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Research Article

INNOVATIVE REFORMS IN AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT

Submission Date: March 08, 2023, Accepted Date: March 13, 2023,

Published Date: March 18, 2023 |

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/tajmei/Volume05Issue03-03>

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ABSTRACT

The economy of Uzbekistan cannot be imagined without agriculture. The role of agriculture in the country's economy is very important, therefore the development of agriculture is the need of the hour to use science and innovation. Innovative reforms in the development of agriculture We can see the place. The results of the innovative reforms in agriculture are highlighted today and what goals we set for the future.

KEYWORDS

New Uzbekistan, innovation, intellectual, road maps, plastering cartogram, Soil clinic, Sweet life, genetics. inventions.

INTRODUCTION

The economy of the new Uzbekistan cannot be imagined without agriculture. The place of agriculture in the country's economy is very important, therefore, the development of agriculture is the need of the times to use science and innovation. Also, the definitions of

the concept of innovation and the most important step in understanding the topic is to learn about the introduction of the concept of innovation into the economy.

Innovation is an innovation introduced to ensure the quality growth efficiency of processes and products based on market demand. Human intellectual activity is the final result of his fantasy, creative process, discoveries, inventions and rationalization. Delivery of products (goods and services) to the market by improving the efficiency of production systems or new consumer characteristics is an example of innovation. The term "innovation" is derived from the Latin word "novation", which means "renewal" (or "change"), and the suffix "in" is translated from Latin as "in the direction", if it is called "Innovatio" as a whole. " translated as "in the direction of changes". [11]

Innovation is a new or significantly improved product (goods, service) or process introduced for use, a new sales method or a new organizational method in work practices, workplace organization and external relations. The concept of innovation is the first It appeared in scientific studies of the 19th century . The concept of "innovation" began its new life as a result of the analysis of "innovative combinations" and changes in the development of economic systems in the scientific works of the Austrian and American economist Y. Schumpeter at the beginning of the 20th century . Schumpeter was one of the first scientists who put this term into scientific use in the economy in the 1900s. Both in history and now, innovative entry into the economy and agriculture was considered a way to achieve great results and goals.[11]

MAIN PART

We can see the goal of introducing innovations in the economy and agriculture of the new Uzbekistan within the framework of the development strategy for 2022-2026: to increase the income of peasants and farmers by at least 2 times through the intensive development of agriculture on a scientific basis , agriculture to bring the annual growth of the net to at least 5% ;

implementation of a separate state program on radical reform of the water resources management system and water economy; expansion of livestock feed base and increase of production volume by 1.5-2 times ; 1.4-1.6 regional economy through proportional development of regions increase; development of fruit and vegetable growing, 3 times the area of intensive gardens and 2 times the number of greenhouses, increasing the export value by 1 billion dollars. [10]

cannot be achieved without innovative development with the introduction of science and high technologies. As the honorable President noted: if there is no innovation, there will be no competition and development in any field [1]. In order for Uzbekistan to achieve the goals set in the strategy, it will be necessary to stimulate the introduction of innovations in all areas. In advanced knowledge-based economies, food and agricultural production have little comparative advantage. This means that the agri-food industry is rarely the focal point of innovation policies, but rather is seen as a lagging sector or at least a sector that has not been thoroughly studied [2]. This is unfortunate as the sector today faces complex global demands, from providing healthy and safe food to an ever-growing world population to proactively responding to climate change and environmental challenges. is coming Pandemics that have occurred in recent years have given it a special tone, because it has been pointed out that the reduction of biological diversity is one of the factors that lead to the emergence of such epidemics [3]. To overcome such threats, agricultural organizations should be well integrated into the national innovation system, and the country's innovation policy should focus on supporting appropriate and favorable innovation measures for organizations in this sector to introduce innovations [4].

Despite this, agricultural organizations are often characterized as adopters of innovation rather than creators of innovation. According to the traditional and still widespread point of view, the agricultural sector belongs to a special case of the general theory of innovation. In the traditional literature, agriculture is described as a sector with limited capacity for self-innovation. Their innovations are often seen as the result of knowledge and technology transfer from other industries [5, 6]. Consequently, innovations in agriculture are studied mainly by costs and to a lesser extent by production [7]. Some studies look at the innovation performance of a sector in addition to its ability to absorb new technologies developed in other sectors. Thus, the literature ignores the capacity of agricultural organizations to innovate themselves [8, 9]. Even so, innovation is the way to develop our economy, so we need to know what reforms are being carried out in our country to open a wide path for innovation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Ministry of Innovative Development is carrying out extensive work on increasing the intellectual and technological potential of the republic's economic sectors and regions, forming modern infrastructures for scientific and innovative activities. In the ranking of the Global Innovation Index, which defines the innovative development trends of the countries of the world, Uzbekistan was ranked 86th out of 132 countries - 7 places higher than in 2020, and 36 places higher than in 2015. Pursuant to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-6198 of April 1, 2021, deputy heads of innovation were introduced in 140 organizations with a state share of 50 percent or more in the chartered fund, 130 organizations engaged in innovative activities branch units were established and three-year "roadmaps"

