



IMPROVEMENT OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC BASIS OF GROWING BERRIES

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study is to develop theoretical, methodological and practical recommendations for improvement of horticulture. The implementation of this goal required the solution of the following tasks: study economic essence and content innovation and innovation process in the agricultural sector; reveal peculiarities main directions of development of the innovation process in horticulture; determine the state and trends of innovative transformations in the horticulture industry; develop a conceptual approach to the formation of a horticultural cluster; substantiate strategic guidelines and the mechanism of innovative development of horticulture. The subject of the study is the organizational and economic relations that develop in the process of organizing innovative activities in the berry gardening industry .

KEYWORDS: *organizational and economic , basis of growing berries , innovation*

Introduction

At Uzbekistan exists significant problem ensure food security and import substitution in the market of horticultural products. Features of the innovative development of horticulture are determined by the general specifics of farming in this vital branch of agriculture, associated with high capital intensity production, unproductive period before many garden cultures in fruitfulness, therefore payback periods of investments, organization of the technological process, etc. A characteristic feature of orchards and berry fields is that for many years the lands occupied under them cannot be used for purposes other than ornamental horticulture other than the production of certain products. Only their innovative update is capable of ensuring the efficient use of other fixed production assets and working capital of horticulture, which determines their decisive role in the highly productive and efficient management of the industry.

Gardening is a unique sphere of human activity in its versatility, a priority branch of the agro-industrial complex, the main products of which are fruits, berries, nuts, tea and their products. Unbalanced consumption of horticultural products containing vitamins, organic acids and other substances necessary for a person leads to disruption of vital processes in the body. Horticultural products determine the physiological foundations of the health of the country's population, and its maintenance and preservation is a priority any states.

From here follows straight interest and responsibility of the state for the state and development of horticulture. Everybody it defines economic the significance of the study of this topic.

METHODOLOGY

Theoretical and methodological basis of the study are the provisions of modern economic science in the field of strategy and factors innovative development with regard to to object of analytical development of the topic under study. AT work applied abstract-logical, monographic, calculation-constructive, economic-mathematical, economic-statistical and other methods of economic research.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Conducted socio-economic transformations involved Uzbekistan into global processes characterized by a qualitatively new dynamics associated with the transformation of science and technology into key factors in their development. This was manifested in the activation of science, in an increase in investment in knowledge-intensive industries economy, in education, in information technology. These processes take place in the context of the globalization of the world economy, accompanied amplification her science intensity and



intellectualization labor. AT highly developed countries there are structural shifts due to the growth of the “knowledge-based economy”. With the transfer of the traditional economy to developing countries, transnational corporations and their expansion policies have become more active.

Under these conditions, Uzbekistan should participate in the international division of labor as a country with an innovative type of economy, with a high scientific and technical potential. Go to innovative way of development today considered with positions strategic priorities aimed at achieving high rates of economic growth and improving the quality of life of the population. Therefore, the formation and development of the national innovation system is an organic component of the country's socio-economic policy.

The innovative path of economic development has become a special form of intensive type of expanded reproduction of various sectors of the economy and business entities. In this regard, strategic resources are new knowledge and research developments, accelerating scientific and technological progress and the introduction of innovations and innovative technologies.

When referring the country's economy, as is known, use two features, firstly, 80% or more of the growth in gross domestic product should be provided through the use of intellectual potential and the production of high-tech products, and secondly, “the growth rate of funding for basic research should exceed the growth rate of the volume of purchases of science-intensive technologies by industry” [1].

Formation national economy How innovative involves the resolution of strategic problems related to the creation of a new scientific and technical and scientific and technological the structure of the national economic complex and the orientation of its economy towards the production of new world-class products. Hence, one of the most important areas is the development of an innovation policy, including the theoretical substantiation and practical implementation of the mechanism for influencing innovation changes, stimulating innovations and creating demand for them.

All this causes the activation of research on the theory of innovation, quality and results which adequately corresponded to the formation of a science-based innovation policy, including in the agricultural sector of the economy. First of all, the clarification of the economic essence and content of the categories "innovation", "innovative process", "innovative activity" from the general methodological positions is required for scientific research, since they are interpreted differently in economic literature and economic practice.

