



**FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN FINANCING THE AGRARIAN SPHERE
AND DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENTIFIC SUPPLY**

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
<p>The article uses the experience of the countries of the Commonwealth of foreign countries and independent states, which have been tested for many years, from research that corresponds to our republic. It can create an opportunity to increase the scientific supply of the agrarian sphere of the country to a high level and to develop agriculture steadily.</p> <p>The agrarian sphere, along with the transfer of scientific developments to a commercial basis and the involvement of private investments in the financing of Agrarian science, provides an opportunity to develop science in this direction. It is important that the agrarian sphere carries out research in conjunction with scientists and scientific staff of various scientific fields, pays special attention to the financing of large scientific projects prepared by the state. Experience of countries of the Commonwealth of foreign countries and Independent States is one of the most important tasks of our country in financing agricultural research and developing agrarian science.</p>	<p>Agrarian sphere, scientific supply, financing, innovation, development, improvement, development of Science and technology, economy.</p>

Introduction

In the conditions of modernization of the agrarian sector in the Republic, the experience of foreign countries in maintaining a decent standard of living and conducting socially oriented activities for the population on the basis of protection of the agricultural network from the negative consequences of climate change is of particular importance. First of all, it should be noted that, in developed countries, technology based on the achievements of Science and technology in raising the economy of the country is recognized as a priority direction, and the higher the status of Science, the trust is given to it as the national intellectual wealth of the country.

In the process of agrarian reform, when the activities of organizations of Agroindustrial complexes are based on the principles of market management, agricultural producers are in great need of creating

conditions that ensure a constant and sustainable process of reproduction of agricultural products, requiring appropriate organizational and economic existence. The problem of finding effective forms of financial support for the agrarian agrarian sphere of the economy requires an analysis of the world experience and an assessment of the possibilities for its adaptation.

At the same time, the peculiarities of public policy in the field of small business in the regions are not sufficiently studied in scientific circles, do not have a broad historical, economic and political basis, which negatively affects the modern development process of small business. Without taking into account the mistakes of the past, without studying or analyzing them, it is impossible to achieve effective results in the process of ensuring sustainable growth of the agrarian economy of the country. And the impact of Agrarian science on agriculture is determined not only by the results achieved at the end of scientific research, but also by the results of scientific and technical activities, the introduction into practice of intellectual property and technology in the field of science. The demand for scientific developments should be approached not in the interests of scientific institutions and the general development of science, but in the interests of improving the quality of scientific supply in agrarian production and its branches, the user of scientific product results.

The main goal of the economic reforms carried out in the agrarian sector is to bring the development of the sector to a qualitatively new level, and on this basis, the country's increase in the production of cotton, grain and other types of food products, and on this basis, raising the standard of living of the population is primarily associated with raising the scientific supply of the industry to a new level.

Analysis and Discussion of the Results

The effective use of experiments in the world economy while thinking about the experiences of foreign countries in Agrarian Research, first of all, the development of international economic relations, as a result of the growth of population incomes in many world countries, and the experience of the countries of the Commonwealth of independent states in the development of Agrarian science can also be prioritized.

The main attention was paid to the creative study of the experiences of the United States of America, which is in the first place in terms of the volume of gross domestic product produced today on a global scale, on the issues of agricultural development, financing of its scientific supply and material stimulation of research work. According to the American experience, investments in agricultural research are 1.2 percent of the total amount of funds spent on research. In the financing of research by the state, special attention is paid to the financing of large scientific projects jointly prepared by various science sectors.

According to the country's statistical data for 2015, the US data for 2015 are given, the cost of financing research and experimental design work in gross domestic product in the Republic in 2015 amounted to 133 million US dollars. At the initial stage of innovation activity, the implementation of research and design work in Uzbekistan from the account of public funds is 59 percent. In the US, private companies are the main source of funding for the costs of research and design work, while public funding is only 23 per cent. On the composition and volume of the costs of research and experimental and design work, it is estimated that the indicators of developed countries differ significantly, that is, in the US, 559 billion. dollars, 144.3 billion in Japan. the dollar. 16.2 billion in Sweden. dollars. 97,1 billion in Germany. the dollar. And the Republic of Uzbekistan is worth 0.1 billion. by organizing a Dollor, we can see that the cost of financing research and experimental design work is ten times higher.

