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SCIENTIFIC PROVISION IN AGRARIAN SPHERE AND THE CURRENT STATE OF INNOVATION PROCESSES: ANALYSIS

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Abstract: The agrarian field requires the transfer of innovative production to the path of sustainable development and the large-scale introduction of scientific developments. With the liberalization of the economy in the country, it is becoming increasingly important to create additional funds for the development and implementation of innovative scientific products in the agrarian field, test them, improve them and increase the focus on scientific research.

The article deals with the issues of conducting large-scale scientific research by scientific institutions in each direction of scientific support of the agrarian sphere, not only on the problems that need to be solved from a scientific point of view today, but also on the problems associated with the innovative development of the agricultural sector in the future, it also provides scientifically based conclusions and suggestions based on the results of the study.

Keywords: scientific and technical innovations, scientific supply, scientific research, scientific developments, innovation process, development, improvement of technology.

Introduction

Since the first days of our country's independence, the agrarian sphere and its science have been completely new. In agriculture, management, economic management and forms of ownership were changed. The overall structure of agricultural crops has been improved again. Previously, the army had to cultivate many agricultural products imported from the republics, including grain, potatoes, livestock, fruits, vegetables and other types of products, now in our own farms. The reduction of cotton fields in the structure of agricultural crops and the expansion of grain fields, accordingly, led to the revision of the share of other crops in the composition of crops.

Fundamental, practical and innovative research carried out within the framework of State Scientific and technical programs is of great importance for the world science. Today, the scientific work of scientists is aimed at solving specific tasks facing the social and economic spheres. The introduction of new, promising scientific works into practice, the development of production and science play an important role. That is, the possibility of obtaining additional funds aimed at testing

innovation and intellectual products, improving the production base and deepening scientific research is sought. The scientific and technical potential of the agrarian sector is the production of scientific and scientific-technical products through the accumulation of labor, material and financial resources in scientific institutions [1].

The agrarian sector is developing in connection with strengthening the scientific potential of the innovation system, increasing the level of provision of Agriculture with qualified scientific personnel, introduction of economic methodologies of management system, improvement of organizational and economic context of combining science and production [2].

The reduction of the scale of Science and technology in the development of the country leads to a further aggravation of these economic problems. That is, the following cases: the divergence of Science from agricultural practice; the non-existence of estimates of the effectiveness of scientific and technical projects of the state; lack of priority areas of scientific activity.

The organization, development and expansion of scientific research and

experimental design work on the scientific supply of the agrarian sector and the introduction of its scientific results into practice [3].

These three important areas consist mainly of special programs: research; scientific research; introduction of scientific results into practice [4].

The first line consists of a scientific research program-a fundamental research, which includes theoretical, methodological and methodological research.

The second direction, and the program of scientific research - is both fundamental and practical, the result of which determines new directions of science. The implementation of this program will improve the system of development of production technology and agro-industrial complex. Such improvement occurs as a result of different combinations of fundamental and Applied Research.

The third direction, the program of implementation - is the achievement of production results in a certain direction on the basis of the introduction into the production of research results.

The implementation of these programs in relation to each other constitutes a scientific procurement system of the agrarian sector. It should be noted that the scientific support of the agrarian sector gives a positive result as a result of the implementation of such a system.

2. Level of study of the subject.

For the purpose of sustainable development of the agrarian sector, it requires its transfer to the path of innovation development. There is a need to develop fundamental scientific research in the field. It requires a sharp improvement of the material technical base, the provision of scientific knowledge, a high assessment of the work of scientists of the field. It is worthwhile to expand the ways of increasing the volume of funds allocated to science in the country and focus the attention of the business community on science.

When transferring the sphere to the path of innovative development, it is necessary to take into account its dependence on the level of provision of highly qualified specialists and scientific personnel and further accelerate the work in this area.

A group of Economist scientists in their research believe that one of the factors of innovative development of the economy is scientific institutions.

