THE ROLE OF MODERNIZATION IN INCREASING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF AGRICULTURE

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Abstract: *The article examines the role of modernization and its importance in increasing agricultural competitiveness. A scientific proposal and practical recommendations aimed at increasing the competitiveness of agriculture through modernization have been formulated.*

Key words: *agro-industrial complex, innovative development, technological potential, export potential.*

INTRODUCTION

The agro-industrial complex, like other sectors of the country's economy, requires modernization using innovative approaches for its effective operation and further development. This will allow the country not only to ensure its food security, but also to become a major exporter of goods created from agricultural raw materials.

The formation of a highly efficient, competitive and socially oriented agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Uzbekistan, technical and technological modernization of production processes used in agriculture, and improvement of the quality of resource potential will be possible only if targeted, systematic and diligent work is carried out.

The essence of modernization in the agricultural sector is understood as the mass transition of most agricultural enterprises to intensive and resource-saving technologies. Such mass phenomenon will ultimately lead to higher labor productivity, productivity, productivity, energy efficiency and other indicators of agricultural development in line with world standards.

When we raise the topic of modernization in the field of agriculture, "is it possible to implement modernization in the current state of agriculture?" and "how can?" we need to find answers to these questions.

As noted by B. Chernyakov, when planning a large-scale modernization project, it is necessary to refer to the experience of developed countries, first of all the USA and Western European countries, which managed to transfer their agrarian sectors from the extensive path of development to the path with intensive and scientific capacity in the 20th century.

The following can be noted as the main directions of agricultural modernization in these countries:

- mechanization: first the iron plow appeared, then the tractor and all agrotechnical works, as well as a complex of machines for the mechanization of high-capacity processes in animal husbandry;

- selection, resulting in the creation of hybrid seeds, primarily corn seeds, and in animal husbandry, targeted work with breeds led to the emergence of specialized industries;

- chemicalization helped to increase the productivity of the land, to obtain the planned harvest and to protect field crops from pests;

- embodying the agricultural process and organizing it on the basis of regional specialization of priority crops and agricultural sectors;

- based on certain modifications of plants and animals, the application of biotechnology, their improvement, opened up new directions for increasing productivity and productivity, and the main thing is that the stabilization of these qualities was achieved even in unfavorable soil and climate conditions;

- computerization and improvement of informatics based on the use of global information technologies;

- improvement of guaranteed sales and production quota system, etc.

This complex and multifactorial process allows to improve the quality of product production while reducing the overall amount of resources used in agriculture.

As can be seen, modernization processes in agriculture are directly related to innovations and their implementation. In turn, the innovative process in agriculture is a single and continuous transformation of certain selection, agrochemical, technical and technological ideas based on scientific developments into new varieties, hybrids, cattle breeds, chemical or biological preparations, technologies and some of its components, and their direct use in production.

Increasing competitiveness on the basis of innovative development is manifested not only in the modernization of production, but also in new organizational and management measures, modern ways of doing business, types of entrepreneurship, various measures and mechanisms of influence by the state, and it is known that they are also necessary in the conditions of the market system.

The technical-technological potential of the republic is characterized by the tendency to increase the technical level and quality of machines for agriculture manufactured in machine-building factories of the Republic of Uzbekistan and imported from abroad. As an example, the equipment and technologies produced by the joint ventures "UzKlassAgro", "UzKeysServis", as well as "Tashkent Tractor Plant", "Chirchiqqishloqmash", "Urgenchozuqmash" factories can be cited. This trend determines the speed of implementation of modernization achievements in the agriculture of Uzbekistan. New technology is a direct economic result of modernization.

In the conditions of high prices of energy carriers, agricultural machinery and other costs, it is necessary to increase production productivity and reduce costs in order to achieve competitiveness of domestic agricultural products. In this case, the strategy of innovative development of agriculture is aimed at modernization of production, in which the following are used:

- strategies for the maximum use of domestic scientific and technical developments;

- acquisition strategies-introduction into production based on foreign news and scientific developments, using the potential of domestic scientific institutions and innovative organizations to create and accelerate innovative products;

- foreign innovative product introduction strategies.

The indicated directions of strategic development, at a high level, are based on the application of their technical means. The introduction of new machines and mechanisms into production should be carried out at the same time as the study of technological methods. The new machine and equipment should ensure the quality and timeliness of the execution of technological operas. At the same time, the costs spent on their implementation should not be

higher than the previous costs or be compensated by an increase in product volumes and quality.

By the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 23, 2017 PQ-3082 "on the non-deferred measures to reliably provide the population of the Republic with the main types of socially significant food goods", the "Republic of monitoring and control of prices for the main types of socially significant food goods" and under its supervision the "commission to promote price stabilization, other important social importance are the tasks of smoothing volatility (fluctuations) in food commodity prices. This decision is also established by the data of the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan measures to prevent unjustified growth in prices of socially significant food goods, cotton shroti and sheluha. This measure will help to provide the population with livestock products and stabilize their prices, but it is advisable to apply complex measures with a systematic approach to eliminate problems in the network:

1. Expanding the areas of ozuka crops for livestock in the crop structure at the level of demand. To do this, Farms introduce 7-10 field crop rotation schemes on arable land, establishing corn for grain at least 5-10% of arable land, alfalfa for 10-15%, will help strengthen the livestock feed base and increase the natural fertility of the lands.
2. On the basis of JSC" uzdonmahsulot " and other private grain processing enterprises, a systematic implementation of the production of concentrated feeds, enriched with Biocompatibles, vitamins, macro-micro-elements and other nutrient units, and increasing the volume to the level of demand. Take measures to freely sell cotton shroti and shelukhani through shops to farmers, farmers and residents and reduce their prices.
3. In each district, at least 2-3 large livestock farms on the dairy-meat route, the creation of livestock complexes, up to 20% of the value of private investments in their construction and equipment from the state budget, covering up to 50% of credit interest payments from the state budget to commercial banks in order to encourage the involvement of commercial bank loans.
4. Support for the activities of breeding farms and scientific centers through subsidies from the state budget, expanding the sale of pedigree goods and their descendants to farmers, farmers and the population.
5. Increase the incentive for farm and farm insurance by covering up to 50% of the insurance fee from the state budget in the insurance of livestock and poultry from various diseases and natural disasters.
6. Ensuring that there is a veterinary doctor's station for vaccination, monitoring and treatment of livestock from various diseases in each region, implementation of vaccination works at the expense of the state budget.
7. State financing of works to restore the condition and productivity of pastures and systematic implementation of these works, creation of amenities for cattle breeders in pastures (water supply, stables, etc.).

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