



## THE IMPORTANCE OF ENSURING INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT

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### Annotation

The article is devoted to the need to develop innovations in the agricultural economy and modern innovative activity of the agro-industrial complex. The prospects for the innovative development of the country's agriculture, which consist in continuous technical, technological and economic renewal of production, are considered.

**Keywords:** agriculture, agrarian sector, innovations, innovation action, innovation activity, science, technical progress.

The process of globalization on a global scale requires special attention to the problem of agricultural development.

However, it should be stated that so far not many countries have managed to successfully cope with the problem of the dependence of national socio-economic life and diversify their industry.

As part of the implementation of the tasks of the national agricultural industry of Uzbekistan, measures have been taken in recent years for the sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex.

These measures go far beyond industry concerns. The agro-industrial complex is not only the most important part of the national economy, but also the basis of the national food security of Uzbekistan.

These problems in recent years as insufficient integration into the world economy have become extremely relevant; increasing depreciation of fixed assets in the agro-industrial complex; technical and technological backwardness of agricultural enterprises; insufficient development of the modern system of training and retraining of specialists and personnel; low readiness for globalization processes and transition to an innovative economy.

Increased attention to the theoretical study of the problems of ensuring innovative development is due to many factors and, above all, the formation of our country on an innovative development path.



The production of competitive products is possible only when using the achievements of scientific and technological progress, through appropriate investments that allow continuous renewal of production. Scientific and technological progress is the development of science and technology, which is manifested in the improvement of the means of production, technologies, and methods of management and organization of production.

This is a complex process that includes scientific research, the design and manufacture of machines and other means of production, the selection and reproduction of promising plant varieties, the breeding of new breeds of livestock, and the improvement of agricultural methods.

Scientific and technological progress has two forms of development: evolutionary and revolutionary. The productive forces are always developing; there is a constant improvement in technology, technology and other aspects of production. For quite a long time, this development can proceed within certain limits, on the same qualitative basis. There is a constant accumulation of scientific and technical knowledge and their introduction into production. This is an evolutionary form of scientific and technological progress. However, sooner or later there comes a moment when the possibilities of improving the old technique, technology, plant varieties and livestock breeds by traditional methods are exhausted, their application does not give the desired effect.

In this case, there is a transition to a new generation of scientific and technological achievements, to the use of fundamentally new types of energy, materials, equipment and technology. This is a revolutionary form of scientific and technological progress, characteristic of the present time. Scientific and technological progress in the agro-industrial complex has its own characteristics. It is important to consider the impact of certain innovations on soil fertility and the environment. In no case should they deteriorate, which imposes a rather rigid framework on the use of new materials, equipment and technologies.

Also, we must not forget the biological features of the development of plants and animals. The latest advances in this field allow you to actively influence natural cycles, but you cannot change them arbitrarily.

Natural and climatic conditions have a significant influence on the development of the scientific and technical process in agriculture. They largely determine the system of machines, the choice of varieties of agricultural crops and livestock breeds, and the forms of management.



The directions of scientific and technological progress in the branches of the agro-industrial complex are largely determined by the seasonality of labor. This requires higher technical equipment of enterprises, the use of special machines that can be used in various jobs. The presence of a large volume of perishable products necessitates the development of effective methods for its storage and processing, and the justification of new organizational forms of agro-industrial integration. Scientific and technological progress is the basis for the intensification of production in agriculture.

The introduction of the achievements of science and technology into production provides ample opportunities for the growth of agricultural production and labor productivity, increasing its sustainability, reducing costs and improving product quality, increasing the profitability of the industry, changing working conditions and functions of workers.

The reasons for the low level of innovation activity may be the lack of a regulatory framework, the high cost of borrowing resources; the low level of knowledge of the heads of industrial enterprises of the strategic management of the enterprise.

Also the low level of budget financing of innovative developments, the lack of effective incentives from the state can be a problem.

If we consider the problem at the level of enterprises, then there will be problems that relate to the internal environment of enterprises.

Related to the problem of lack of financial resources is the problem of low solvency of enterprises that are not able to independently finance their own innovative developments and research [1].

There is a constant decrease in qualified production personnel at domestic industrial enterprises, which are often the inspirers of innovation.

It is necessary to develop mechanisms to stimulate the innovative initiative of employees through bonuses, additional payments and other forms of material incentives within the enterprises themselves.

To ensure innovation activity and the efficiency of domestic enterprises, the necessary measures are constant updates and transformation of the management and production system for conducting active innovation activities and the activation of state incentives in this field of activity.

The implementation of the proposed ideas will increase the level of innovation activity and stabilize the accelerated process of production renewal.



The implementation of these tasks is impossible without organizational, regulatory and state financial and resource support for the innovative activity of business entities.