Since the late 1920s, scientific research on the theory of innovation has been widely carried out all over the world. For the first time the concept of "innovation" introduced in scientific turnover Austrian scientists J. Schumpeter, who, revealing the driving forces of economic development, considered the entrepreneur as the main factor. According to J.

Schumpeter, thanks to organizational talent, the intuition of the entrepreneur, his ability to take risks, the economy receives an incentive to improve. Faced with the opposition of the external environment in his activities, the entrepreneur, in order to overcome this resistance, applies innovations. In The Theory of Economic Development, he defines innovation as a new scientific and organizational combination of production factors motivated by an entrepreneurial spirit [243, p. 31]. Ultimately, according to J. Schumpeter, it is the innovation process that determines the progress of economic development.

In the economic content of innovations, he included innovations created and used in entrepreneurial activity, which manifests itself in the "creative destruction" of the existing economic order by improving the organization of production on the basis of "new consumer good, new methods production and transportation of goods, new markets and new forms of economic organization" [2].

Later, J. Schumpeter and G. Mensch found that the formation of scientific inventions and their implementation are carried out on the basis of a cluster renewal of production, carried out in the form of discrete bundles. They were the first to develop the theory of innovation waves and technological structures, which subsequently predetermined theoretical studies of the interaction between long waves of conjuncture and waves of innovation [3].

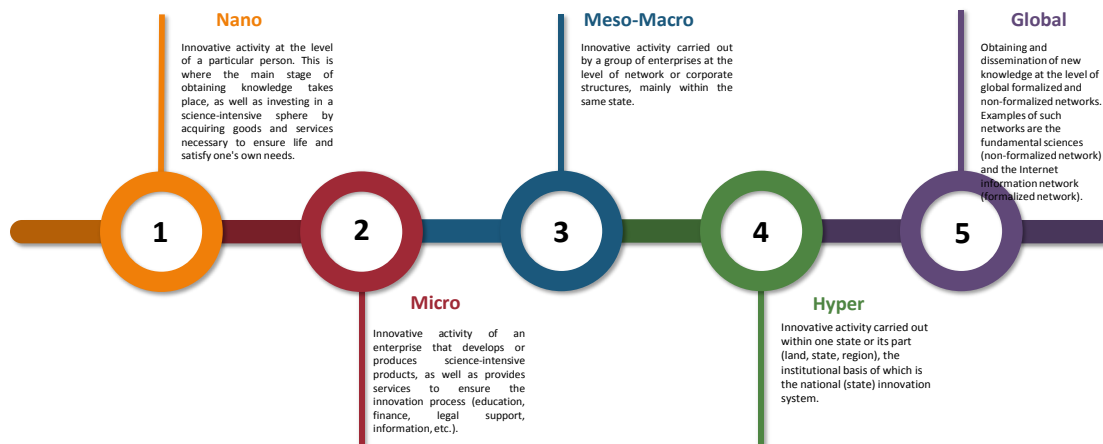
P.F. Drucker defines innovation as a special tool for entrepreneurs to change and introduce new types of business or services. This definition simultaneously emphasizes the need for the practical implementation of new types of business or services and the importance of the entrepreneurial factor as a condition for improving efficiency. production. revealing relationship innovation and entrepreneurship, he wrote: “We need an entrepreneurial a society in which innovation and entrepreneurship are sustainable, normal and necessary phenomenon”, and innovation and entrepreneurship is “not a root and branch”, but “a single impulse” [4].

R. Foster used logistic curves (S-shaped curves) to assess the competitiveness of technological solutions, which he subsequently applied in research technological issues of innovation and the formation on this basis of



the competitive advantages of firms [5] . B. Twiss understands innovation as process involving inventions, ideas, filled economic content [6] . A similar position was held by T. Bryan, who intellectual goods of economic content defined as innovations [7] .

Ivanov V.V. identifies six levels of innovation (Fig. 1).



