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Innovative Approach to the Complex Development of the Agricultural Sector

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Abstract: *Today, in a rapidly changing world, science, along with all other fields, requires a new level. In addressing the pressing issues facing society, special attention is paid to strengthening cooperation between science and industry, the development of the education system, the development of an innovative economy.*

Keywords: *Agricultural, Development, management.*

Innovation - the introduction of scientific innovations: the development of invention, the emergence of major inventions and discoveries are important aspects of innovation.

Life shows that the developed countries today have achieved their development due to many factors, including the process of innovation - advanced ideas, attention to the timely implementation of developments.

The result of innovative activities in the agro-industrial sector will be to increase crop yields, livestock productivity and labor productivity, reduce unit costs and material costs, increase incomes, as well as reduce the economic damage caused by environmental pollution, and more.

In the context of an innovative economy, it requires a deep, structural reform of all aspects of the agricultural system and the management of their activities in terms of integrated development of agro-industry. The current rapid development and rapid changes in the requirements of life make it necessary to pay more attention to scientific innovations and innovations in production. The organization of production at a high level of demand requires the formation of deep knowledge and a broad outlook and an innovative approach in all spheres of socio-economic life.

According to the UN Principle of Sustainable Development, "... the main task of sustainable development of agriculture and rural areas is to ensure sustainable growth of food production and food security. This will allow the implementation of initiatives in the field of education, the use of economic benefits and the production of appropriate new technologies, the supply of food products. It is necessary for the poor to be

able to enjoy such products, as well as for sale, to solve the problems of production, employment, poverty, rational use of natural resources and protection of the environment.

The development of innovation and the creation of the necessary environment for this is a topical issue in the country. Public policy to increase scientific capacity, support the creation and introduction of new technologies depends on innovative activities. Equipped with high-tech and scientific achievements of enterprises, it is impossible to compete with global innovation without clear support for innovation activity. The implementation of important and interesting investment projects, the creation of conditions and environment for innovative activities, the formation of an innovative market is a factor in the development of a market economy.

The development of the country relies primarily on domestic opportunities. The decisive force in this is science. Great results are achieved by supporting science. Uzbekistan's domestic potential is enormous, its climate is unequal, and its natural resources are endless. Unfortunately, their use is low. We also have a lot of different tools at our disposal in terms of science and innovation, they are even formed, we can't learn to use them wisely.

The main goals of science and innovation policy in the world's leading countries are:

- increasing the share of science and technology in the growth of the country's economy;
- Ensuring progressive changes in material production;
- Increasing the competitiveness of national products in the world market;
- Strengthening national security and defense capabilities;
- Improving the ecological environment;
- maintenance and development of existing scientific schools.

At the end of the twentieth century, the development of the world economy began to enter a qualitatively new stage. Today, the role and competitiveness of the state in the international community is measured not only by its natural resources, financial resources and the strength of its armed forces, but also by its intellectual potential, the ability to create and effectively use new knowledge. Knowledge has become a key driver of economic growth, an important support to the well-being and development of the people. At present, 90% of GDP growth in developed countries is determined by scientific and technological progress.

The content of labor is becoming increasingly complex, skilled and intellectual. It's a process that never stops. In the past, this was a gradual process, but now it is gaining momentum.

"The new form of economic development requires a number of specific features of the formation of human capital. First, the formation of human capital requires that it be carried out not only within the formal stages of education, but throughout life. In the Middle Ages, the exchange of technology took place once every 100 years, then the cycle of renewal of technology and knowledge fell to 50-20 years, and today it is 3-5 years, and in some industries even shorter. As a result, a student entering school today may lose their value until the knowledge they have acquired is completed. Therefore, this in turn implies lifelong learning, not for the whole life, which is promoted by the UN in connection with the constant renewal of knowledge and the emergence of new professions and specialties; secondly, in the context of the knowledge economy, it is important not to accumulate new knowledge and skills, but to have the skills to apply them creatively during work, ie to produce new NOU HOU, innovative developments. Therefore, the development of creative abilities of personnel on the basis of ensuring an integral link between education and production activities, thirdly, the activation of creative abilities of not only the

individual employee, but the entire workforce; fourth, it requires the ability to adapt quickly to constant economic and technological changes. ”

Active social policy, a decent system of moral and material incentives, improvement of working and leisure conditions, enrichment of labor, development of informal relations in the community, acceptance of ethical values of the enterprise in employees, liberalization of management, participation in it, etc. does.

“The dynamics of life, which are changing the social world, require us to develop new and modern technologies to solve today's problems. These technologies are called innovations. ”

Modern technologies provide scientifically based different ways of affecting the object in order to improve the living conditions of production entities. The dynamic change of life in the social space requires us to create new techniques and technologies in line with our current challenges.

I.Shumpeter describes innovations in the following five areas:

- introduction of new goods or goods unknown to consumers;
- introduction of a new production method that has not been used in any industry;
- opening a new market in which the country's manufacturing sector has not yet participated (whether the market already existed or not);
- Discovery of new raw materials or finished products;
- Introduction of a new organizational system in any industry.

Therefore, any process that ensures economic growth can be interpreted as an innovation, and an innovative economy can be interpreted as a type of economy whose development and implementation takes place under the influence of the flow of innovations. Based on old knowledge, national economies where simple and effective innovations are discovered and successfully introduced and new knowledge is not created but innovations based on them are received from outside can also be called innovative, the scientist said.

The integration of enterprises and farms in the region requires the implementation of the following tasks in the field of innovation:

- Development of scientific manuals based on the needs and requirements of farmers, service enterprises, providing practical assistance in their application in production;
- Development of scientific proposals and recommendations on farm development;
- Organization of trainings in the field and directions;
- Interact closely with research institutes, experimental stations and recommend their innovations for use in production;
- to create favorable conditions for each farm to engage in best practices, rationalization proposals and other developments, to provide appropriate incentives for those engaged in scientific and creative activities, as well as to recommend their useful and effective development to other farms;
- creation of conditions for scientists, designers, qualified specialists to conduct research, selection and experimental work directly on farms;
- Preservation of land structure, landscaping;
- Implement effective measures to ensure that food products are safe and environmentally friendly.

One of the main tasks of the Council for Agro-Industrial Development and farm management should be to improve the material and cultural well-being of the people on the basis of developing and increasing production efficiency, accelerating scientific and technological progress, increasing labor productivity, improving the quality of work. They should make it a priority to apply science to production and to bring it up to world standards in terms of quality and efficiency. In particular, it is necessary to identify new types of equipment, technology and products, ways to create new industries. This requires the creation of the necessary conditions for scientific creativity and research. After all, it is no secret that our production does not meet modern requirements. The main reason for this is that scientific and technological progress is not sufficiently integrated with production. As a result:

- Farms or producers do not have the material and technical base in the parameters corresponding to the production of certain products.
- is not carried out on the basis of conceptual developments in the field of cultivation in accordance with the optimal development of plants, ie land, water, weather and seasons.
- There are no optimal conditions for the organization of agro-technology, agro-cluster, agro-logistics, agro-cooperation, etc. in agriculture.

Development is unimaginable without a scientific basis and innovation. Unless production is integrated with science, we will not be able to make revolutionary changes in the field. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the role of science in the system and direct it to the service of the people. After all, innovation creates the basis for the growth of the economy, and ultimately for the growth of the people's welfare, for our country to take a worthy place in the world community.

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