



## DEVELOPMENT OF INNOVATIVE PROCESSES IN THE CONDITIONS OF MODERNIZATION OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY IN THE AIC

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Article history:	Abstract:
<b>Received:</b> August 21 <sup>th</sup> 2020	This article is devoted to the research of the development of innovative processes in the agro-industrial complex in the conditions of modernization of the national economy.
<b>Accepted:</b> September 11 <sup>th</sup> 2020	
<b>Published:</b> September 30 <sup>th</sup> 2020	
<b>Keywords:</b> innovation, innovation policy, modernization, agro-industrial production, competition.	

The decree of the head of state "On approval of the Strategy for the development of agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020 - 2030" identified the priority tasks for the next decade.

Here the priority directions of the development of the sphere, the strategy for the implementation of short-term and long-term reforms are noted. This is the creation of a favorable agribusiness climate, reducing the role of the state and increasing the investment attractiveness of the industry, ensuring the rational use of natural resources and environmental protection. Also, the phased diversification of government spending on support of the industry, development of science, education, information and consulting services in agriculture, as well as the creation of a transparent system of network statistics are a continuation of reforms in this area.

State support for the agricultural sector of the economy is a complex, multifaceted problem covering a system of interconnected economic levers and mechanisms, ranging from ensuring a minimum level of profit for rural economic entities and ending with customs regulation of agricultural products imported into the country. One of the main tasks requiring constant improvement is the issue of optimal allocation of state support funds, as well as effective control over compliance with their use.

Today, a significant part of foreign direct investment is aimed at equipping Uzbek manufacturers with the means to increase the scale of products manufactured for export and improve their quality and suitability. According to current data for the period of 2020, about \$ 80 million of foreign direct investment was allocated for the construction of high-tech greenhouses, and \$ 75 million for the construction of new facilities for processing and storing fruit and vegetable products.

The development goals of the agro-industrial sector are ambitious, and in order to achieve them, Uzbekistan needs to go beyond its historical dependence on Russia and Kazakhstan as destinations for agricultural exports.

Analysis of the dynamics of agricultural indicators over the years of independence shows that, along with positive processes for the formation of a mixed economy and restructuring of farms, diversification of agricultural production, creation of market infrastructure, negative trends are also manifested in the countryside: reduction of state support in the investment sphere; reduction of the levels of mechanization and agricultural chemistry; insufficient level of land productivity; disparity in prices for industrial and agricultural products.

Now it is necessary to form and develop such new areas as entrepreneurship and innovative processes that contribute to increasing the competitiveness of agro-industrial products in the domestic and world markets, solving the problems of economic growth of production, etc.

The main task of the agro-industrial complex is to maximize the living standards of the population, employment and incomes of rural residents, as well as to strengthen the export potential of the republic. State policy in the agro-industrial complex is a set of specific measures for setting priorities for innovative processes in the industry, the development and implementation of which affects the acceleration of the modernization of agro-industrial production.

A gradual deepening of economic reforms in rural areas, an increase in the role and status of owners and entrepreneurs in rural areas, support of the farming movement are one of the components of the state agrarian policy. As you know, the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On farms" and "On dekhkan farms", adopted in 1998 are the legal basis for the effective establishment of agricultural production in our country, the formation of forms of management based on market relations in it, and their all-round development. However, further development of farms and dekhkan farms in the republic requires the definition of new conditions, preferences and stimulating factors, the development of economic levers and regulatory mechanisms. All this, first of all, should be reflected in the laws that regulate these processes in legal terms.

The formation of a market mechanism of management, Uzbekistan's entry into the system of the international division of labor is accompanied by the emergence of a number of complex economic problems in the process of implementing innovative activities, the unresolvedness of which becomes a serious obstacle on increasing the competitiveness of the national economy. In modern conditions, the growth of competitiveness of the agro-industrial sector of the economy of Uzbekistan can be ensured only through the introduction of new technologies, goods and services. This will require improving the innovation climate in the agro-industrial sector, which will be facilitated by:

- Creation of an effective management system for the agro-industrial complex;
- improving the mechanism for supporting the innovative activity of agricultural enterprises;
- Provision of financing for innovative work carried out by organizations and enterprises of the agro-industrial complex under the state order.