were approved.[13] In 2021-2022, in the field of livestock development, work is underway to introduce innovative technologies to increase the gene pool of livestock breeds, increase meat productivity, and expand the fodder base by applying genetic methods. 42 (2 innovative, 24 practical, 13 commercialization, 3 start-up) projects with a total value of 18,688.8 million soums were financed in the livestock sector in 2021-2022:

- on creating productive genotypes of Jaidari "Merino" sheep and "Angor" goats, maintaining and increasing the gene pool of meat and wool sheep: 377 mln. from the Republic of Dagestan. 50 rams and 120 female sheep were brought for 500,000 soums; 18 mln. Laboratory equipment was purchased for 600,000 soums ; Fodder was purchased for 40 million soums; Breeding and artificial insemination of Jaidari sheep using soft wool "merino" rams was started;
- primary seed production and seed nursery of "Uzbekistan-83" variety of nutritious beet resistant to diseases and pests in different soil and climate conditions were established;
- the average yield of 7 types of corn and 3 types of white corn, "African sorghum", "Sorghum" and 14 types of other feed crops was 37.5 tons per hectare (corn - 42 tons , white sorghum - 34.5 tons, "African sorghum" - 37.0 tons, "Sorghum" - 41 tons).

In 2021-2022, work is underway to create innovative constructions of agricultural machinery and new technologies for the production of agricultural products aimed at increasing the efficiency of processing in the agricultural sector. In 2022 , 183 (13 fundamental, 120 practical, 29 commercialization, 14 startup) projects with a total value of 98,263.2 million soums were financed in the field :

- the resistance of grapes to winter and spring frosts and other aggressive climatic conditions was studied in field conditions; Work is being done to reduce the loss level to 30 percent (currently 50 percent and above); Cultivation of kavar medicinal plant, creation of processing technology is being carried out in Chust district;
- Stevia plant was cultivated in Khorezm, Andijan, Surkhondarya and Tashkent regions and production of natural sweeteners "Sweetlife 1" and "Sweetlife 2" was started by processing it. In the field of increasing soil fertility, the system of comprehensive monitoring of the state of soil resources and the creation of resource-saving irrigation and fertilization agrotechnologies, in which a network of mobile laboratories will be established in the regions, based on the identification of useful and harmful substances in the soil, agrochemical analysis of agricultural crops maps are being developed.
- In 2021-2022, 12 (9 practical, 1 practical young scientists, 1 experimental design, 1 innovative) projects with a total value of 9597.7 million soums were financed in the field.
- "Soil clinic" mobile innovative laboratories serving agricultural enterprises were established and evaluation of the level of beneficial and harmful substances present in irrigated soils was organized ;
- Soil-ecological maps assessing the level of soil health were developed in the Republic of Karakalpakstan , Namangan, Fergana, Surkhondarya and Tashkent regions;
- the technology of creating a 3D map of cultivated areas used in agriculture based on the degree of poisoning with toxic substances and growing ecologically clean products was developed and applied in Kashkadarya, Samarkand and Tashkent regions ;
- methods of creating 3D maps and gypsum cartograms of 23318 hectares of irrigated land areas of Bukhara district were created on the basis of geoinformation technologies; - production of fodder based on innovative technologies for animal husbandry, fishery and poultry farming by hydroponic method using sorghum and cane;
- production of grasshopper meal as feed for poultry and livestock industries;
- wide introduction of leech breeding technology;
- production of "OMEGA-3" oil from fish meat and waste was organized.[12]

Conclusion. In addition, the production of innovative products such as a polyvalent vaccine against livestock diseases, a meteorological station measuring climate parameters, local probiotic feed, and a cotton separator has been launched and is getting very good results.

A brief conclusion is that as a result of innovations , more than 2,000 new jobs will be created in the areas. the production of new products for the economy is being launched, and ways to achieve better results are being sought.

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