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Narinbaeva G.K.

Senior Lecturer

Tashkent State Agrarian University
Uzbekistan, Tashkent

MAIN DIRECTIONS OF DEVELOPMENT OF INNOVATIVE PROCESSES IN AGRICULTURE

The article focuses on the main areas of specialization in agriculture and the innovative development of agriculture, which affects the food security of the population, the growth of export potential and the living standards of the rural population.

Key words: agriculture, farms, innovation, infrastructure, new technologies, export, import.

In Uzbekistan agriculture is one of the priority areas of the economy. Uzbekistan has favorable natural and climatic conditions for the production of various agricultural crops. At present, 162 thousand 814 farms operate in the republic. Farms are allocated a long-term lease of about 6 million hectares of land, the average land area of one farm is 23.0 hectares.

Agriculture is the main branch of the national economy. All countries, regardless of socio-economic development and soil-climatic conditions, invest heavily in the development of agriculture.

By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of October 22, 2012 «On measures to further improve the organization of activities and the development of farming in Uzbekistan», existing farms began to be transferred to the status of multidisciplinary farms and work was begun to develop multisectoral activities in rural areas by farmers. The effectiveness of such management has shown practice. If a farmer tries his or her efforts in different directions, in particular, in processing the grown crop, he gets a profit greater than before. It acquires useful experience, expands the range of products, creates more jobs, and exports. Multi-profile farming includes several areas: horticulture, melon growing, vegetable growing, service, processing of crops, livestock, fish farming, beekeeping.

As a result of the implementation of the accelerated transition to an innovative way of agricultural development aimed at structural transformation and diversification of the industry, as well as the rational use of resources, Uzbekistan managed to maintain the growth trend of agricultural production.

In addition, in February 2017, by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the Strategy for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017–2021 was approved, in which a lot of attention was paid to the development of agriculture «3.3. Modernization and intensive development of agriculture: ... wide introduction of intensive methods in agricultural production, first of all modern water and resource-saving agricultural technologies, use of high-performance agricultural machinery; expansion of scientific research work on the creation and introduction of new selection varieties of agricultural crops resistant to diseases and pests adapted to local soil-climatic and ecological conditions, and breeds of animals with high productivity ...» [1].

Uzbekistan is developing an effective mechanism for introducing scientific developments into the real sector of the economy. At the heart of the sustainable development of a modern state is innovation. Important conditions for the development of innovation are the integration of science and production, public partnership and the support of international contacts of innovative business.

The complexity of agricultural production and its characteristics predetermine the originality of approaches and methods of managing the innovation process. Innovative development is now the most important tool in the whole of economic development in the modern world. The susceptibility of the agricultural sector to new technologies, the speed with which they are introduced, and the convenience of the respective legal regimes are all indicators of the stability of the agrarian economy. The increase of innovative activity will allow raising the technical and economic level of production, but will also significantly improve the investment climate and affect the development of support for competitiveness.

Innovations in agriculture:

- modernization of agricultural machinery;
- introduction of elite plant varieties, as well as highly productive breeds into production;
- using scientific developments to stimulate production, that is, new fertilizers and additives in various fields of agriculture;
- the management system of farms – from new approaches to management to the introduction of electronic control and production management systems;
- activities to assess the condition of soils and recommendations to farmers, advice on the introduction of certain innovations in production, information on various developments and opportunities [3].

The application of these types of innovation can have a positive effect on agriculture.

For sustainable growth in agricultural productivity, the use of natural resources should be carried out in accordance with environmental requirements. Especially it is in relation to land resources, because it will be there where the success of the transition to a more sustainable production model will appear. The main resource for agricultural production is land, therefore the rational use of land use is related to the quality and quantity of water resources. The application of laser land planning is an innovative way to improve the efficiency of land and water use. Laser planning involves not only leveling the land, but also more efficient use and saving of water resources. Currently, the technology of laser land planning contributes to obtaining high yields and sustainable agricultural production. In the conditions of irrigated agriculture, an even surface of the field is one of the main factors ensuring efficient use of water resources, obtaining a high yield and economic stability.

A laser layout means a method of leveling the ground using a laser installation using special equipment, where the difference in the unevenness of the field surface is only ± 3 cm or less, whereas in the traditional method of unevenness the fields can fluctuate significantly higher.

Advantages of this technology in comparison with the traditional method:

- saving of irrigation water by 20–25%;
- Decrease of soil salinity;
- uniform moistening of the soil;
- Reduction of watering time, labor and energy costs;
- uniform emergence of seedlings;
- increase of the grain yield of wheat and raw cotton by 4–7 c / ha;
- additional profit through increased crop yields.

Analysis of the effectiveness of the application of this technology shows that the application of this innovation is a self-supporting and cost-effective measure.

The introduction of innovations in the field of energy conservation is the most important in agriculture which requires the modernization of agriculture based on innovative development. The prices for energy carriers continue to grow and take an increasing share in the structure of the cost of agricultural products. By the technology of «zero» tillage, resource-saving agriculture in the world has received the widest distribution. With zero tillage, optimization of production processes takes place and is cost-effective.

With the technology of zero tillage, the comminution of the residues begins and is evenly distributed over the field. As a result, a soil protection coating is formed that resists wind and water erosion, ensures moisture retention, prevents weeds growing, promotes soil microflora activation, and serves as a basis for renewing the fertile layer and increasing crop yields.

There are a number of measures to improve the financial sustainability of farms for innovative development, through:

- improvement of economic independence of farms, stimulating rational and effective use of agricultural resources;
- realization of innovative ideas aimed at rational and effective use of zonal features and advantages of specialization of individual regions with a view to developing non-traditional crops;
- implementation of program activities in the deployment of technical and food crops, taking into account the natural and climatic conditions of the regions;
- modernization and technical re-equipment of agriculture, introduction of modern agrotechnologies and methods of organization and management of agricultural production;
- implementation of a comprehensive livestock development program;
- introduction of systems and mechanisms for the economic stimulation of farms that have implemented resource-saving technologies;
- improve the regulatory framework and the creation of economic mechanisms that stimulate the development of non-agricultural activities in farms in order to mitigate the seasonality of production.

Thus, all this will allow the innovative development of agriculture that affects the food security of the population, the growth of export potential and the living standards of the rural population.

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Наринбаева Г.К.

старший преподаватель

Ташкентский государственный аграрный университет
Узбекистан, г. Ташкент

ОСНОВНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ ИННОВАЦИОННЫХ ПРОЦЕССОВ В СЕЛЬСКОМ ХОЗЯЙСТВЕ

В статье рассматриваются основные направления специализаций сельского хозяйства и инновационное развитие сельского хозяйства, которое влияет на продовольственную безопасность населения, рост экспортного потенциала и уровень жизни сельского населения.

Ключевые слова: сельское хозяйство, фермы, инновации, инфраструктура, новые технологии, экспорт, импорт.