



ANALYSIS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF INNOVATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR OF OUR COUNTRY

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Abstract. In this article, financial relations in agricultural networks and the financial position of network farms in the innovative development of agricultural networks will help create innovative ways, sources and mechanisms for financing financial support in the context of the formation of a socially oriented market economy.

Keywords. agriculture, sectors of the economy, innovation index, innovations, financing, innovative technologies, world civilization, private fund, integration, diversification, natural resource, natural ecosystem, human capital, intellectual property.

Introduction:

Currently, the economy of many foreign countries of the world is facing various complications and problems in terms of financing in its development. The presence of various economic and financial problems in the world has had a great impact on the banking and financial market of the whole world.

In such conditions, it is of particular importance to search for options suitable for innovative processes compared to traditional methods and sources of financing. When viewed from this point of view, the problem is remarkable because the options of innovative financing have already been sufficiently used in world practice.

It is known that the existence of urgent problems, such as the development of producers of agricultural products operating on the basis of risk, depending on the natural and climatic conditions and factors, through the stable supply of financial resources and their effective use, and the innovative financing of agriculture in the context of economic globalization taking place on a global scale, are their scientific and theoretical and it is permissible to admit that it is an objective necessity to find methodological and practical solutions.

Literature review:

The level of study of the problem. Problems of innovative financing of agricultural sectors and improvement of the scientific-theoretical and methodological foundations of financial stabilization were discussed by foreign economists-scientists B.Lundvall, L.Tsfu, Ts.Fan, L.Zhou, A.Bugara, I.Buzdalov, A.Dankevich, V.Pakhomov, I.Sandu, I.Ushachev, M.Yunus, V.Bautin, B.Armendriz, J.Morduch, R.Kristen, T.Layman, M.Robinson, R.Rosenberg, D.Kilgour, A.Shchepotev researched in his works.

In particular, V.Pakhomov focused on scientifically and practically justifying the need and importance of taking regional features into account in order to ensure the financial stability of the sector and increase the effectiveness of credit union cooperation.

D.Kilgour emphasized the need to introduce preferential lending mechanisms for agricultural production and economic management entities.

As O.Efimova noted, financial stability reflects the financial condition and level of operation of the enterprise, because it creates a tendency of income growth in relation to expenses through the rational management of material, labor and financial resources, as well as the current and long-term solvency of the enterprise, as well as investments provides a stable cash flow that allows to meet its requirements.

Some theoretical and methodological-practical aspects of the mechanisms aimed at innovative financing of agriculture and further development of the industry in our country were discussed by economists and specialists of our republic, including A.Vakhabov, D.Gozibekov, E.Shodmonov, A.Avliyakov, M.Qasimov, E.Ergashev. researched. In addition, the organizational and economic problems of the development of agricultural sectors, including agriculture, were discussed by agrarian economists, in particular, A.Abdugʻaniev, B.Berkinov, S.Usmonov, M.Rizaev, O.Jumaev, M.Pardaev, N.Khushmatov, Ch.Murodov and S.Khamroeva's scientific works have studied each stage of agrarian



reforms in accordance with directions.

For example, Professor A.Vakhabov in his scientific research work states that it is necessary to financially support and encourage the processes of investing in the agricultural sector and the effective use of investment resources from the point of view of economic and social development.

E.Shodmonov justified the feasibility of strengthening the practice of financing investments on the basis of leasing and introducing the sale of surplus products from the state order through futures contracts in the conditions of the instability of the financial situation of agricultural enterprises and the limited possibilities of using sources of financing investment costs.

In his research work, A.Boymuratov focused on the role and role of commercial banks in financing the agricultural production of our country, as well as directions for improving their lending practices.

E.Ergashev expressed his views on the current issues of insurance and subsidization in the further development of the horticulture and viticulture industry in the conditions of financial stability.

And O.Jumaev, the objective necessity and economic importance of establishing cooperatives for the further development of fruit and vegetable industries in our country's agriculture, including the further development of them, has been scientifically and practically substantiated.

Research methodology:

Reflecting the dynamics of the statistical and financial situation in the course of scientific research, analyzing the dynamics of the statistical and financial situation, dividing the data into groups and studying their structure taking into account index and normative methods, analyzing socio-economic situations, logically concluding, analyzing and synthesizing the understanding of economic processes, the dynamics of indicators methods and methods such as analysis, comparison of statistical data were used.