We agree with Stepanenkova N.M., who identifies three fundamental features of modern innovation activity [8]. In her opinion, the first feature of innovation is in volume, what contemporary innovative activity, oriented primarily to the market, does not begin with research, but with marketing research of scientific and technological progress, identifying problems that have developed among potential consumers. These problems can be solved by introducing innovations, substantiating their optimal parameters and their marginal price.

RESULTS

She refers to the second feature the fact that modern innovative activity should take into account not only the mechanism for establishing feedback and the operating conditions of innovations among consumers, but also the creation of new types of products and technologies from competing enterprises. Innovation activity turns into a process of competing innovation and investment projects. These projects become either alternative or complementary, or duplicating each other. As a rule, they are based on the purchase of licenses, or imitation and other forms of appropriation of intellectual property.

To the third feature at the present stage, she refers to the moment that shows that exploratory research works as the first stage of innovation and investment projects are becoming a priority. At the same time, the positive effect of innovations and their diffusion are more important than the number of scientific developments in the theory of innovations.

At the heart of innovation, in our opinion, is the innovation process, under which How rule understand successive transformation of an idea into a product. This process includes several stages, namely:

- 1) idea generation - development of a new product;
- 2) R&D to turn an idea into a new product;
- 3) production of new products or implementation of new technology;
- 3) Diffusion - consumer acceptance of new products or new technology.

It should be noted that in the economic literature and in management practice, the fifth stage is also distinguished, it is put in the first place and is defined as the stage of problem analysis. It seems to us that it is not advisable to do this, since the creation of an innovation, which is the end result of the innovation process, may turn out to be aside from the strategic goal of its development and may direct the researcher to other areas of activity.

To understand the economic essence of innovation processes, it is necessary to systematize the classification features of the innovation typology. In the economic literature, there are about twenty classification features [9] . Of particular note is G. Mensch's approach to grouping innovations depending on the nature of their impact on economic life. So, G. Mensch, given the innovative potential of innovation and its impact on the organization economy, singled out basic (breakthrough), improving (improving) and pseudo-innovations. In his opinion, basic innovations are due to the application qualitatively new scientific and



technical developments and are the basis for the formation of technological structures of the latest generation. Improving Innovation contribute to the improvement of technical and technological or other production processes and, as a result, predetermine the position of the innovator in the market, now all this is observed in line with basic innovations. Pseudo-innovations are characterized by fragmented improvements of a decorative nature and do not have a significant impact on business activities. They are characterized by cosmetic changes in obsolete equipment and technologies, and they are also aimed at lengthening their useful life [10].

Classification of innovations, as a rule, is based on technological parameters or market positions. In this case, the grouping of classifications begins with search classification signs, defining the distinctive properties of this innovation groups. The classification of innovations should determine the essence and content of innovations, the level and scope of their development and use, as well as the results of innovations.

The most complete modern classification of innovations is given by Goncharenko L.P. and Arutyunov Yu.A. [11].

In the theory of innovation, the innovation cycle is defined as a process of step-by-step search, selection and implementation of scientific ideas. At the same time, the stage of innovative marketing and targeted scientific research, as a rule, is fixed behind research institutes of the Russian Academy of Sciences and universities, and the stage of applied research aimed at the methods and mechanism of using selected ideas in business practice is given to branch research institutes.

The main phases of the innovation cycle can be represented as follows: project preparation, fundamental research, applied research, experimental design work, serial release products, commercial sales, return of investment funds. The final stage of the innovation cycle in modern The economy is the production process, where knowledge is transformed into the main form of social wealth, and production is a technological continuation of science. At the same time, science becomes the first phase of the innovation cycle, in which innovations, new types of products and services are created, and ways of organizing production and management are being improved.

The conducted studies and management practice show that it is possible to weaken the impact of limited resources on production volumes by improving the organization of innovation activity, which in turn will be effective on the basis of economic freedom granted to all economic entities and the development of state antimonopoly regulation.