The main directions of scientific and technological progress in the agro-industrial complex include:

- creation of new, more productive means of production, complex mechanization and automation of production;
- development of intensive and resource-saving technologies for the production of agricultural products;
- development of non-waste technologies for processing agricultural raw materials;
- development of progressive methods of storing agricultural products, allowing to minimize their losses and extend the terms of fresh consumption;
- usage of effective plant and animal protection products, mineral fertilizers;
- usage of progressive ways and methods of irrigation and drainage of lands;
- selection of high-yielding, immune and highly effective varieties of agricultural crops;
- breeding of livestock breeds with a complex of valuable biological and economically useful qualities;
- increasing concentration of production; improvement of forms of organization and motivation of highly productive labor;
- development of various forms of ownership and management;
- Integration of agriculture with other branches of the national economy.

Innovation in agriculture is the result of innovative activity, with the aim of improving production systems, increasing production and technological, economic, social efficiency to ensure competitiveness and sustainable development of production.

Continuous improvement of agricultural machinery, means of production, the use of new intensive and resource-saving technologies, breeding animals, the latest methods of organizing labor and production directly affect the degree of use of land, material and labor resources. All this affects the level of technological efficiency.

The reduction in costs that can be achieved as a result of the use of resource-saving technologies and the diversification of production should contribute to the growth of economic efficiency.



The use of innovations in economic activity also affects social efficiency: as a result of the growth of economic efficiency, there is a high probability of improving the standard of living of the population. Thus, the level of income of workers will also grow.

Agro-industrial complex and agriculture is an innovative developing industry. Despite the high innovative potential, innovative activity is heterogeneous and depends on the specific direction of economic activity. The most demanded innovations are in the field of genetic engineering, sowing and harvesting methods, management and administration. Organizational and managerial innovations deserve special attention; there is a great need for their implementation.

At the household level, many innovations are “process innovations” because they involve improvements in production technologies. A large number of examples can be seen in the introduction of improved seeds or irrigation systems. The downstream industries also create new and improved products. Throughout the supply chain, marketing and organizational innovations are becoming increasingly important. Agricultural policy should focus on measures to improve the productivity and sustainability of the sector in the long term, such as investment in shared services that strengthen human and infrastructure capacity, and linking farmers to resource and product markets. Agricultural innovation systems should be strengthened to make them more responsive to the needs of the population. Increasing the relevance of innovations will also increase their diffusion [2].

A lot of work has been done in Uzbekistan in order to create favorable conditions for innovation and commercialization of its results. Among the basis of the legal framework, it is necessary to highlight: " On measures to further improve the system of practical implementation of innovative ideas, technologies and projects " [3], " On additional measures for further development of competitive environment and reduction of state participation the economy" [4], "On additional measures to create conditions for the development of active entrepreneurship and innovation activities", the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On innovative activities” [5] and the Law “On science and scientific activities” [6].

The Strategy for the Development of Agriculture until 2031 was approved. The Agricultural Development Strategy sets by 2031, in addition to the goal of creating a favorable agribusiness climate and value chain, reducing the role of





the state in the industry, and expanding the use of scientific achievements and digital technologies [7].

The Action Strategy for the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 was also developed. The strategy should ensure the accelerated innovative development of all sectors of the economy and the social sphere on the basis of advanced foreign experience, modern achievements of world science, innovative ideas, developments and technologies.

There are many more examples of the positive impact of existing innovation mechanisms.

With large positive shifts in the organization and management of innovation processes, the development of innovation infrastructure, shortcomings are also revealed in Uzbekistan. A full-fledged innovation infrastructure should consist of many elements. These elements include a service system for innovative firms that carry out project examination, consulting, engineering, audit, advertising and other services, as well as various forms of entrepreneurship training in the scientific and technical field. Many of the listed elements exist in the country but their activity is inferior. This is due, first of all, to the lack of effective tools for financing scientific research, including incentives for enterprises in the real sector of the economy to participate in the implementation of scientific, applied and innovative projects and developments.

The lack of investments, scientific connections, qualified personnel and low motivation, the lack of effective mechanisms for interaction between the state and the business sector of the economy are common reasons that hinder innovation. Innovation policy in the agricultural sector should be based on:

- strategic planning of the main directions of industrial development of scientific and technological achievements with the formation of a model for the innovative development of the agro-industrial complex;
- expanding opportunities for the introduction of innovative ideas and technologies in the agricultural sector;
- increasing the level of development of the infrastructure of the innovation process, as well as training;
- continuous development of research potential through the creation of a system of comprehensive support for the innovation activities of research institutions;



- elimination of administrative barriers in the selection and implementation of innovative projects that have a decisive impact on improving the efficiency of agricultural production;
- constant advocacy and involvement in the innovation process of agricultural products producers.

The system for organizing and stimulating innovation in agriculture should be aimed at public and private partnerships and include the following forms: tax and customs incentives, subsidies, loans, venture financing, contracts and orders in the field of research and development, information support, integration of science, education and business.

In a market economy, it is important not only to produce products with minimal labor and capital costs but also to successfully sell them. Therefore, the priority direction is the integration of agricultural producers with processing enterprises and trade, the organization of marketing services. Thus, for the successful development of the agro-industrial complex, it is of great importance not to use individual, even if important, achievements in science and technology, but to provide an integrated approach to their development.

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