Henry Mintzberg said, "We usually achieve high results when we firmly believe in our actions. The significance of the strategy for the enterprise: its adoption eliminates the main problems and the main thing is that the manager should pay attention to the details and choose specific objectives or customer service rather than discussing the choice of the Best Market [5].

M. As Dodgson points out, "innovation is the proposition of a new maholot to commerce, or a new production process, or new equipment, embodying scientific, technological, organizational and financial activities to itself" [6].

Scientists and researchers in economic science interpret the concept of "innovation" as innovation, innovation. Innovation is a new or more improved product (work, Service) introduced into consumption, a new organizational method of maintaining entrepreneurial practice, organizing workplaces or establishing external relations. Innovation activity is understood as an activity aimed at creating the application of new or improved processes and technologies, the development of new types of products, works, services in order to ensure socio-economic efficiency.

C. R. McConnell said so, said that the establishment of large companies is recognized as a key factor in the development of innovation in the economy, and this development relies on new technologies and is guided by the following principles: a) using large capital; b) use of large markets; v) establishment of a decentralized and strictly integrated market; g) to require rich and reliable sources of raw materials.

The author believes that only large companies can provide a technical revolution with a sufficient resource base, while small businesses can not afford it. Their technical progress, which they have recognized as one of the key factors in innovative development, is practised in interrelation with investment and provides for rapid economic growth [7].

E. Ogloblin (2006) believes that one of the important pillars in the scientific justification of innovation activities financing management is the clear definition of the financial resources not only of the whole process but also of the implementation of each stage. Currently, the main source is the state budget, and recently, in the research and implementation of innovations, the impact of state budget funds has been decreasing. This trend can also be maintained in the near future and the importance of other sources of funding should be increased [8].

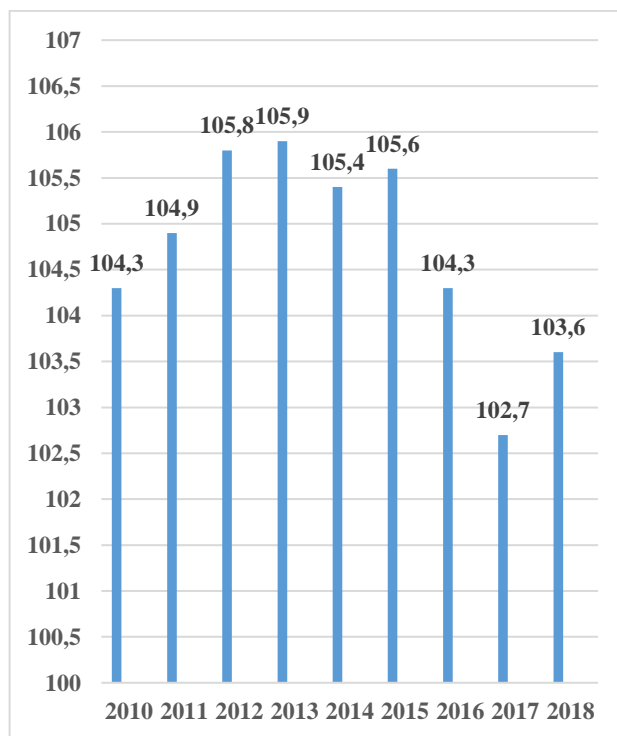
In our opinion, it is necessary to create favorable conditions for research work in order to determine the effect that will save from the application of new technological achievements in the agrarian sphere. It is important to introduce scientific works in the field and to encourage scientific institutions depending on the results of research, it is important to improve the reorientation of part of the profits received from the introduction of scientific work.

Such mechanism should include of the following: the organization of direct participation of authors and scientific institutions in the introduction of scientific works in agriculture; increasing the author's commitment to work on the introduction of scientific works; the creation of financial resources to conduct research on new topics in scientific institutions; the constant improvement of the motivation of scientific personnel.