Analysis and results:

The low interaction of economic and social networks with scientific institutions, the lack of proper coordination of the activities of ministries and agencies, as well as local government bodies in the field of innovative development, does not allow to achieve the priority goals and tasks in this direction.

In this regard, the large-scale reforms implemented at the current stage of our country's development indicate the need to improve the mechanisms of state management in the field of science and innovation, increase transparency in the formation of state programs for scientific activities, and accelerate the process of introducing scientific achievements and innovative technologies to economic sectors and regions.

In the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On improving the state management system in the field of scientific and innovative development", the main tasks of the Ministry were determined in order to increase the role of the national scientific and innovative system in socio-economic development, to improve innovative activities in the regions of innovative development:

developing a strategy for the development of priorities and sectors based on scientific achievements and innovations, based on long-term scenarios of innovative development of the country;

formation of modern infrastructure for increasing intellectual and technological potential of regions, development of scientific and innovative activities;

formulating, approving and monitoring the implementation of state programs on scientific activity; coordination of personnel training system with academic degree;

introduction of effective mechanisms for the development of scientific and innovative activities of young people; comprehensive support of scientific and innovative activities and their initiatives;

wide involvement of investments in the implementation of scientific and innovative projects, increasing the activity of the private sector and developing venture financing;

conducting financial-economic and technical expertise of projects implemented on the basis of innovative developments, providing necessary conditions for the introduction of intellectual property;

strengthening the integration of science and production based on the development of scientific research and innovation in the real sector of the economy and production sectors, as well as the development of sector scientific research;

commercialization and introduction of new developments into production, implementation of start-up projects, formation of new organizations with the participation of intellectual property and



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creation of necessary conditions for development of innovative activities;

expansion and strengthening of international relations in the field of science and innovation, implementation of measures for conducting new projects, etc.

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On July 8-9, 2021, a regional Ministerial Conference on the “green” economy of European and CIS countries was held in Tashkent, aimed at improving the regulatory framework and policy for the “green” economy, encouraging innovative “green” investments through partnerships between the state and the private sector. At the same time, the analysis showed the existence of interrelated challenges and needs in ensuring an efficient, resource-efficient and environmentally safe economy in the face of climate change.

The low energy efficiency of the economy, the rational consumption of natural resources, the slow updating of technologies, the weak participation of small businesses in the introduction of innovative solutions for the development of the “green” economy prevent the achievement of the priority national goals and tasks in the field of sustainable development of the country.

The lack of a long-term strategy does not allow the adoption of systematic measures for the introduction of “green” technologies and the transition to a “green” economy.

“Strategy of the transition to the “green” economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2030” defines the following priorities for its implementation:

- increase the energy efficiency of the basic sectors of the economy; diversification of energy consumption and development of renewable energy sources;
- adapting and mitigating the consequences of climate change, increasing the efficiency of natural resource use and preserving natural ecosystems;
- Development of financial and non-financial mechanisms to support “green” economy, etc.

The agro-industrial complex is one of the most socially important sectors of the national economy of Uzbekistan. The main strategic tasks are being solved here: continuous supply of food to the population, supply of light and food industry with raw materials. In modern conditions, the products of the agricultural sector began to acquire new functions, for example, the processing and use of various biological masses into energy sources such as biofuel for vehicles, biogas for domestic use, heating of residential buildings, greenhouses, animal husbandry facilities, etc. In addition, agricultural activity ensures social control of rural areas, development of rural culture, preservation of traditions and rural lifestyle, increase of natural potential, satisfaction of social and spiritual needs of society.

Measures to increase the rate of growth in agriculture by 6% in 2023 in our country include: (growing 23.7 million tons of the main types of fruits and vegetables, potatoes, potatoes); planting vegetable crops on 157.4 thousand hectares and increasing the average yield from 234 centners to 260 centners; increasing the main areas of potatoes by 22 thousand hectares to 71.8 thousand hectares and increasing the yield from 210 to 230 centners; to increase the main area of rice crops by 4.4 thousand hectares to 75.9 thousand hectares and increase the yield from 170 to 200 centners; The issue of establishing intensive orchards on 25,000 hectares and new vineyards on 50,000 hectares, as well as increasing the average yield from 84 to 110 centners in fruit and from 120 to 135 centners in grapes.

