
Main Aspects of a Farming Innovative Development

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Abstract: The development of farms is strategically important for the development of the economy of any country. Uzbekistan is no exception. However, it is necessary to work constantly to improve the activities of farms, which is impossible without its innovative development. Meanwhile, the innovative development of farms is influenced by many constraining factors that need to be eliminated (reduced), including with the participation of government measures. This is exactly what this work is dedicated to.

Key words: farms, innovative development, modernization, agricultural products, factors of innovative development.

INTRODUCTION

Modernization of the economy, including agriculture, the introduction of new, more innovative machines and equipment is becoming in modern conditions one of the main directions of agricultural policy, the most important factor in increasing the efficiency and quality of work, and further improving the well-being of the population. Nowadays, the state of the country's economy as a whole depends on the innovative development of agriculture, in particular farming.

Innovative development of farming has a decisive influence on agricultural production, can make qualitative changes to the financial potential of farming, and serves as the basis for increasing the quality of agricultural products.

The development of innovative farming allows us to radically change the quality of work. With the introduction of new, more advanced machines and tools, automation of technological processes, there is a need for high professional skills, mastery of diverse skills, knowledge, improving the quality of agricultural products, innovative literacy of farm workers.

A concrete expression of the innovative development of farming is the continuous updating of tools and other means of labour, the introduction of progressive technology and production organization, which, based on the achievements of science and practice, ensure a significant increase in the quality of products and a reduction in the cost of producing a unit of agricultural products. There must remain a close connection and interdependence between these factors. They must complement each other, and the effectiveness of innovative development as a whole depends on the level of their development. The introduction of new, modern machines should create the prerequisites for changing existing technology and product quality, in particular, import-substituting ones. At the same time, innovative technologies and production organization can be successfully implemented only with the introduction and operation of agricultural production tools. The greatest economic effect, as a rule, is achieved when the necessary proportions are established between these components and their development takes place on the basis of the achievements of modern science and technology.

Consequently, the main criterion for innovative development of farming should be the increase in the production of high-quality import-substituting types of agricultural products. However, the achievement of such indicators must be accompanied by a reduction in costs and an increase in profits, which are the most important source of innovative development. As for reducing certain areas of costs in a farm, they can be ensured by achieving an increase in the following indicators: energy-to-weight ratio, capital-to-labour ratio and technical equipment of labour, the provision of a farm with energy resources, the level of mechanization, specialization and concentration of production, etc.

The set of these indicators reflects the level of innovative development of farms and agriculture in general.

Therefore, the decisive role in the innovative development of farming belongs to innovative means, the totality of which can be called a vital farming system. Innovative technical means are the most active element of product production, and therefore, largely than others, they contribute to reducing the cost of funds and their efficient use.

The level of development of innovative machine technology, the degree of its use, of course, reflect the achievements of human scientific and practical thought and in many ways have a great influence on the organization and final results of farming, especially on the growth of the output of high-quality agricultural products. In addition, this, in turn, is the basis for expanding and increasing production efficiency, strengthening their financial potential, the most important thing, and the most important thing for expanding the innovative activities of farming. Farming can be competitive because innovative activities create new, much higher labour productivity and high-quality products.

Innovative development (ID), as a rule, is characterize by the ratio of gross farm output to innovation costs:

$$ID = \frac{CIGO_i}{CID_i}$$

here are: ID – innovative gross output per farm, soum;

$CIGO_i$ – cost of innovative gross output in the i -period, soum;

CID_i – costs for innovative development of the i -th period.

After some minor modifications, this formula can be replaced by the following expression:

$$OIP_i = CLR_{1farm} \times CP_{1farm}$$

here are: OIP_i - output of innovative products of the i -th period;

CLR_{1farm} - capital-labour ratio (cost of production innovative capital) per 1 farm, soum;

CP_{1farm} - capital productivity (gross output per innovative production capital, soum) of the 1st farm.

The above formulas clearly show and reveal the main factors, the form of innovative development, their relationship and mutual conditionality with the productivity indicators of innovative farm products. At the same time (along with the increase in crop yields and animal productivity), the technical equipment of production, the capital-labour ratio, and the degree of use of production capital are of decisive importance.

The fullest use of the complex of these factors should be the most important condition for the growth of innovative products [6], increasing the efficiency of farming as a whole. During the transition period in the Republic of Uzbekistan, modernization of farming was one of the main tasks of the state. In recent years, the state has directed enormous forces of innovative technology to put the most backward production, agricultural, agricultural, on a new innovative footing, in order to

modernize it and turn farming into a leading sector of the economy based on science and innovative technology.

The basis for solving these problems is the modernization of agriculture, the organization of competitive farms.

Over the past 10 years, a competitive farming industry has been created in Uzbekistan. They were provided with financial assistance, leasing services were provided on preferential terms, with the help of the latter, processing shops operate on individual farms (in particular, for the production of dried fruits, tomato paste, etc.).

All this, taken together, made it possible in a relatively short historical period to significantly strengthen not only the technical equipment of the farm, but also to improve the quality of products. It should be noted that the global financial and economic crisis had a significant impact on the development of farming and reduced their export potential. Despite this, the adoption by the state of anti-crisis measures was a brake affecting the factors of the crisis.