It should be noted that the development of innovation activity today is carried out mainly by the state and large corporate structures that form innovation policy and regulate the market and the conditions for the functioning of its subjects. Therefore, it is necessary to create an innovative system as a form of combining science and production, which determines the demand and supply for innovations from scientific organizations and institutions, and from large, medium, small and small forms of entrepreneurship.

It is important to pay special attention to the features of the innovation system in order to understand the need to have certain conditions within which it is possible to assess the state and prospects of its development. As is known, in the most general form, development characterizes changes in production relations, objects and means of labor, as well as in man. The criterion for such changes may be the emergence of a new system quality that ensures stability and optimality. functioning of the elements of the innovation system or forming fundamentally new conditions for this.

The innovative development of the agro-industrial complex is particularly influenced by the degree of functioning of domestic fundamental and applied science, a same mechanism stimulation, performance predetermining implementation of research and project programs. The dynamics of indicators of the development of scientific research and development in the Republic of Uzbekistan are presented.

Based on the analysis of the dynamics of indicators characterizing the level of domestic science, it can be concluded that there are contradictory trends in scientific and innovative activities. Thus, from 1995 to 2021 there has been a reduction in the number of organizations that carry out research and development, from 4095 to 3950, or by 2.7%. The largest reduction occurred in design and engineering organizations - almost 2.8 times.

From 1995 to 2021, the number of personnel was significantly reduced, engaged in scientific research and development - by 378.4 thousand people, or 35.6%, including direct researchers by 170.8 thousand people, or 32.9%, respectively. The outflow of candidates of sciences from the research sphere continues, for the period under review it amounted to 22.1 thousand people. (33.6%). The main reasons were the low attractiveness, the level of wages and the prestige of scientific and research activities. Yes, salary pay of personnel engaged in research and development began to outstrip its level in the economy since 1999, and the prevailing in industry -



since 2001, but it lags behind the level of wages in mining enterprises and in financial, credit and insurance organizations.

In the scientific sphere, there is a degradation of the material and technical base of scientific organizations and institutions. Thus, the renewal of fixed assets of scientific organizations and institutions in 2003 compared to 1990 was lower than in the economy as a whole - by 2.1-3.5 times. Starting from 2004, the bodies of official statistics no longer show in section 11 "System of National Accounts" the coefficients of renewal and disposal of fixed assets by type of economic activity - scientific research and innovation. If we take into account that the level of salaries of scientific workers is now reflected by type of economic activity - real estate transactions, rent and provision of services, then the funds of organizations in the scientific and innovative sphere are presented by this type of economic activity. Therefore, to a certain extent, it is possible to operate with data on the coefficients of renewal and disposal for this type of economic activity.

The effective organization of scientific and innovative activities is largely due to the level of funding, which from 2000 to 2018 increased by 23.8 times from the federal budget (in current prices). Over the same period, domestic spending on research programs and developments increased by 13.4 times. At the same time, the share of expenses state spending on science in the federal budget increased by 0.75 percentage points, while domestic spending on research and development in GDP, on the contrary, decreased by 0.05 percentage points [12]. It should be noted that the use of the achievements of science and scientific research has not yet become a priority and in production and commercial activities of economic entities of the agro-industrial complex.

Dubovskoy I.I. believes that the innovation system, being weakly structured and therefore very dynamic, is often subject to impact innovative politicians of the state, aimed at creating an innovation and investment climate, changing the scale and improving the efficiency of the use of innovations and investments [13]. The innovation system, in his opinion, should include the following elements: state, integrated business structures, small innovative business, universities and other educational institutions, scientific and technical organizations, including state and non-profit organizations, innovation infrastructure institutions that unite in strategic alliances, consortiums, pools, etc. At the same time, innovative projects will be the end result of the functioning of the innovation system.

The problems of development and implementation of innovations in the agro-industrial complex are reflected in the works of many agricultural economists [14]. Taking into account the studies [15], it seems to us that innovations in the agro-industrial complex should be systematized in the following areas: socio-economic, organizational and economic, in crop production and animal husbandry, in mechanization and automation, in processing industries.

