

Ways to Improve the Introduction of Modern Water-Saving Technologies in Agriculture

Akbarova Shakhnoza Yakubovna

Trainee teacher of the Department of General Methodology, University of Economics and Pedagogy

Abstract: The need to implement innovative processes in the agricultural sector is associated, first of all, with the main problem of the economy - the rational use of limited (especially land and water) resources to meet the growing needs of society.

Keywords: agro-industrial complex, agrarian sector, innovative activity, innovations, organizational and economic mechanism, agriculture.

INTRODUCTION

Recognizing the effectiveness and high importance of innovation for the agricultural sector, it should be noted that the transition to the accelerated development of innovation requires the creation of a new organizational and economic mechanism. In other words, competition alone is not enough to launch the innovation process, competition is only the cause, the source of innovation processes, and more conditions are needed to promote their development. Such conditions, first of all, are organizational structures, specific forms and methods of management, as well as legal norms, with the help of which innovative projects will be implemented.

In this regard, the issues of studying the organization and management of innovative processes, the formation of a mechanism for the introduction of innovative technologies, which receive much attention in the scientific economic literature, become relevant. At the same time, the changes taking place today in the world economy, an even greater demand for innovations, determine the improvement of the mechanism for introducing innovative technologies into the economy, in particular, the mechanisms for increasing innovative activity in the agro-industrial complex.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Scientific publications of a number of leading domestic scientists, which include A.A. Abduganiyev, A.M. Kodirov, A. Abdullaev, B.T. Salimov, I. Razhabov, T.Kh. .S. Khushmatova, F. Nazarov, Kh. Saatov and others are devoted to various aspects of solving the problem of effective development of agriculture, including development on an innovative basis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the position of modern management theory, almost any processes and phenomena occurring in the state, the economy as a whole or a separate enterprise, are carried out under the influence of the functioning of a certain type of mechanism.

In the economic literature, there are several approaches to the interpretation of the concept of "management mechanism", the study of which made it possible to determine the essence and main aspects of the mechanism for managing innovation activity.

The mechanism of the system for introducing innovative technologies is a system that includes two subsystems: organizational and economic mechanism.

The organizational mechanism for managing the system of introducing innovative technologies consists of such elements as innovative marketing, administrative methods of state regulation of the national innovation system, and innovation clusters.

The economic mechanism of the system for introducing innovative technologies is a set of methods and forms of influence on the economic interests of commodity producers in order to increase the efficiency of the technologies being introduced. These methods of influence include: strategic planning; financing of subjects of innovative activity; lending; insurance of economic risks in the innovation sphere; pricing; relationships of economic entities with suppliers and consumers.

In order to create favorable conditions for innovation and commercialization of its results, a legal framework has been created in Uzbekistan, which is based on the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Property", "On Copyright and Related Rights".

The results of fairs of innovative ideas, technologies and projects testify to a significant economic effect. In general, within the framework of the I-IX fairs, about 4,200 innovative ideas and technologies were presented, more than 4,000 contracts were concluded for a total of 144 billion 100 million soums. As a result of the implementation of the contracts, serial production of 62 new products worth 2 trillion 200 billion soums was launched, pilot products and industrial designs were produced under 59 contracts. [3]

As noted, the republic pays special attention to stimulating innovation, the main forms of which are tax incentives, concessional lending, state grants, etc. A good example of comprehensive support and stimulation of active entrepreneurship, the accelerated development of science and innovation is the adoption of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 22, 2018 No. UP-5308, according to which, for a period up to January 1, 2023, from paying all types of taxes and mandatory payments, with the exception of unified social payment are exempted:

emerging venture funds that co-finance high-tech entrepreneurial start-up projects;

high-tech start-up projects co-financed from venture funds;

research institutions, innovation centers, design bureaus on income received from the sale (transfer for use) of their own new technologies to entrepreneurs;

organizations for the transfer of new technologies to domestic entrepreneurship in terms of income from this activity.

In addition, in order to create conditions for the further effective introduction of innovations in industries and sectors of the economy, research organizations are exempted for a period up to 2022 from customs payments (excluding customs clearance fees) for imported scientific equipment, components, consumables, reagents, software according to the lists approved in the prescribed manner. Research organizations, in terms of their core activities, are also exempt from all types of taxes and mandatory contributions, with the exception of contributions to the off-budget Pension Fund under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan, with the targeted use of the released funds for material incentives for their employees [4].

CONCLUSION

In general, the system for organizing and stimulating innovation in agriculture in our country should be aimed at public and private partnerships and include the following forms: tax and customs incentives, subsidies, loans, venture financing, contracts and orders in the field of development work, information support, integration of science, education and business.

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