GALAXY INTERNATIONAL INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL (GIIRJ)
ISSN (E): 2347-6915
Vol. 10, Issue 5, May. (2022)

INNOVATIVE WAY OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Ishniyazov Bakhrom Normamatovich
Independent Researcher Department of Economics, Management, Taxes and Insurance
Tashkent Financial Institute. Tashkent Uzbekistan.

ABSTRACT

Research relevance is devoted to the problems of innovative development of agricultural enterprises, which acquires objectivity in the context of accelerating globalization and integration processes. Research objectives: to substantiate the need to form a state support mechanism adequate to market conditions based on innovation policy aimed at ensuring a synergistic effect of interaction between all subjects of the innovation process. Research materials and methods: priorities in scientific and technological development are substantiated and the principles of investment support for innovation are determined using methods of state support for innovation and sources of investment support for innovation. Research results: policy condition is based both on direct financing of innovation activities carried out by various performers, and on creating conditions favorable for increasing the costs of innovation by agricultural enterprises. Conclusions: stable, competitive and sustainable development of the agricultural sector is possible only if this development is carried out on the basis of state support for the innovative activities of agricultural enterprises.

Keywords: agriculture, agro-industrial complex, innovations, potential, competitiveness, efficiency.

INTRODUCTION

The realities of today require the agrarian sector of the economy to search for innovative ways of development, which can become the main engine for increasing its efficiency. The current state of the agricultural sector is objectively decisive for the development of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan as a whole, which has a high potential for modernization and the introduction of new technologies. In the context of globalization and constant intensification of competition, only innovations will allow our country to take its rightful place in the world market, since they are the basis for the efficiency and competitiveness of products.

An urgent task is to form a mechanism for regulating innovative development by introducing certain measures of economic policy and improving the state system for stimulating innovative development.

The strategic objectives of the innovation policy in agriculture are to increase national competitiveness through innovations, especially those that are in demand directly by agricultural producers, to identify and support high-tech areas that accelerate economic growth.

Also, the specifics of the agricultural industry is the need for state support for the industry. State support contributes to overcoming the unprofitability of agriculture, allows enterprises to operate in conditions of losses associated with natural factors.

The main areas of innovation policy include:

– Ensuring legal regulation of innovative development and protecting the interests of its participants;
– Implementation of direct and indirect support for the creation and development of innovations;
– Definition and implementation of priority development;
– Development of effective forms of partnership and cooperation, formation of organizational and economic structures;
– Training of personnel in the field of innovation for the agro-industrial complex;
- Priority development of the material and technical base of the agro-industrial complex;
– Development of international cooperation in the field of innovation.

It is necessary to determine priorities in scientific and technological development; determine the principles of investment support for innovation; choose methods of state support for innovation; sources of investment support for innovations; assess the compliance of innovative projects with state priorities and the selection of projects for their financing; exercise control over the use of public funds.

A system of innovative mechanisms of entrepreneurship in agricultural production is proposed, which covers innovative mechanisms, taking into account the processes taking place at the macro level, the levels of regions and enterprises. With regard to state regulation of innovative entrepreneurship, the specific configuration of these mechanisms will be characterized by very noticeable specifics.

The article substantiates the priorities in scientific and technological development and defines the principles of investment support for innovation using methods of state support for innovation and sources of investment support for innovation. Compliance of innovative projects with state priorities and selection of projects for their financing were assessed; exercise control over the use of public funds.

For agricultural entrepreneurship, it is important to have the rights of the head of an agricultural enterprise to create new structural innovative units or reorganize existing ones. The entrepreneur must coordinate such actions with higher organizations only in exceptional cases (for example, when the costs of creation exceed the capabilities of the enterprise). The leader must decide for himself which innovative associations and consortiums it is advisable for him to join. Although, at the same time, it is necessary to take into account the feasibility of maintaining the ability to manage processes from the creation to the introduction of innovations by the state.

Preservation of scientific and innovative potential is necessary both at the state level and at the level of agricultural enterprises. And since there is a right time for the turnover of capital in the innovation sphere, it is very important for enterprises to support them in this activity. The effectiveness of local government support for innovation processes at agricultural enterprises is largely determined by the methods of influence. As the analysis shows, until now, local administrations themselves have been financially involved in these projects and contributed to the search for potential investors.