The agricultural sector of the economy for more than 20 years of reform has gone through a number of institutional and organizational stages, which led to the existence of diverse forms of management and types of agricultural enterprises, different not only in terms of ownership and nature of economic relations, but also in size, resource endowment, specialization and concentration, production efficiency and competitiveness products. Many of them have undergone various forms of reorganization and have been involved in large agro-industrial structures that determine the economic and market policy in the agri-food markets.

As practice shows, at the present stage of development of the agro-industrial complex, in essence, only in large agro-industrial structures, innovations are being introduced in the form of improving agricultural technologies in agriculture, purchasing new more advanced equipment with comfortable working conditions for machine operators, acquiring and growing new breeds of livestock and poultry with a high level of productivity and productivity. product quality.

We support the position of individual authors that at the present stage of development of the agro-industrial complex, there are not enough improving innovations to activate the process of reproduction in it [16]. Therefore, in the innovative system of the agro-industrial complex, it is necessary to provide for the transition to technological way production, for whom characteristic: automation and chemicalization of production processes; complex mechanization, wide use of genetic engineering, biotechnologies; electronization and informatization; reducing the dependence of agricultural production on potential soil fertility and natural and climatic conditions [17].

Since the innovative system of the agro-industrial complex must take into account the specifics of reproduction in it, and above all in agriculture, insofar as the organization innovative activities in this industries should be carried out taking into account its specificity [18, 19]. The organization of innovative activity is a type of activity associated with the transformation of ideas (usually the results of scientific research and developments, or other scientific and technological achievements) in technologically new or improved



agricultural products or services, implemented on market, in new or improved technological processes or methods of production (transfer) of services.

innovative agro -industrial complex activities should be carried out in accordance with the developed innovation policy, which consists in the selection and implementation of the most effective innovations aimed at increasing its efficiency and competitiveness. As a rule, innovation policy is an integral part of the agro-industrial complex development strategy, which prescribes the priorities, first of all, of the economic and financial strategy, on which the directions of its implementation primarily depend.

innovative agro -industrial complex activities determine its innovative potential, which varies significantly by regional agro-industrial complex and depends on the investment risk, which implies the possibility of either acquiring investments and income, or losing them. innovation risk in regional agribusiness is often associated with the emerging political, socio-economic, environmental situation, which in turn is largely due to investment potential.

Strengthening the innovative potential of the agro-industrial complex is possible on the basis of the activation of domestic applied agricultural science, the creation of incentive mechanisms aimed at increasing the efficiency of the implementation of research work in agro-industrial production, improving state regulation and turning the state into an active participant in innovation (in the form of public-private partnership), development and implementation of innovative projects and programs. The process of justification and implementation of innovative projects and programs should be implemented in stages, including the stage design directions of scientific, technical and technological, organizational, economic and socio-economic nature at all stages of their implementation. At the same time, the project approach requires, at the execution stage, the allocation of the full amount of financial resources for the implementation of innovation and investment project, compliance with adequate contingency in the development of investments.

CONCLUSIONS

The innovative system of the regional agro-industrial complex should include innovative systems of three areas of the agro-industrial complex: agriculture, enterprises of the first sphere of the agro-industrial complex - producers of the main types of means of production necessary for agricultural enterprises, and enterprises that carry out storage, processing, transportation of agricultural products and performing functions of specialized technical, commercial, financial, scientific and social services for agricultural producers. In the innovative system of agriculture, they distinguish an innovative subsystem (system) of crop production, including innovative subsystems (systems) of grain production, production of industrial crops, potato and vegetable growing, horticulture, fodder production, and an innovative subsystem (system) of animal husbandry, divided into innovative subsystems (systems) of cattle breeding, pig breeding, sheep breeding, poultry farming, fish farming and etc. According to the Ternovs K.S. and Izmalkova A.A., "...methodological the basis for the formation of innovative subsystems (systems) of agriculture should be both general and specific principles for the development of these systems, as well as an integrated approach to methods for analyzing their constituent elements, substantiating strategies for their development and determination of economic efficiency, taking into account scenario construction.

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