At the same time, great qualitative changes have occurred: more advanced ones with better technical and economic indicators replace old brands of tractors, combines, and trucks.

The technical re-equipment of farming, strengthening it with qualified personnel and specialists ensured a significant increase in agricultural production.

With the increasing level of modernization of farming, the quality of labour has increased significantly, which is primarily reflected in a reduction in labour costs for production.

However, farms now have large reserves and opportunities to improve the quality of import-substituting agricultural products.

Calculating the cost of financial resources for the production of agricultural products is of great theoretical and practical importance; it allows us to accurately determine the level and dynamics of growth in the output of higher quality products. However, despite this, financial costs for the production of basic types of agricultural products remain high.

One of the main reasons for the large financial costs of agricultural production is the insufficient level of technical equipment of agricultural production. As a result, many labour-intensive processes have to be performed manually, especially in farms specializing in vegetable growing, fruit growing and livestock farming. In terms of the level of equipment with fixed assets, agricultural production lags behind many other types of farm activities. At the same time, the specific features of farming (the seasonal nature of production, etc.) dictate the need to have innovative technology more than small businesses focused on the production of industrial products, which, as a rule, gives a great economic effect.

The conditions and opportunities available to farms to strengthen their production potential in different regions of the country are different; they are determined by natural production factors and the degree of perfection of financial relationships between farms and the state.

The most accurate and complete economic conditions for expanded reproduction in different zones are characterized by the amount of net income per 100 hectares of land and the rate of profit (the ratio of income to the amount of assets or to the total amount of costs. These indicators reflect the results of financial relations of farms with the state, as well as the possible rates of increase in financial and production potential are determined [1]. In terms of the profitability of farms, until very recently, farms in the Karakalpak and Navoi regions were in less favourable conditions.

What needs to be done to eliminate the wide differences in the conditions and opportunities for strengthening financial and technical capacity among farms located in different territories? This is, first, a further deepening of the specialization of farms based on agro-industrial integration and modernization of their activities. The solution to these issues contributes to and largely ensures the

equalization of economic conditions for managing farms with different levels of profitability that are part of one or another integration association.

In this regard, the cluster [5], which contributes to significant success in the development of farming, is of great interest.

At the same time, the difficulty of access to bank loans for farms remains an urgent problem - one of the most serious obstacles to the growth of their competitiveness, although stimulation of the latter by banks is undoubtedly an essential condition for moving towards a highly efficient market economy [4].

Further improvement of prices for farm products, their intra-zonal differentiation, and equalization of economic conditions for farming will ensure a significant increase in the profitability of farming - one of the decisive factors in the technical re-equipment of farming. At the same time, we must not forget that the basis for increasing their incomes is an increase in production, a reduction in the costs of agricultural production.

Of great importance is the improvement and establishment of economically sound prices for products, in particular, industrial production, increasing their role in stimulating and modernizing farming, although prices for many types of agricultural machinery remain high. Often, with the introduction of new brands of tractors, contract prices increase largely than their output. All this, of course, does not meet the requirements for innovative development of farming and reduces the efficiency of modernization of farming.

Of course, the low effect obtained on farms from replacing old models of machines with new ones is explained, first of all, by the fact that when developing and introducing new innovative models of equipment, due attention is not paid to comparative assessment, improving the quality of machines, their technical, economic and operational characteristics. Indicators taking into account the achievements of modern science and design ideas in our country and abroad. There are cases when, when testing new machines, preference give to agro technical and energy assessments, and the economic efficiency of introducing new types of equipment is overestimated. This leads to farms using insufficiently advanced machine designs, which require a large amount of additional financial investment to refine and improve their efficiency. As a result, the cost of agricultural products increases significantly, and then the new price for equipment.

To eliminate this shortcoming, it is necessary to improve the organization of state testing of new equipment. This matter should be put in such a way that the assessment of this or that innovative model is based on an analysis of large factual material that objectively reflects the advantages of the new innovative technology compared to the one it replaces.

From the point of view of objective requirements and conditions of unsustainable development of the agricultural sector of the economy, the introduction of new innovative technology should be beneficial to both producers and farms - as consumers. The need to select innovations in the activities of enterprises is objectively determined by the level of instability of the environment in which the enterprise operates or intends to operate, the level of complexity and novelty of the tasks that arise from the changes taking place. [2].

Savings during the operation of new equipment should not only compensate for additional investment investments that may be associated with the acquisition of this equipment, but also provide a certain increase in income based on a reduction in the cost of tractor and other technical work. Only in this case can the efficiency of farming increase and their competitiveness ensured.

Issues of economic stimulation for the introduction of new innovative technology need to give attention based on the experience of foreign countries. To do this, you can use a wide variety of techniques and methods. To speed up the process of updating means of production, to avoid the

negative effect of obsolescence, it is necessary to rely on the so-called accelerated depreciation method, the essence of which is to use the accrual method in the first period of operation of funds in higher amounts than in the last stage, which makes it possible to reimburse most of the cost assets in the first years of their service and thereby, to some extent, avoid losses that may result from the emergence of new, more productive and advanced machines [3], as well as as a result of a decrease in their unit cost.

It seems to us that with a high level of technical equipment in conditions of unstable economic development, increased depreciation rates in the first years of service of individual machines can use on farms in countries with transition economies.

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