Due to the insufficient improvement of the organizational and economic mechanism for transferring research activities to self-financing and organizing self-financing in our country, this system does not give the expected results. Due to the low remuneration of researchers, teaching staff of scientific institutions and the same pricing for research in various areas, problems arise in the implementation of research results, which leads to low efficiency of the use of funds allocated for research. All this necessitates the transfer of research work into market relations, giving the completed scientific results the status of a marketable product and setting the right price for it. This, in turn, will improve the quality of research, increase the responsibility of researchers and ensure the implementation of scientific results in a short time.

To date, the salaries of scientists, researchers, professors and teachers in scientific institutions, according to our analysis, are as follows: an increase in the average salary of university teachers by 6-7 times compared to the current period; the average salary of researchers conducting research in research institutes increases 7-8 times compared to the current period; it is necessary to organize an increase in the average salary of scientists and professors in scientific institutions, calculated for their scientific research and creativity to 11-12 times compared to the current period. Compared to developed countries, this indicator is quite a growth.

In our opinion, the creation of scientific developments, manuals, scientific articles as a result of giving conditions to each of our researchers and scientists, who are engaged in scientific research, will serve science in the future.

The active role of the state in the field of innovation is explained by the high place of new technologies in ensuring the competitiveness and national security of the country on a global scale. The current state of socio-economic development of the United States is characterized by the introduction of scientific, technical and innovative innovations in almost all aspects of the economic sphere.

Based on the experience of foreign countries and the experience of the Commonwealth of independent states in the financing of the agrarian sector, it is necessary to put agrarian science on a commercial basis, to formulate laws that make it an integral part of the agrarian market. This, in turn, requires the improvement of cooperation of scientific institutions with the system departments of practice and on-site agrarian sector. The yield that agrarian science gives to agricultural producers should be the product that is delivered and completed to the standard. Each author should clearly represent the economic effect of the introduction of his scientific development into practice. This is the fundamental difference between the new requirement for agrarian science and the previous ones.

Since the Commonwealth of foreign countries and Independent States is a priority sphere of Agriculture, a lot of scientific and technical cooperation has been carried out in this regard. In particular, it is desirable to study the advanced experience of the states of the USA, France, China, Israel, Germany and Russia in agrarian science and introduce from them aspects corresponding to the conditions of Uzbekistan.

Organizational and methodological improvement of the scientific potential of the agrarian sphere is required, as well as the development of Science and technology in the New Century, increasing the effectiveness of scientific activity. Therefore, it will be necessary to develop a new concept of the functioning of Agrarian science, and this concept must meet the demand for a new activity in the field of Agrarian science.

In our opinion, this concept should form the basis of the printsiplial novel of the relationship between agrarian science and agricultural production, taking into account that the state is the chief reformer. It

will be necessary to carry out the introduction of scientific works into practice mainly through a program established in the field, timely coordination of scientific research. Such programmes should include specific measures for the implementation of the completed scientific product into practice, including its financing and control. It is necessary to create a system that interacts with the production of Agrarian science, ensuring the effective introduction of ready-made scientific works into production.

Judging by the results of scientific research conducted in the regions, not enough attention is paid to such integration. It would be advisable to create a scientific and innovative methodological council in the republic with the participation of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the National Center for Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation, the Association of Farms and other ministries and departments related to agriculture. It is desirable that the methodological council be attached to the National Center for Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation. The proposed special council is necessary for consultations on innovative development among agricultural enterprises, agricultural workers, improving the knowledge of employees in this area and work on the management of the innovation process.

Scientific work should be carried out on such problems, which are extremely relevant today in agrarian science: improvement of the normative and legal base of land relations, creation and establishment of integrated structures, improvement of economic relations, improvement of the effectiveness of the commodity intervention process, creation of balanced economic conditions for the effective functioning of economic entities and improvement of relations in the.