In 2023, taking measures to increase the growth rate in livestock breeding by an average of 6.2%, i.e.: increase the number of cattle to 14.5 million, of which the number of cows to 4.9 million, meat production to 2.7 million tons, milk to 12.2 million tons deliver;

Production of 8.2 billion eggs and 468.4 thousand tons of poultry meat, production of 700 thousand tons of fish;

At the same time, in 2023, introducing drip irrigation on 25,000 hectares, 3,750 billion soums will be spent to create intensive gardens (own funds - 1,125 billion soums, bank loans - 2,625 billion soums,



foreign loans - 37.5 million US dollars) is planned to attract.

In 2023, it is planned to attract 3,010 billion soums (own funds - 900 billion soums, bank credit - 2,110 billion soums) to establish a vineyard on an area of 50,000 hectares and supply 66 million seedlings.

In 2023, 600 million dollars will be allocated to establish greenhouses on 1,000 hectares and increase the total area to 6,500 hectares. (equity - 180 million US dollars, bank loan - 420 million US dollars) planned.

156.5 billion soums (own funds - 65.3 billion soums, bank loan - 29 billion soums) to increase the export potential of agricultural products to 1 billion US dollars in the next 3 years, to increase the number of agrologistics centers to 73 and their capacity to 1.1 million tons , foreign investments — 6.2 million dollars, foreign credit lines) are planned to be attracted.

Table 1

Innovation products, works, services produced in the country and innovation products, works, services produced in rural, forest and fishing farms, the volume of services, million soums.

Years	The country's GDP volume (Y), million. soums	The volume of innovation products, works, services produced, million. soums (X1)	The volume of innovative products, works, services produced in rural, forest and fishing farms, mln.soums (X2)
2018 year	199 325 000	10 688 245,6	35 520,3
2019 year	249 100 000	18 543 331,0	47 941,3
2020 year	407 500 000	28 871 465,3	118 539,4
2021 year	524 000 000	26 811 437,5	183 429,9
2022 year	580 200 000	31 142 795,9	247 793,6

Based on the data of 2018-2022, it is possible to use regression equations and correlation coefficients to analyze the relationship between the volume of innovative products produced in the country, as well as the volume of work, services, and the volume of innovative products, work, and services produced in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. It is advisable to use the "excel" program to do this. In 2018-2022, at the national level, we define the country's GDP (Y), the volume of innovative products, works, and services (X1), the volume of innovative products, works, and services produced in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries (X2).

Table 2

Regression analysis result

Regression statistics					
Plural R			0,99217		
R-squared			0,984407		
Normalized R-squared			0,968814		
Standard error			29368198,98		
Observations			5		
Analysis of variance					
	df	SS	MS	F – accounttable	F –
Regression	2	1,08903E+17	5,44513E+16	63,1	0,01
The rest	2	1,72498E+15	8,62491E+14		
Total	4	1 10628E+17			

The result of regression statistics



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Variables	Coefficients	Standard error	t- statistics	p-value
Y-variable	98439795,13	50612832,48	1,9	0,19
X1	4,9	3,41	0,28	0,28
X2	1419,7	321,2	0,04	0,04

Based on the results of regression statistics, we can reflect the equation of regression, which represents the correlation between Y - the resulting factor and the influencing factors (X1, X2), using the method of least squares as follows:

$$Y = 4,9 X1 + 1419,7 X2 + 98439795,1$$

Calculated $R^2 = 0.984$; $F(\text{count}) = 63.1 > F(\text{table}) = 0.01$;

As can be seen from this model, the degree of correlation between the volume of innovative products, jobs, and services produced in the country's total, as well as the volume of innovative products, jobs, and services produced in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, indicates that it is very strong and correctly proportional. The volume of innovative products, works, and services produced according to the results of the model is one million. the increase of soums allows the country's GDP to increase by 4.9 million soums.

Despite the positive trends in the field of agriculture, the level of production and sale of agricultural products in the republic does not correspond to the potential and economic opportunities of the sector. These problems can be solved, first of all, by creating conditions for the creation and implementation of resource-saving, innovative technologies. It should also be noted that the low solvency of farms, unpreparedness of personnel, low level of marketing, lack of mechanisms that stimulate the development of the innovative process in the agro-industrial complex are factors that prevent the introduction and development of innovations in the agricultural sector.

Conclusions and suggestions:

In short, when the financial support of producers, preparers, processors and other related links of agricultural products is implemented in a collective manner, it is possible to obtain high income at all links, further increase the export potential of the country, provide services, creation of new jobs in processing, preparation, and a strong position in the international market will be created.

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