In 2017, 54.9 million dollar were invested in the country's research and design work. This is more than in 2010 year 3,6 times. With the

creation of innovative products in the Republic of Uzbekistan, 37 thousand people are employed, 32 thousand of them are researchers. The scientific potential of the researchers is currently 40 percent of the aging population. This indicator has a growing trend, which is widely supported by the state.

The picture of gross domestic product growth per capita in the country can be seen in the presence of a downward dynamics. While this figure provided a picture of growth from 104.3 percent to 105.9 percent for 2010-2013 years, the growth rate of gross domestic product per capita by 2014-2018 was 105.4 percent to 103.6 percent (Picture 1).



1-picture. The growth rate of gross domestic product per capita in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2008-2018 years, of percent¹.

3. Research methodology.

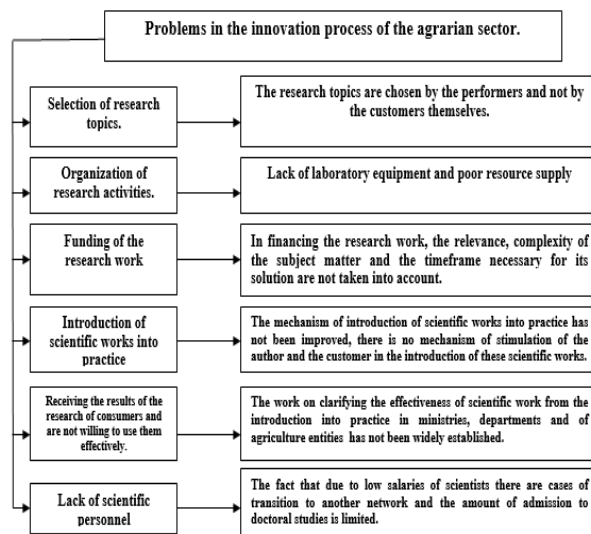
On the basis of the results of the study, conclusions and practical recommendations were made, the scope of research work in the

¹ Source: The Republic of Uzbekistan is based on the data of the State Statistics Office.

agrarian sector was expanded and the problems under way were investigated, the causes of their occurrence were analyzed in depth. The system and main directions of interaction between the participants of the innovation process in the sphere are described. In the process of research, scientific knowledge and economic analysis methods were widely used.

4. Analysis and results discussion.

Research institutions in every aspect of the agrarian sector's scientific supply today will need to conduct a large-scale scientific research not only on the problems that need to be solved scientifically, but also on the problems that are associated with the development of the agrarian sector in the future. It is known that today there is an increase in the number and variety of enterprises that produce agricultural products, such as farmer Farms, new varieties of plants, new technology or a new type of machinery and equipment, chemicals, services to agriculture in general. They also use a scan of the achievements of Science and technology. However, all these types of enterprises should adequately participate in the development of scientific research carried out in agriculture, in the wider organization of scientific research. The aim of the research work on the implementation of these in practice in the subjects that grow agricultural products is not enough and the mechanism of material stimulation has not been developed because of their introduction. This situation in general has a negative impact primarily on the development of Agrarian science [9,10].



1-picture. Problems in the innovation process of the agrarian sector².

According to the results of the conducted analysis, the problems of the agrarian sector in the innovation process were studied, the reasons for their occurrence were analyzed and systematized (Figure 1).

In our opinion, the reasons for the occurrence of problems are divided into two groups: the first group, expert examination of the completed scientific work, and the current scientific developments of the author, mechanism for determining the level of interest of a scientific institution in carrying out the study; the second group, is the method of determining the demand for research work, method of calculating the profit of agricultural entities from expectations of scientific developments, the period of introduction of scientific developments and how much the expenditure on them will cover itself in the term.