World experience confirms that scientific and technological progress is the only real basis for effective socio-economic transformations both at the macro- and micro-level of development of the national economy. Countries that are unable to provide their economies with an innovative way of development will not be able to exist as competitive subjects of the world economic community. Uzbekistan differs from many countries with transforming economies by its existing scientific and technical potential, historical traditions of highly developed agricultural science, which is the most important strategic resource in modern conditions. Therefore, the desire to develop the innovation sphere and deepen market relations in the agricultural sector in the context of the global financial and economic crisis should objectively contribute to the emergence of competition for the right to use the most modern scientific developments in the field of agriculture and other areas of the agro-industrial complex.

The demand and supply for scientific and technical products, as you know, is determined by the interest in it on the part of commodity producers in agriculture and other areas of the agro-industrial complex and the ability to satisfy this demand by scientific institutions and relevant organizations. Obviously, in the conditions of market relations, it is necessary to have a clear idea of how to form a market for scientific and technical products, as a result of the functioning of which the supply and demand for this type of product can be maximally balanced.

The ultimate goal of implementing an innovation policy is to create conditions for the successful development of innovation and ensure the acceleration of scientific and technological progress in all branches of the agro-industrial complex, which consists in the technical and organizational and technological renewal of agro-industrial production, increasing labor productivity and its efficiency.

At the same time, innovation activity in the agro-industrial complex should be intensified in the most priority areas of this process. In the sphere of economy, organization and management of agro-industrial production is the establishment and continuous improvement of organizational and economic relations in the process of production, contributing to the implementation of not only simple but also expanded reproduction, the introduction of new, more promising forms of organization of production and management, directed to the maximal effective use of all elements of production, labor, tools and labor items.

The creation of integrated agro-industrial structures, territorial innovation clusters, including enterprises producing raw materials, processing, innovative and infrastructure organizations, is of great importance. The implementation of the entire range of organizational and economic measures at the macro level, in the regions and at specific enterprises should ultimately create conditions for stabilizing production and further economic development, increasing the efficiency of agro-industrial production.

The trends in the development of market relations provide their extension to all spheres of the agro-industrial complex and production sectors, including the production of scientific and technical products and implementation structures. The increase in demand for scientific products from rural producers in the conditions of a functioning market economy is objectively due to the need to increase production and improve product quality in the presence of a high degree of independence and competition between business entities.

The need to create a specific market for scientific and technical products in the agro-industrial complex arises in conditions when the socio-economic bases of the whole society, including the agricultural sector of the economy, are commodity-money relations of the market type. Society should know how much money needs to be

spent on science so that it can fully provide the required level of scientific and technological development in all branches of agricultural production and the agro-industrial complex. At the same time, it is important to produce the required volume and types of scientific and technical products in the priority areas of development of industries and spheres of the agro-industrial complex.

In order to develop the role of the state in the development of the scientific and technical sphere of the agro-industrial complex, it is necessary to clearly delimit the functions of state bodies, local authorities and business, ensure the coordination of their actions, and form specific structures implementing the state rights for intellectual property. It is necessary to determine state priorities and select the most optimal model of the market for scientific and technical products of the agro-industrial complex, which meets the interests of all market participants.

Thus, the innovative development of the agro-industrial sector of the economy through its comprehensive state support is becoming a priority area of the agrarian policy of the republic. At the same time, the predominant use of economic levers (cost compensation, price support, subsidies, development and implementation of targeted programs, tax incentives, etc.) will create a favorable environment for ensuring the sustainable functioning of the agro-industrial complex and the formation of an effective innovation system.

In the past two decades, the world experience in the development of agriculture states the growing role of the state in the regulation of agricultural and food markets. At the same time, the agricultural sector is viewed as a system incapable of self-regulation, and the funds allocated to support agriculture, as compensation for the losses of the industry in the context of market instability.

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