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## ECONOMIC ISSUES OF ENSURING ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND THE USE OF INNOVATIVE AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGIES

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### ABSTARCT

*In this article, an econometric analysis of the current state of the use of investments in the agricultural economy has been carried out with an assessment of the place of investments in the sustainable development of the agrarian sector. Also, practical and theoretical feedback on increasing investment activity in this network is described. The processes of consistent reform and liberalization of all aspects of political and socio-economic life in the country, democratic renewal and modernization of society are rapidly developing. This creates a solid foundation for the formation of a strong civil society, the huge tasks that are determined and consistently carried out. The directions and content of research conducted in the country in accordance with the direction of agrarian economic reforms are radically changing. A number of legal frameworks aimed at the development of agricultural science have been adopted in the country. These documents provide for the selection of research programs, their examination, funding and implementation of completed scientific solutions. involved solving a number of problems.*

**KEYWORDS:** Market Mechanism, Economic And Social Problems, Innovation Risks, Financial Management, Products, Agricultural Science, Agricultural Technology.

### INTRODUCTION

For the sustainable development of the agrarian sector to be achieved, it is necessary to formulate the investment potential of farms, improve their support schemes. In 2017-2021 in the strategy of action on five priority directions of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan "agricultural products in-depth construction of new processing enterprises equipped with the most modern high-tech equipment for the production of processing, semi-finished and finished food and packaging products, implementation of investment projects on reconstruction and modernization of existing

ones" is defined as the main task (1).

The processes of consistent reform and liberalization of all aspects of political and socio-economic life in the country, democratic renewal and modernization of society are rapidly developing. This creates a solid foundation for the formation of a strong civil society, the huge tasks that are determined and consistently carried out.

One of these tasks is to develop measures for the development of agriculture, increasing the quality and competitiveness of the products being grown and bringing them to the world markets, one of the sectors that provide industrial sectors with raw materials, implementing the food policy of the country. It is known that today only 35 per cent of the Farmers ' annual need for pet food is covered by local opportunities.

It is known that as a result of reforms in the agricultural sector of the country, the law provides for the long-term lease of agricultural land to farms in order to find a real owner of land in agriculture, improve land and water relations and efficient use of land and water and other resources. serves as a solid basis for decision-making.

The directions and content of research conducted in the country in accordance with the direction of agrarian economic reforms are radically changing. A number of legal frameworks aimed at the development of agricultural science have been adopted in the country. These documents provide for the selection of research programs, their examination, funding and implementation of completed scientific solutions.involved solving a number of problems.

A methodology for selective funding of research programs has been introduced. The stability of agricultural production, the development of independent commodity producers in free-market conditions is their and todaythe future achievements of agrarian science depend on the fact that it operates on the basis of advanced experience.

The process of innovation in the agricultural sector is a set of measures created on the basis of scientific achievements, the delivery of qualitatively new products, economic mechanisms, specific organizational, technical or technological ideas directly into production.

Economic growth in the agricultural sector of the country is mainly due to the production of import-substituting products, the development of entrepreneurship. However, the development of innovative processes in the field of science-based agricultural technology is not at the required level.

This is negatively affected by the lack of an economic, financial and legal framework for ways to increase the effectiveness of innovations due to the nature of the industry, the assessment of innovation risks, the adequacy of innovation potential to existing conditions, innovation risk management in the industry. Numerous farmers and ranchers grow agricultural products.

Attempts are being made to implement scientific developments as an innovative project in the context of the lack of knowledge about the formation and operation of the agrarian innovation market in the conditions of farms, the collection of accurate information on the characteristics and directions of their activities. This leads to a decrease in the economic, technical and technological, environmental efficiency of innovative ideas.

Thereforethe expansion of crop areas through the development of new lands requires strengthening the feed base of the cattle, as well as a sharp increase in the volume of food products from the account of the development of fisheries, poultry farming. Another important task is the wide

application of water-saving irrigation technologies (2).

In this regard, the implementation of a comprehensive policy on the optimization of crop areas and zoning of agricultural crops in the Republic provides an opportunity to increase the cultivation of other agricultural products by several times, while maintaining a relatively stable volume of cotton cultivation, which is the most important raw material and export-oriented product.

