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THE ROLE OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT

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Abstract

Investment is one of the necessary conditions for effective and sustainable development of agriculture. This article talks about the ways of attracting investments in agriculture and their effective use and it talks about the construction of innovative projects.

Keywords: Investments and innovations, income and profit, income and depreciation deductions, reconstruction, irrigation, construction of modern facilities.

Introduction

Income to take for the purpose money funds (capital) economy in networks far for a period of time to put this Investments in themselves main tools create, expand reconstruction and technician in terms of again equipment, as well as these with related turnover funds change reflection just enough precious , precious on papers patented intellectual to rights has to be and other many work done increases. Profit formative or known social to the effect achiever entrepreneurship activity to the objects investments Legal person, citizen and of the state investments realization to do according to practical movements the sum of the investment activity in the represents. Investment activity objects the following:

✓ again organization done and reconstruction done main tools, as well as people farm everyone in the networks turnover funds;
✓ securities (stocks, bonds, etc.);
✓ targeted investments;
✓ scientific and technical products and other objects of private property;
✓ property rights and intellectual property rights;
✓ An innovation project is a project that includes the technical, economic, legal and organizational foundations of the final innovation activity.

A document containing a detailed description of the innovative product, substantiation of its viability, the need for investment attraction, opportunities and forms, implementation terms,

information about performers, and taking into account the organizational and legal aspects of its promotion serves as the result of the development of an innovation project.

Research Methodology

The study widely used methods of studying economic processes, such as economic research methodology, systematic analysis, comparison, expert assessment, and economic statistics.

Analysis and Results

All funds spent on means of production in agriculture are called investments. They strengthen the material and technical base of agricultural enterprises and increase labor productivity and save costs as a result of mechanization, automation, and electrification of production processes. As a result, the volume of products produced increases and their quality improves, and the amount of profit increases. This is the purpose of making investments.

Taking this into account, a stable investment policy has been developed in the republic. It is being implemented on the basis of the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Investment Activities" and "On Foreign Investments" and other regulatory documents.

As in all sectors, the importance of investments in the development of agriculture is very great. Because in order to develop the sector as a priority, it is necessary to firmly establish its material and technical base. To do this, it is necessary to provide it with modern buildings, all types of necessary equipment, agricultural machinery, internal irrigation and land reclamation facilities, seed, early-maturing varieties, productive livestock breeds, as well as working capital and other means of production.

Investments are divided into the following types according to their goals and objectives:

capital investments;

innovative investments;

social investments;

to establish fixed and circulating assets and to reproduce them, as well as

Investments spent on the development of all forms of material production are called capital investments.

Investments spent on creating a new generation of techniques and technologies, improving existing ones, and mastering them are innovative investments.

Funds spent on improving human potential, skills, and production experience, as well as developing other forms of intangible benefits, are called social investments.

Taking into account all factors, investments spent will create a solid material and technical base of agriculture, provide agriculture with modern machinery, tractors, combines, buildings and structures, establish gardens, vineyards, create productive breeds of livestock, etc. They will also ensure the creation of new jobs. They will improve the knowledge and skills of entrepreneurs engaged in agriculture, and form market relations. As a result of their combination, the volume of products grown in the sector will increase and their competitiveness will increase. This, in turn, will ensure that the demand of the population and processing industries is met, and the standard of living of citizens will increase. All this indicates the great economic and social significance of investments.

Our country is trying to use domestic resources primarily to implement large-scale projects for the modernization of the economy, technical and technological renewal. In particular, the state budget is also playing a significant role in financing large and strategic investment projects for the modernization of the economy, technical and technological renewal.

In order to further deepen structural reforms in the economy, further revitalize the investment activities of enterprises, widely attract and effectively use foreign investments, primarily foreign direct investments, modernize production, technical and technological re-equipment, create new jobs, and on this basis ensure the stable and rapid development of our national economy, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PQ-1213 “On the Investment Program of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020” was signed. The state budget and extra-budgetary funds are gaining importance in the structure of sources of financing capital investments under the program approved by this resolution (Table 1).

Table 1 Main parameters of capital investments envisaged in the investment program for 2022 in the Republic of Uzbekistan

№	Names of funding sources	2022 forecast, billion soums	As a percentage of the total
1	Capital investments, total	18220.3	100
1 .1	Centralized investments	3819.8	20.9
1.2	State budget funds	825.0	4.5
1.3	Fund for the improvement of the reclamation of irrigated lands	92.9	0.5
1.4	Extra-budgetary funds	654.9	3.5
1.5	Reconstruction and Development Fund (in so/m equivalent)	1372.2	7.5
1.6	Foreign investments based on government guarantees (in soum equivalent)	874.7	4.8
2	Decentralized investments	14400.5	79.1

Expenditures on technological, marketing and organizational innovations by funding sources in 2023 Sources of funding for innovations, in percent.