Targeted state financial support for the innovation and investment activities of agribusiness enterprises of a regional spatial and sectoral structure must be implemented in the form of national, regional and municipal programs based on a systematic approach and program-

targeted management. The consequence of this will be the growth of the competitive advantages of the agro-industrial complex and a new level of socio-economic development of the regional economy.

State support for innovative agricultural entrepreneurship can be carried out in two ways. These include direct and indirect financing of the innovative development of an agricultural enterprise. Direct state financing of innovative activities of agricultural enterprises is carried out by administrative-organizational and program-targeted methods, in particular in the following forms:

- Subsidies, which are non-repayable assistance, which are allocated to participants in innovative activities at critical moments of formation and development;
- Subsidies - appropriations from the budget to cover losses from the innovation activities of the main participants;
- Direct investment - long-term investments of public funds in scientific and technical developments, research and development of competitive industries and technologies;
- Financial leasing - is reduced to covering part of the costs of enterprises through the acquisition of new and replacement of old machinery and equipment;
- Lending to innovative activities, the main factors of which are direct concessional loans, guaranteed loans and compensation agreements.

The methods of indirect state financing of innovative agricultural entrepreneurship are to create favorable conditions for the implementation of innovative activities and its stimulation. It consists in providing funds to the performers of research and development, is reduced to the provision of services of preferential tax depreciation regulation of agricultural enterprises engaged in innovative activities, as well as the creation of an infrastructure for innovative activities and the provision of public services to innovators. The state needs to take an active part in the development of the infrastructure for innovative activities of agricultural enterprises, which have a long way to go through the transformation, renewal of fixed assets, increase in working capital and the start of production of new varieties of products.

Innovations in the agro-industrial complex are considered to be the achievement of science and technology, necessary to increase labor productivity, production efficiency, and the efficiency of existence of all branches of agriculture. Innovation regarding the development of the agro-industrial sector is new technologies, new equipment, new plant varieties, new animal breeds, new fertilizers and plant and animal protection products, new methods for the prevention and treatment of animals, new forms of organization, financing and crediting of production, new approaches to preparation , retraining and staff development and many others.

The agro-industrial complex of Uzbekistan has a huge potential for the successful development of the innovation sphere. It may be noted such advantages as the high capacity of the country's food domestic market.

Agriculture is the main source of the development of the agroindustrial complex, which forms the need for agricultural engineering and chemical products, the first sphere of the agro-industrial complex is a supplier of products for the processing and food industries. Intensive development of agriculture stimulates an increase in demand for products of the first sphere of the agro-industrial complex and covers the needs of the third sphere of the agro-industrial complex in full. Currently, the needs of the third sphere of the agro-industrial sector are

partially covered by the import of food products. Accordingly, with an increase in gross agricultural output in the market, "import substitution" will work, which will have a positive effect on all participants involved in market relations in the agro-industrial complex.

Thanks to the work on the preservation and development of scientific and innovative potentials, the rates of economic growth in Uzbekistan have been stable in recent years and are in the range of 6-7%. Growth rate for the period 2014–2017 Uzbekistan's GDP growth rates remained at a fairly high level - on average, 7.8%, the state budget was executed with a surplus (since 2005), the inflation rate did not exceed 7-8%.

The results of purposeful work on reforming agriculture in Uzbekistan, in particular the implementation of measures to optimize the structure of sown areas, the introduction of new advanced technologies in production, to ensure an increase in crop yields and animal productivity in the country significantly increased production in the agricultural sectors. The gross agricultural output in January-December 2016 amounted to 47486.1 billion soums, including crop production - 29042.4 billion soums, livestock production - 18443.7 billion soums. As a result of the creation of new varieties of wheat and the application of innovative methods for growing this and other types of crops, the country obtained high yields of wheat, for example, an average of 55-60 centners per hectare in Bukhara, Andijan and Khorezm regions, and in some areas these areas and 70-80 centners. Scientists have developed a highly efficient cellular biotechnology for growing seed potatoes, which was industrially tested in farms in the Tashkent and Kashkadarya regions, and more than 300 tons of seed potatoes of elite varieties were obtained. With this, our scientists have practically solved the problem of primary seed production. In the future, our country will not only be able to refuse to import seed potatoes, but also to become an exporter of it itself, and potato farms will be reliably provided with high-quality domestic seed material. Based on local innovative technologies in large chemical and petrochemical enterprises of the country, production of new types of import-substituting fertilizers, defoliants, growth stimulants and others is organized. These and other priority results of world importance in the field of fundamental and applied scientific research of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan contribute to the development of scientific and technological potential, sustainable growth, increase the competitiveness of the national economy and the creation of guarantees of economic security