As a result of the economic reforms carried out in the agrarian sector of the country, a sufficiently strong resource base, legal, organizational, economic and institutional bases were created to ensure sustainable development. First of all, sustainable development was achieved on the basis of the use of effective methods of foiling from land and water resources in the agrarian sector.

In the organization of this process, the priority development of farmer farms, the formation of reliable systems and facilities in accordance with the principles of the market economy in terms of material and technical and financial provision, from domestic investment in farmer farmseffective filing is an important factor vs establishing.

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Analysis of theoretical concepts and approaches shows that issues of management of development of agro-industrial complex are paid close attention by modern scientists and specialists. Issues of management of sustainable development are studied in multiple works of such researchers as (Cobbinah et al., 2015), (Müller et al., 2015), (Voegtlin & Scherer, 2015), (Sobrinho, 2015), (Liberti, 2015), (Pattberg & Widerberg, 2015), which shows a high level of the actuality of this direction of research and high level of its scientific elaboration. The problem of economic integration is reflected in the works of such scientists as (Bergstrand et al., 2015), (Verstina et al., 2015), (Florensa et al., 2015), (Ward et al., 2015), (Ali & Imai, 2015), (Wirtz et al., 2015). Despite a large number of studies in the sphere of strategic management and sustainable development, there is still fragmentarily and insufficient elaboration in the issues of methodological nature of management of these processes as to agro-industrial complex.

These problems could be solved separately. This causes the necessity for the complex study of the problems of strategic management of sustainable development of agroindustrial complex under the conditions of economic integration and searches for a common solution for these problems.

### **RESEARCH RESULTS**

By the end of 2019, the growth of gross domestic product amounted to 5.3 per cent, including about 7 per cent in agriculture. As a result of the implemented measures, the sustainable provision of food products to the population of the country is achieved.

However, it should be noted that today, as a result of insufficient use of the existing domestic opportunities in agriculture, the efficiency of the use of resources in the field remains low.

As a result of the measures taken in this regard over the past period in order to eliminate the tendency to increase the level of salinity of the lands in the following years and to decrease the productivity, the land reclamation situation of 1 million 700 thousand hectares of irrigated land will improve.

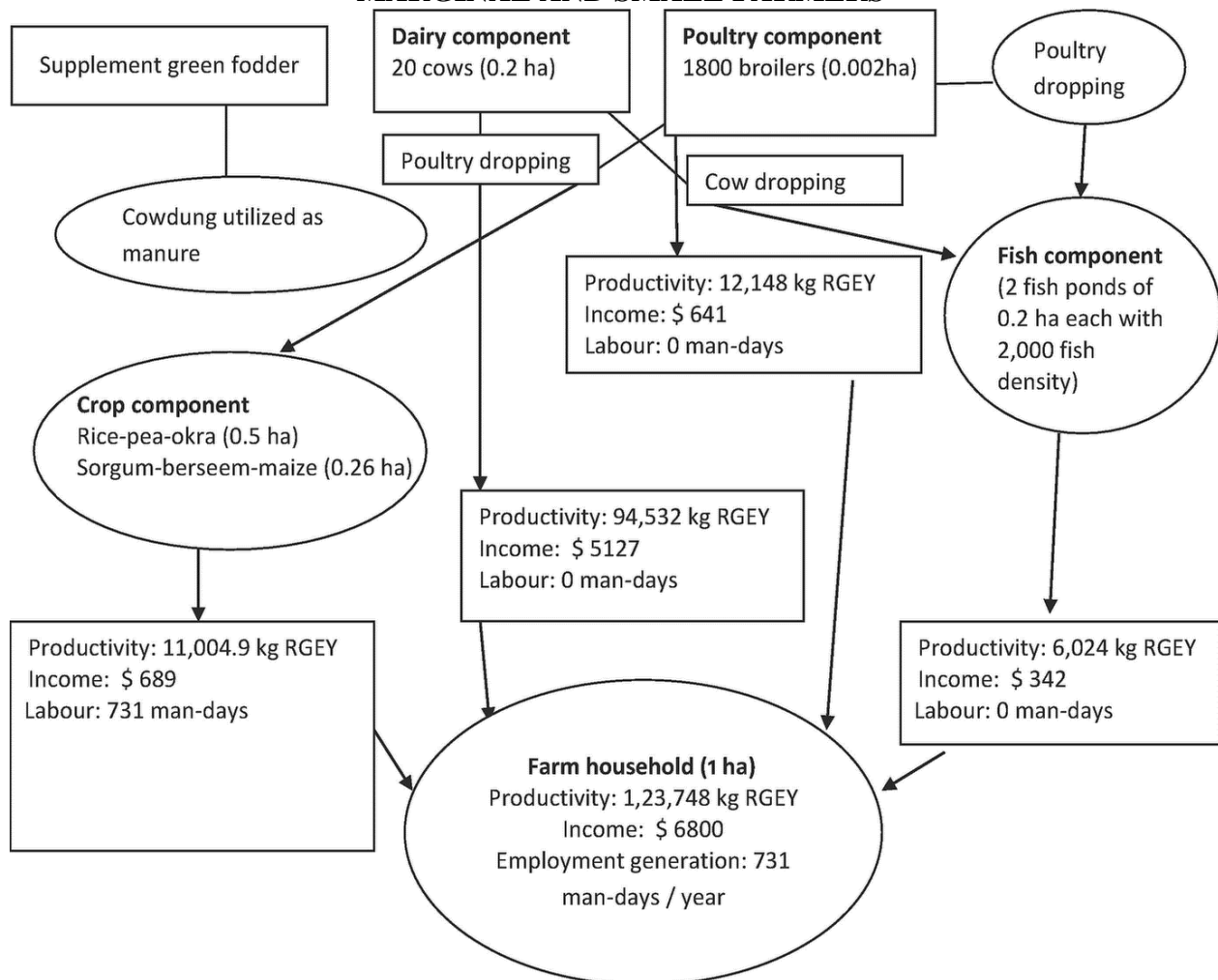
This is a total cropit accounts for more than half of the cultivated area. It is worth noting that as a result of these measures taken in the country, the size of water is at the most severe level, namely

