystems and promote the rational use of resources. This includes coordinating with private firms to provide incentives that would attract foreign direct investment in "green" technologies and encourage firms to produce "greener" products.

Special attention should be paid to the comprehensive support and motivation of active entrepreneurship, the integration of innovative ideas and technologies, as well as the creation of favorable conditions for the development of scientific and innovative activities that will enhance the socio-economic potential of the territories and the sustainable growth of living standards and welfare of society.

Choosing the path of development of a scientifically based economy, we can talk about the stability and sustainable development of the country. Taking into account the specifics of the country's economy, its territorial location, rich water resources, the development of organic agriculture with the use of modern irrigation systems, is seen as the most priority direction. Land and pasture resources that are not affected by anthropogenic impact, the development of state policy aimed at the development of ecological and gastronomic tourism, as well as the food security can become the country's brand on the world market.

Thus, as a necessary step for the effective implementation of scientific ideas, research and development, it is necessary to involve all stakeholders, a systematic approach, good coordination, appropriate funding of science and the development of international cooperation.

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