For a short period, Uzbekistan has implemented significant reforms that have made it possible to almost completely provide the population with basic food crops, and to start large-scale export of some of them. Agrarian reform requires constant attention. It is necessary to increase the level of funding for basic and applied agrarian science, the creation of scientific and technical developments, private and public investments and their integration in agribusiness, the innovation infrastructure in agriculture, to develop a mechanism for the development and stimulation of innovative activities in agricultural production. The transition to the managed development of innovation requires the creation of a new organizational and economic mechanism aimed at ensuring the scientific, technological, managerial and organizational conditions for the innovative development of the industry. The development of this mechanism will make it possible to solve many agricultural problems through the combination of agrarian science and production - increasing the scientific and technical potential of the industry, such as accelerating the introduction of new knowledge by creating a system for bringing innovation

to real production; growth of investment activity and increase in investment attractiveness of the agricultural sector of the economy; - rational and efficient use of unclaimed resources of large enterprises; - creation of conditions for the integration of the subjects of innovation with the authorities, regulating relations and having a set of administrative resources.

Thus, for the development of innovation in the agroindustrial complex are necessary:

Development and development of innovations related to the improvement of the material and technical base of production (new equipment, technologies, materials and structures, increasing the reliability and cost-effectiveness of machinery and equipment, introducing technical controls, improving technological, material and labor standards, etc.);

Improving the organization of production and labor, smoothing the seasonality of the use of workers, ergonomic innovations, measures to protect the environment, streamline management, training and retraining of production and technical personnel, etc.);

Institutional development (innovations in business planning, pricing, finance and credit, material incentives, strengthening technological discipline, etc.). Making the transition to a more stringent mode.

Thus, the development of innovative entrepreneurship in the agricultural sector is carried out through a system of innovative mechanisms: the search for innovative solutions, organization, development and implementation, financing and stimulation, technological transfers, intellectual property, in which one of the sources of investment support for the innovative activities of agricultural enterprises is the state.

At the same time, state policy is based both on direct financing of innovation activities carried out by various performers, and on creating conditions favorable for increasing the cost of innovation by agricultural enterprises. At the same time, the state has a guarantee of the use of funds in the interests of its innovative development, and in those areas that dictate the needs of the market and can provide a significant effect from their investment support.

REFERENCES

1. Ayupova, F., Mirzaeva, D., Saidjalilova, D. (2019). EP1062 Hyperplastic processes in hormone-dependent organs in women after IVF. International Journal of Gynecologic Cancer, 29(Suppl 4), 559-560.
2. Xalmatova, D. A. (2022). Formation of Ecological Consciousness and Culture among Young People and Developing Their Skills of Rational Approach to the Environment. EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF BUSINESS STARTUPS AND OPEN SOCIETY, 2(4), 4-7.
3. Khalmatova, D. A. (2021). Formation of ecological culture in students in the process of extracurricular activities on the example of grades (9-11). АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ НАУКИ И ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ, 1(1), 201-203.
4. Djumanova, A. B. (2019). THE ROLE OF INTRA-PRODUCTION ACCOUNTING IN THE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF ENTERPRISES OF JSC" UZBEKISTAN TEMIR YULLARI». Journal of Tashkent Institute of Railway Engineers, 15(4), 57-61.
5. Akhmedov, B. A. (2022). Analysis of the Reliability of the Test form of Knowledge Control in Cluster Education. Psychology and Education, *59*(2), 403-418.