2the terrain on the surface up to 500 meters reduced to a thousand hectares or one-third. And the strong and moderately saline land was reduced to 100 thousand hectares or 12 per cent.

Nevertheless, agricultural production is more present-day than producersthey operate in anticipation of the result. In most cases, despite the high yield on crops across the country, the level of profitability of production is low, while some farms are at a lossoperating procedures.

All of the above situations require the implementation of measures to ensure sustainable development of agriculture, the introduction and regular improvement of the corresponding to the market relations of the effective use of the existing natural and economic potential in the future. Currently, the existing resource in the effective implementation of the system of crop cultivation in agriculture andof particular importance is the organization of reasonable funding from opportunities and investments.

**FIG 1 INTEGRATED FARMING SYSTEM: ENHANCING INCOME SOURCE FOR MARGINAL AND SMALL FARMERS**



The priority of liberalization of economy and deepening of reformsone of the directions is related to attracting investments in the economy. Carrying out and modernizing structural changes in the economy, without attracting investments, especially without investment participation in leading

sectors, with modern techniques of enterprises equipment and production of competitive products can not be established.

At present, the country has created a favourable investment climate for foreign investors. These amenities are reflected in the various government guarantees and benefits created for them. Farmer farms in the conditions of modernization of the country's economy in order to develop the directions of increasing the effectiveness of the use of domestic investments in development, it is necessary to study the issues of the use of investments and its status at the present time.

In the past period, great work has been done in the field of the use of domestic investment in the country. For this purpose, investment programs are being created and implemented in the country. Investment programs for the long term is intended, in which the measures intended for each year are expressed separately. But nevertheless, a constant study of the levels of use of the entered investments, the conduct of analyzes and it is desirable to draw conclusions.

It is worth noting that the econometric analysis of the use of investments in the agricultural economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan conducted, based on the data from the picture, which is reflected in the results of the research, was carried out in 2000 (42,6 billion.sum) 19.6 billion. sum, in 2003 (98.5 billion. sum) 40,8 billion. sum and in 2010 (531 billion. sum) 53,2 billion. the change in the volume of investments in the agricultural economy, in reality, was determined by  $R^2=0,9945$ .

Socio-economic, financial-organizational-legal and other factors are directly related to increasing investment activity should be suitable for the formation of a favourable investment climate for industry producers.

In order to increase investment activity in agriculture, the following tasks need to be addressed:

- development of institutional market infrastructure that will attract investment in agriculture;
- Formation of investment markets in the regions, which are engaged in the organization and direction of capital investments in the production investment of the population, farmers and small businesses and private entrepreneurship;
- development of the banking system serving agriculture and increasing their capitalization;
- Improving organizational forms of investment attraction;
- Improving the participation of the state and investors in the justification and adoption of investment projects in agriculture;
- organization of information-consulting and marketing services of the investment process.

