

Box 5.1. Innovation in central Asia through the private sector

Research (private sector contribution to agricultural research)

The innovation process presents itself as a process of creating and spreading innovations and consists of three components. The first, innovation as a new idea, knowledge, a result of research. The second component of the innovation process is an introduction, introduction to innovations in practical activity of innovation. The third component of the innovation process is the diffusion of innovation, spreading innovation through products, services or technology in new places and conditions.

The analysis of situations in the CAC region as a whole has shown that countries follow principally new policy reforms in the process of transition to market economy. The innovation development in the region is through creating national innovation systems in all sectors including agriculture. What is the national system of agricultural innovations? NAIS is a collection of legal and economic aspects involving research innovation, their introduction, dissemination, use and realization into the national policy. The system (NAIS) is based on close-fitting inter-coupling data. These processes were reflected on the development of agriculture as a whole and the breakup of the old centrally planned economic relationships. They have brought about a sharp decline in production of agricultural products. When structural reforms are completed then the economic situation will be normalized.

What are the reasons behind economic dependency on agricultural development? The economic dependency of the CAC countries from agriculture is primarily on food security as well as inputs for processing industries and employment for rural population. The well-being of nearly half of the population depends on agriculture in the countries of CAC. Climate and environmental conditions favor agricultural development. Efficient agricultural innovation systems are a guarantee for the economic growth and stability of agricultural development. This was also experienced by the developed countries. Similar processes exist in the countries of the Eastern Europe, where these processes started early.

The process of reform and restructuring were reflected in the innovation sphere of agriculture first of all. The previous command system affected all areas of innovation systems. In education, the study and introduction of production SR achievements was introduced through planned command. The enormous facilities financed scientific institutions according to the plan made for the development of the science. However, due to a lack of working mechanisms for the appropriate introduction and inadequacy of these actions with respect to the desire and interest of the producers, many achievements did not find any use – even though many of them received patents. The coefficients of success of their introduction and returns were occasionally reduced to zero. The chief thing was to report.

Today the situation and incumbent relations have changed, but problems did not decrease. For example System Competitive Grants are present in nearly every country. The principles of this are competition, priority-setting, urgency, usefulness, cost-performance etc. Specific approaches are employed, like: (1) a selection of best innovation projects for introducing farming facilities; (2) building on the readiness of today's farmers to introduce innovations, the necessary process of education and consultation; and (3) introducing confident farmers and other agricultural commodity producers to the proposed innovation project, in the event of the share financing innovation project.

Figure 5.1. Knowledge management

Source: Scientific Information Center of the Interstate Coordination Water Commission of the Central Asia (SIC-ICWC)

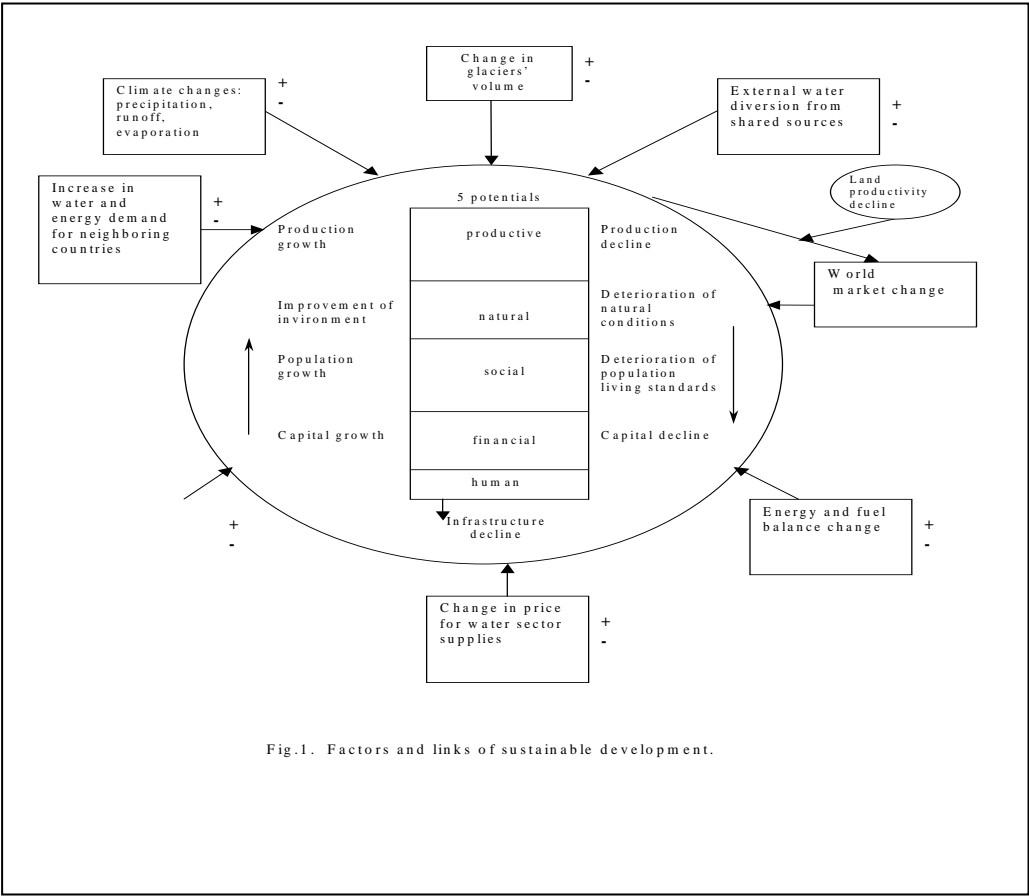


Fig.1. Factors and links of sustainable development.