The tasks of accelerating the implementation of scientific and technical achievements in the field should be prepared for the training of scientific personnel and their ability to conduct research in the conditions of market relations. They should not only conduct research, but also be able to foresee commercial potential and have the ability to market new scientific works. These are as follows: the organization of a school of highly qualified young researchers in the leading research institutes on the main directions of science, as well as the revival of the work of the Graduate School and doctoral studies; in the development of the agrarian sector on a scientific basis, it is important to establish a better cooperation with the higher education institutions of the Commonwealth of foreign countries and independent states.

For this purpose, it is desirable to improve the qualification of scientific personnel, to exchange experience, to conduct joint research on mutual agreement, to draw up memoranda and to carry out long-term programs. In particular, it is important to restore relations with the countries of the Commonwealth of independent states. Because, on the one hand, here tilni the need to know, problems such as low cost of transportation and communication are eliminated. On the second hand, the changes taking place in the agrarian sector of these countries have many advantages with some degree of similarity and ease with the introduction of the scientific and technical achievements in them in our country. Third, to set off the training of scientific personnel abroad in the most necessary areas of science. Particular attention should be paid to the research work carried out in the field of Biotechnology, hereditary modification of cells. It is known that in the rapidly developing world agricultural market today, the demand for the preparation of food products on the basis of agricultural raw materials is increasing, the genetic characteristic of which is changing. On the basis of the technology of gennoengineering, large research works are being carried out in developed countries on the cultivation of environmentally friendly food products.

For the development of research works that form the basis of the development of the agricultural industry and the improvement of scientific support for the industry, it is necessary: further development of the scientific potential of the country's agriculture, expansion of the scale of fundamental and applied research; concentration of all the possibilities and potential of agricultural science on solving the main problems of the development of science and technology of the agro-industrial complex; increasing soil fertility, preserving crop varieties and livestock gene pool and adapting them to existing conditions; creation of new technologies designed for the cultivation of products and their processing; creation of new methods of a new organizational and economic mechanism of management; scientific substantiation of ways to solve rural social problems; ensuring environmental safety, creating a scientifically based system of agricultural production; formation of a new scientific and technical product, taking into account the creation of a developed innovation system and the stimulation of the activities of subjects of innovation and the organization of their activities in the commodity market. Orientation to the development of innovative activities in improving the scientific support of the agricultural sector fundamental and important applied research form the basis for the development of science and technology in the economy of the agro-industrial complex.

Further sustainable development of the agricultural sector will be ensured through the development of technologies that require a large scientific potential, large amounts of financial, intellectual and material resources, improved forms of management associated with the production of fundamental and applied research. Therefore, in financing the results of scientific research in this area and the introduction of relevant aspects of foreign experience in our country, it is also important to involve entities related to agriculture that carry out activities in various directions.

Conclusion

As a result of the research work carried out, the following main scientific conclusions were developed: to create the same organizational and economic conditions for carrying out research on the agrarian sector in the regions and to use the potential of these territories to a higher level, to conduct research and to work with a clear program that covers not only the problems, for the sphere, it is possible to abandon the experience of training specialists in narrow specialties and bring such directions as the training of multifaceted specialists due to rural social life.

Attention should be paid to the scientific research and as a result of the research, the following scientific proposal was developed: three directions that form the basis of the scientific supply of Agriculture: Training of personnel for the agricultural network, conducting research in the network and introducing its results into practice, interrelated with each other and the introduction of such a system at the; in the financing of scientific provision, the introduction of scientific research results into practice should be considered equally and a great importance should be attached to the introduction of research results; the organization of scientific research and experiments, as well as the provision of them with the necessary land areas, necessary equipment and financial resources; the ability to test the results of all research; in the scientific provision of the agrarian sector, the productivity of cocktails should be a main issue, priority should be given to economic issues.

In our opinion, it plays an important role in the development of strategic directions of increasing the effectiveness of research work related to the agrarian sphere in the Republic.

Based on the foregoing, as a conclusion, and as a result of the study, the following recommendation can be put forward: the study of the peculiarities of innovative activity in the agrarian sector will allow

to establish innovative processes in agriculture, to develop a classification of forms and methods of incentives, which can be carried out on the basis of the impact of.

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