# INNOVATION OF PRODUCTION PROCESSES IN THE AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

***Gulyamov S.S.*** *- Academician, the Leadership of the school of Digital Economics of Agroindustry the Tashkent State Agrarian University*
***Maksudova Sh.*** *- Associate Professor of the Institute of Pedagogical Innovations, Management of Vocational Education and Retraining and Advanced Training of Teachers, Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Leading Methodist*
***Rasulova M.T.*** *senior teacher Tashkent State Agrarian University*
***Berdikulov S.V.*** *- Deputy Chairman for Social Economy of the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry of the Republic of Uzbekistan*

The importance of innovation in production processes in the agro-industrial complex should be considered simultaneously from the standpoint of both "process" and "resource" approaches, taking into account the industry specifics, as well as the priorities of modern innovative development. In modern economic literature, there are many interpretations of the concept of "innovation in production processes." There are two main approaches. In most of the definitions we refer to the "process" approach, the focus is on the continuous renewal of the production process (or four phases of the movement of the social product). According to representatives of the second group ("resource" approach), the reproduction process is, first of all, the recreation of expended factors of production (natural resources, labor, fixed and circulating assets).

It should be noted that the definitions within the framework of these approaches are often distinguished by one-sided disclosure of the essence of the process under study. In our opinion, the category under consideration should not only combine the identified approaches, but also take into account the peculiarities of modern conditions for the innovation of production processes, which require intensification of development on an innovative basis. Therefore, the reproduction process should include not four, but five phases: first of all, scientific support of the innovative nature of development, and then production, distribution, exchange and consumption.

Particular relevance to the allocation of "scientific support of the innovative nature of development" as the first phase of innovation of production processes is given by such a feature of the agro-industrial complex as the spatial limitation of the use of new varieties of agricultural crops and animal breeds, as well as production technologies, which requires a multiple increase in funding for both scientific developments and their pilot implementation. The problem is aggravated by the limited

possibility of enlarging the scale of production, which does not allow concentrating off-budget sources of financing for scientific research, which is so necessary in the conditions of joining the WTO.

In addition to the above, agriculture is distinguished by a number of other features (the presence of seasonal fluctuations, the use of land as the main means of production, the need to expand production in modern Russian conditions), which should be taken into account in the formulation of the essence of the studied category. Therefore, reproduction in the agro-industrial complex should be understood as a constant (operating periodically, but regularly) process of scientific support of the innovative nature of development, production, distribution, exchange and consumption, ensuring, in the scale required by society, the recreation of the main factors of production of the economic fertility of agricultural land, means of production, labor as well as industrial relations.

Features of the agro-industrial complex have a significant, mainly negative impact on the process of innovation of production processes, which makes it necessary to identify the types and build scenario forecasts of its development to justify a set of corrective measures.

Features of innovation in production processes in the agro-industrial complex, systematized on the basis of a combination of "process" and "resource" approaches.

They have a predominantly negative impact on the process under study, associated with the need for a higher supply of all types of resources - land, labor, material in the form of fixed and circulating assets, preservation and even increase in the fertility of the main means of production - land, training of workers of a wider profile, etc.

The greatest relevance at the present stage of development of the industry is the study of the possibility and ways of achieving rational parameters for the recreation of fixed and circulating means of production, since it is the lack of capital that is the main constraining factor in achieving an expanded type of innovation in production processes in the agricultural sector.

The main condition for capital recovery is the availability of sufficient financial resources for enterprises, the sources of which can be both internal and external.

Therefore, ensuring effective management of this process requires monitoring and careful forecasting of the required investment resources in rural areas.

farm. This will make it possible to build a policy in the field of innovation in production processes associated with the use of depreciation, profit, borrowed and other funds. Under the conditions of extreme limited budgetary funds allocated for these purposes, state support measures should be differentiated taking into account the type of innovation of production processes that has developed at each enterprise and the forecast of the possibility of its improvement in the medium term, which necessitates the development of a methodology for identifying the types of the process under study in individual farms. Another important feature of the process of innovation of production processes in the agro-industrial complex is its instability, associated with the high dependence of the results of production activities on the conditions of a particular year. The solution to this problem requires justification of measures to smooth it out in terms of ensuring the investment process.

The prevailing trends in the development of the agro-industrial complex due to its insufficient efficiency, inflation rates and the disparity in prices that have persisted in recent years are mainly responsible for the narrowed reproduction of fixed and circulating assets.

Calculations based on data deflation showed that from 2004 to 2010 the value of products produced at agricultural enterprises almost doubled, while the real growth in production volumes was only 20%. Nominally, the profit of farms was growing, but taking into account the influence of inflation, it decreased by a quarter. The level of profitability was volatile, maintaining a downward trend. Nevertheless, from the point of view of the "process" approach, reproduction in the agro-industrial complex of the region looks like an extended one.

Financial results of the activities of agricultural organizations in the Stavropol Territory. However, the financial results of the activity did not even allow preserving the previously accumulated resource potential. With an increase in the nominal value of fixed assets by 2 times, in reality they increased by only 13% and mainly due to their active part. The use of cost data to calculate the indicators of innovation in the production processes of fixed assets does not allow judging its type with sufficient accuracy. Therefore, they were supplemented by an analysis of the composition of the machine and tractor fleet (MTP). The growth in the cost of equipment was accompanied by a reduction in its quantity. The commissioning rate for tractors was 2.2 times lower than the retirement rate, as a result, only 45% of the retired equipment was replaced, and its average annual renewal (2.4%) remained 3 times lower than the standard level. Analysis of the movement of other types of equipment revealed similar results.

This situation necessitates the involvement of third-party equipment, the share of the cost of services which reaches 20-27% in the cost structure. This leads not only to an increase in the cost of manufactured products, but also to the washing out of the added value created in the industry, and a reduction in internal sources of investment.

Despite the intensification of investment activity in the agricultural sector, its scale remains insufficient to ensure enhanced innovation in production processes. Studies have shown that investments were directed to new construction while maintaining a steady growth trend in this area, a quarter - in modernization and reconstruction, and only 22% - for the purchase of machinery and equipment. This means that most of the financial investments were directed to expanding the passive part of fixed assets, without which the development of the livestock industry is impossible. The problems of innovation in production processes that have accumulated in the agro-industrial complex have a different degree of development in the context of individual enterprises. However, the majority of commodity producers, even in recent years of relative stabilization, provide a narrowed form of this process, which contradicts the conditions for the implementation of the state program for the development of the agricultural sector.

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