Scientific research, identification of opportunities for innovative developments, selection of relevant up to date topics from within them, introduction of ready-made scientific developments into practice, sale to consumers and management of these processes, and this management plays a key role in determining the content of the innovation

² Source: compiled by author researchers.

process [11].

And the measures that should be introduced at a new stage of economic reforms will certainly be related to innovation processes. Along with the governing body of the agrarian sector, industrial, agricultural and various service enterprises are involved in the innovation process. Therefore, in order to achieve the ultimate goal, it is necessary to begin with the identification of the participants of the innovation process with the demand for innovation, in order to achieve its development, use and implementation of the result in practice, work in relation to each other. This, in turn, requires the formation of the functioning of the subjects of innovation infrastructure. Innovation infrastructure subject - is the organization that carries out this innovation process [12].

And the new stage of economic reforms leads to a further increase in the demand for scientific achievements. It depends on the theoretical justification of the need for a broader introduction of scientific and technical achievements into production and further deepening of reforms. Proceeding from this, it will be necessary to radically revise and improve the selection and financing mechanism of research topics of scientific institutions and scientists.

The main focus of the scientists working in scientific institutions is on pressing problems: increasing soil fertility, introduction of technologies used on the basis of water conservation, creation of new, high-yield varieties of agricultural crops and productive breeds of livestock, development of scientific bases for the introduction of technologies with high resource efficiency.

In order to achieve the implementation of scientific research and their results in practice, it will be necessary to combine the subjects of innovation infrastructure, to coordinate the process of their operation and activities [13].

Coordination of management of scientific supply of the agrarian sector requires the participation of all participants in the innovation process, that is, the management of processes of "scientific

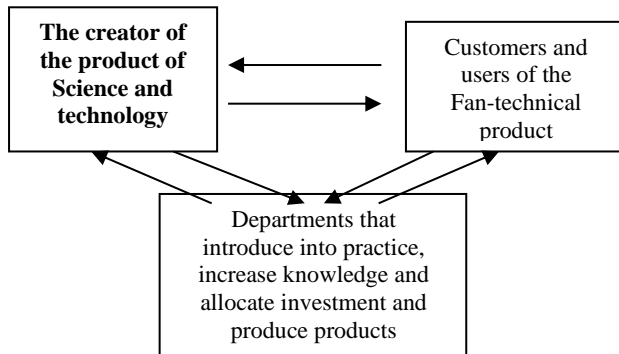
research-materialization of the scientific hypothesis-production-sale-service" by the state, interrelated. When adapting science to the conditions of a market economy, it is important to determine which types of issues are managed by the state and which market principles. The development of science technology is not possible without fundamental research studies. Because first of all, the level of knowledge of participants in the innovation process should be high. Each participant in the innovation process has its own specific task and operates around this task. If each participant in the innovation process merges with his task into a single holistic system, then ultimately they achieve the goal set [14].

The participants of the innovation process are: producers of the product of scientific research and scientific and technical achievements (scientific institutions and structural units); systems that introduce into practice; educational institutions; investors will be [15].

There must be a system of interaction between participants in the innovation process. This can be seen in the photo below (picture 2).

In this picture, the interests of participants in the innovation process, manufacturers of scientific products and users of it are determined to be taken into account on an equal basis and in the right. In particular, agricultural enterprises improve production technology through the introduction of scientific innovations, achieve a reduction in the material and labor costs associated with it, as well as increasing the production of products. In this system, the creators of scientific developments will be interested in the introduction of their products into practice. It will be cost-effective to create scientific developments and put it into a single system in this order. However, it should also be noted that the introduction of such a system on a large scale: users of a scientific product do not have enough information; this is the reason why manufacturers of scientific products can

not adequately advertise their products, and the possibility of introducing users of this product with their own scientific developments is limited.



2-picture. Organizational and economic mechanism among participants in the innovation process³.