Table 2 Main parameters of capital investments envisaged in the 2023 investment program in the Republic of Uzbekistan

№	Names of funding sources	2023 forecast, billion soums
1.	**Organizations' own funds**	45.9
2.	**Foreign capital**	12.2
3.	**Commercial bank loans**	6.1
4.	**Other funds**	35.7

As can be seen from the data in this table, the total volume of capital investments specified in the investment program for 202 2 is 18220.3 billion soums, of which 20.9 percent falls on centralized investments. Of the centralized investments of 3819.8 billion soums, 825 billion soums are financed from the state budget. In general, the problem of choosing the most favorable option for innovations and determining their economic efficiency, on the one hand, requires comparing the results obtained with those that can be obtained from other similar innovations. In order to effectively use innovative technologies in the future, to attract the attention and financial resources of local manufacturers and entrepreneurs, foreign and international funds to the most advanced technologies developed by scientific organizations and universities of our republic, a new direction - "High Technologies" (or Hi Tech) was established, and it was planned to present innovative technologies in the fields of genetic engineering, cell technologies, pharmaceuticals and biotechnology, nanotechnologies, as well as information technologies.

changes in various spheres of human activity give rise to innovations. The goals of innovations in each sphere are the introduction of new processes or products in enterprises aimed at ensuring sustainable and long-term economic growth. This, in turn, requires highly qualified specialists in each sphere. Currently, one of the main goals of the education system is to train highly qualified personnel who can compete with highly qualified foreign specialists and meet the economic and spiritual needs of our country.

Agricultural crops are grown on fertile soils, and high and stable yields are achieved through rational land management, the use of organic and mineral fertilizers, and optimal rates of plant protection products.

The efficient use of land, means of production, and material resources depends on scientifically based crop rotation, the introduction of new technologies, and highly efficient equipment.

Agricultural crops differ in their biological composition, growing season, and the degree of utilization of food products without and after processing. In this regard, the development of scientific and technological progress should be directed towards a more complete and better use of the biological properties of certain types of agricultural crops.

Particular attention should be paid to the development of industries and sectors for the storage, processing, and sale of products.

Many types of crops require a lot of labor when grown. This primarily applies to cultivated and technical crops. Their cultivation requires more live labor than the cultivation of grain crops. Thus, labor costs per hectare of crops in the cultivation of vegetable crops are 40-60 times higher than in the production of grain crops.

should, first of all, contribute to the creation of new techniques and equipment for the cultivation of labor-intensive crops with the comprehensive mechanization of production processes.

Agricultural products are considered to be large-tonnage, perishable. This is due to the biochemical structure of fruits, root crops and other types of crops and the large amount of water in their composition. During harvesting, purchasing and transportation, a significant loss of product mass, deterioration of its presentation and consumer properties are observed. Taking

this into account, scientific research should be aimed at developing promising methods of storage, transportation and subsequent processing of products.

directly affects agriculture, which plays the role of material, economic and organizational factors of reproduction, through the most important directions of its development. As for crop production, its elements are the creation of more efficient machines and mechanisms, chemical and land reclamation tools, their widespread use, the use of new high-yielding varieties of agricultural crops, intensive technologies for their cultivation and harvesting. The introduction of rational forms of management, organization and remuneration of labor, and the training of highly qualified personnel are directly related to the development of scientific and technical progress.

In practice, the main directions of scientific and technical progress in plant breeding have been developed and widely used. Among them are agrotechnical, technological, organizational and economic directions (Table 3).

The creation of a fundamentally new complex of machines and equipment for growing and harvesting agricultural crops is becoming a priority area of scientific and technological progress.

Table 3Main directions of scientific and technical progress in plant breeding

No.	Agrotechnician	Technological	Organizational and economic
1.	Intensive crop rotation methods add	High-performance machine and applying techniques	Specialization and concentration in production development
2.	High - yielding and hybrid adding varieties	Introduction of progressive technologies	Product storage expand warehouses
3.	Expanding irrigated land and irrigation technology improvement	Use of new types of packaging and wrapping	Product realization Improving the forms and methods of doing
4.	Mineral fertilizers and chemical and biological treatment of plants protection add	Development of transportation vehicles	Labor organization and financial incentive
5.			Highly qualified training of specialists

Village on the farm new machines, equipment and technologies working exit and use labor, material and financial from resources effective use for wide way open gives.

Conclusion and Suggestions

Conclusion as to say maybe the economy modernization because of working release efficiency increase today's the most important from the duties to one became. This in enterprises working release from the possibilities effective use, there to oneself typical conditions and market to their relationship go with related problems into account received without innovative management on the road to put through achieve possible.

Village farm crops when choosing scientific - technical progress current of reaching role especially big. He high and stable to productivity has, every kind ripening to grow to the period

has and industry in the way cultivation and assembly technologies customized varieties to create directed to be need.

Science - technology development acceleration known at the level society scientific - technical to the potential It is related. Its science and technique development level, society scientific - technical problems solution to do for has was opportunities and resources every one-sided assessment with described.

Scientific - technical potential performance main indicators qualified scientific - technical of personnel availability, scientific and technical and experimental design their work material - technical in terms of supply, scientific and technical information system development, science and technologies planning and management, scientific and technical research financing is considered.

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