In attracting investment in agriculture, the financial condition of agricultural entities, the high risk, the long-term coverage of the results and the efficiency of their fixed assets requires the creation of a system that directly connects the direct investment mechanism with domestic and foreign sources of guaranteed reserves.

The above are important factors influencing the formation of the quality of agricultural products. This determines the market price of the product and the level of profit that the manufacturer will receive.

However, it should be noted here that the natural-biological basis is the basis for the creation of product quality. For example, the amount of sugar in grapes cannot be changed by any additional

technology. It is a product of the natural environment of the place where the product is grown. At the same time, the complexity of the matter is that this fact is not always recognized by the market. Economically, this is just a potential, an opportunity that has not yet been used.

For example, we all recognize that the taste of fruits grown in our country is better than the taste of imported fruits. However, we go to the market and buy large, colourful fruits, each of which weighs half a kilo, imported for the wedding table.

Sitting around the table, we may or may not look at these fruits, but none of us will even dare to taste them. Because it is often an inner feeling that we do not understand, that Mother Nature has given us, has already informed us of the pleasing taste and low level of use of these fruits for our body.

It is precisely this feeling that is highlighted that the market is not always able to take into account. This can be called "the taste of the market". So what is the law in this regard? It should be noted:

- ✚ Science and marketing systems are increasingly used in the development of markets for national agricultural products. This, in turn, leads to a decrease in the usefulness or nutritional properties of the product as an excess function.

The natural-biological base can not ensure the competitiveness of agricultural products in the market, especially in foreign markets. Therefore, ensuring quality effective use of the economic base is required. The degree of influence of the above-mentioned factors on the quality of agricultural products can be explained by exact figures as follows:

**TABLE 1 THE IMPACT OF FACTORS ON THE QUALITY FORMATION OF AGRICULTURAL CROPS. (WITHIN THE DOMESTIC MARKET)**

<b>TYPE OF CROPS</b>	<b>NATURAL BIOLOGICAL BASIS</b>	<b>ORGANIZATIONAL ECONOMIC BASIS</b>	<b>ECOLOGIST BASIS</b>	<b>ECONOMIC QUALITY OF THE PRODUCT</b>
Grain	80,0	20,0	0,0	100
Vegetable	50,0	35,0	15,0	100
Fruits	50,0	40,0	10,0	100
Meat and milk products	50,0	45,0	5,0	100
Cotton	70,0	30,0	0,0	100
Tobacco	40,0	60,0	0,0	100

The table data is an expert assessment of the situation within the domestic market and the importance of organizational and economic base and environmental base will be increased if the product is released into the foreign market. Because the requirements for quality control and marketing in terms of foreign market demand are very high and have a great impact on the market price of the product.

## CONCLUSION

Measures to ensure the quality of products are mainly:

- ✚ through economic and legal sanctions (protection of entrepreneurial activity,



- + to guarantee the entrepreneur free access to the market with its products and create the legal framework of the quality control system; provide technical services to agriculture, supply with resources, storage of products, transportation, development of trading systems;
- + quality packaging of the product, give it an attractive appearance, etc.;
- + through the mechanism of agrotechnological and scientific supply (the development of selection and breeding works, the implementation of agrotechnical activities in its term, quality;
- + use of advanced experience; generalization of foreign experience; promotion of innovative ideas; increasing knowledge and skills of farmers; technical armament of production, etc.);
- + can be carried out through administrative departments (certification of products, phytosanitary and veterinary control; mastering the requirements of international standards, etc.).
- + In general, the following axioms in the national framework on the issue related to the quality of the product in place of the conclusion are relevant:
  - + market demand for agricultural products is not supported in terms of quantity innovation in place can not achieve quality based on ideas;
  - + unrivalled agrarian and technological knowledge (protection of copyright can not be done) in place – quality can not be achieved on the basis of innovative ideas;
  - + where the material benefit of the manufacturer is denied – there can not even be a talk about the quality of the product.

Without the above three axioms, it is possible to introduce innovative ideas, achieve the quality of the product, in which it is reasonable, or temporarily, it is impossible to save.

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