The main directions of innovation processes in the agrarian field are: development of a system of measures to deepen economic reforms in agriculture and water economy, improve domestic economic relations, eliminate the problems of small business and private entrepreneurship development in the village; resistant to drought, disease and pests, creation of new varieties of cotton, grain and other agricultural crops that meet the requirements of high quality and environmental safety; development of a scientific-based crop rotation system taking into account the restoration and increase of soil fertility; improvement of land reclamation, development of scientific bases for reconstruction and development of new land acquisition, introduction of methods of technology on the basis of practical implementation, irrigation and water conservation; development of scientific developments on improvement of breeding and productivity qualities of pet animals, their nutrition and provision of Veterinary Services, rational use of feedings; study and practical introduction of advanced foreign experience, development of cooperation with research centers of international and developed countries, Organization of professional development of

employees of agrarian sector in foreign scientific institutions; training of highly qualified scientific personnel i.e. candidates and doctors of Sciences; Organization of professional development and retraining of managers and specialists in the agricultural and water management system in the implementation of scientific results; publication of scientific news prepared by scientific institutions and reference to the general public; coordination of research and innovation projects carried out on agricultural sectors; Organization of scientific-practical conferences, conferences and symposiums on actual scientific problems in the agrarian sphere; Organization of scientific councils on the main directions of fundamental and Applied Research; preparation of proposals for the development of scientific and technical potential of the agrarian sector of the Republic and strengthening the material base of Agrarian science [16].

It is known that the development of Science and technology is not possible without fundamental research studies. The fact that the result of applied or innovative research can be concluded with the introduction into practice, and the incentive of the researcher scientist or research institution from some part of the profit obtained, is an important factor that leads to an increase in the level of research. Because, the topics of research in bunda, on the one hand, are aimed at ensuring the consumer's need for a solution to this or that problem or, on the other hand, are defined directly on the basis of the consumer's order.

The result of the research carried out by our researcher scientists who are working in scientific institutions, scientific news related to various sectors of the agricultural sector, innovative technologies and new innovative varieties of agricultural crops are being created. In achieving such achievements, The Specialists of the research institute corresponded to the soil-climatic conditions, fast-growing, fertile, drought resistant, disease- and pest-resistant hemp varieties, the scientific

³ Source: compiled by author researchers.

research carried out on the creation of specific agrotechnics of their care serves as an important factor. The efficiency of innovation activities in the economy of our country, in particular in the agrarian sphere, the mutually beneficial relations between science and production are strengthening. The most stable in the economy is one of the foundations for the establishment of an innovative economy. Therefore, in order to increase innovation attractiveness in agriculture of our country, it is important to create a system that introduces scientific work into practice.

5. Summary and suggestions.

Based on the research conducted, we were able to formulate the following conclusion:

In conclusion, we can say that the increase in the effectiveness of innovation activities in the economy of our country, in particular in the agrarian sphere, the strengthening of mutually beneficial relations between science and production is one of the most stable in the conditions of economic reforms-the foundation of the establishment of an innovative economy.

In our opinion, the introduction into practice of scientific innovation developments; part of the profit received researcher scientists, research carried out scientific institutions, scientific staff and of specialists the provision of funds is an important factor that leads to an increase in the level of knowledge of these researchers.

Given the positive changes in the activities of the agrarian sector, the scientific proposal for the development of innovative production is as follows: development of highly agrotechnological, innovative production in the agrarian sphere should be carried out in the following directions: introduction of innovative production of farmer and dekhkan farms; effective use of Land-Water Resources and production potential; extensive use of experience of developed countries in the introduction of scientific achievements; development and implementation of innovative

agrotechnologies of farmer and dekhkan farms; improvement of the system of cultivation, storage, processing and sale of competitive agricultural products; further promotion of the introduction of innovative technologies; improvement of the provision of preferential bank loans to farmers and dekhkan farms; the agrarian sector is based on ways of effective use of scientific innovative works; proposals on the development of innovative projects in the agrarian sector and the development of the state support system should be prepared.

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