

Innovative Way of Development of the Agro-Industrial Complex on the Example of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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Opinion

Annotation. Innovation is an innovation in such areas as technology, technology, organization of labor and management, based on the use of scientific achievements and best practices, as well as the use of these innovations in various fields and areas of activity.

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 agro-industrial 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

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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 agro-industrial 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.