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Future Priority Directions of Research in the Agrarian Sphere and Improvement of their Financing System

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Abstract: The article reveals the research directions of the agricultural sphere and the existing problems in the system of their financing. The lack of financial resources for agricultural production and poor communication with research institutions are the main reasons that limit the ability to participate in research funding. An interconnected organization of the directions of fundamental and applied research is envisaged, their testing in relevant areas in the process of practical research when introducing scientific and theoretical developments into practice. The search for important scientific, practical and organizational and economic solutions that meet the requirements of the current and future stages of modernization and diversification of the country's economy, in particular, creates great opportunities for guaranteed financing of scientific research. In order to ensure long-term development, it is advisable to organize research processes, conduct an examination and practical implementation of their results and, accordingly, use systems and funding sources. Sustainable agricultural development holds a strong place among developed countries.

Keywords: agrarian sphere, scientific institutions, research, solutions, scientific developments, directions, financing, improvement.

Introduction

The agrarian sphere will continue to become an important branch of the country's economy. The tasks that this sphere performs and its role in the socio-economic life of the population are becoming more and more noticeable. The problems facing the agrarian sphere in the near future, that is, in the coming years, require the integrated use of scientific and technical novelties, as well as the identification and implementation of new areas of management of agriculture and natural resources. These problems can be solved by raising the directions of agrarian science to a new level and spreading knowledge in this area.

However, it should be noted that there is no consensus on the question of which strategy is most preferable in ensuring the sustainable development of the industry. Despite this, there are various political and social situations that contradict each other, and approaches that follow from the interests or capabilities of a particular state. At the same time, despite the fact that the direction of integration is the main one and the main attention is paid to the reasons and results associated with this process,

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many other important factors remain unnoticed. This approach plays a positive or negative role in determining and developing research directions, depending on a particular situation.

One of the main risks of introducing advanced technologies and innovations in the domestic market of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the relative "weakness of solvency". Financing of research work in the republic is carried out mainly from two sources, that is, on the part of the state and at the expense of funds of higher management bodies at various levels.

Since science and scientific and technical activities are being introduced into the service sector, the market of services provided in this area should have its own portfolio of requirements. Unfortunately, good scientific services and voluminous products currently represent a big disadvantage in the national market. The majority of consumers of scientific products, including a company, an association, an organization and the main part of enterprises, cannot purchase scientific services. Under these conditions, the government should coordinate and sponsor the placement of scientific orders.

Funding of scientific research is carried out by the state in the order of allocation of funds from the state budget on a permanent basis in accordance with the cost estimates of research institutions. Budget expenditures on science are carried out within the framework of the classification of expenditures in two main areas: the first is fundamental research; the second is the development of priority areas of scientific and technical development and promising technologies.

Grants are provided on a competitive basis and are intended for allocation to a scientific research institution or a community of researchers that is considered the most acceptable in relation to scientific work and funds. In addition, it provides for the effective use of public funds aimed at financing scientific works. However, in conditions of a shortage of public funds, grants are allocated for the implementation of tasks of the most priority strategic nature of socio-economic efficiency. Prior to the introduction of this method, direct state funding was intended for basic research, which was carried out in the form of funding scientific research institutes and higher educational institutions that conducted scientific and practical research in priority areas. The main goal and task of reforming the financing system in conditions of budget deficit is to allocate the strategic core of the research sector, preserve the scientific and technical development and scientific school of the country, as well as its regular improvement based on world standards.

In general, direct state funding is considered quite promising, it fulfills its role and the role in general, such as financing science, fundamental scientific areas of a strategic nature and priority applied research.

Materials and Methods

The agrarian sphere plays one of the decisive roles in improving the efficiency of production, crop yields and quality indicators of land resources in the quality of manufactured products. The improvement and expansion of the system of financing scientific research, the formation and development of the market of agricultural products also play an important role in the sustainable development of the agricultural sector of the country. One of the main issues in research and implementation activities is solved: direct participation of customers in the process of determining the priority, relevance and formation of research programs, as well as financing, monitoring the implementation of scientific and technical programs and projects. This will increase the efficiency of the use of financial resources allocated for scientific research, and in general, scientific research and implementation work.

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It is recommended to finance basic research from the State budget and relevant State institutions at the national level, as well as applied research from them and local authorities, as well as from interested organizations, institutions and enterprises. Another area of state funding is the financing of practical research and implementation.

State scientific, technical and innovative programs should act as an object of state funding. Their main content is reflected in projects that create ***new methods, technician, technologies or materials*** obtained as a result of selected theoretical and practical research. The submission of a state order for scientific work on a competitive basis within the framework of the principles of transparency and measures, in turn, ensures the targeted and effective use of funds provided for in contracts, which then represent the mutual interest of the parties.

And the formation, development and recognition of competition between different opinions, in turn, is important in determining an effective policy in the field of science. In particular, the sustainable development of the agricultural sector system and the need to increase its competitiveness require the implementation of such important scientific-theoretical and methodological-practical tasks as the organization of production of the agricultural sector in various directions, in particular, on the basis of modern technical and technological innovations, diversification of income sources, improvement of the ecosystem. In addition, it is assumed that agriculture should perform multifaceted tasks in the biophysical, energy, agrotechnological and socio-economic directions.

The development and implementation of economic measures aimed at improving varieties, management decisions, integrating crop production with animal husbandry, as well as mechanized production processes with the use of resource-saving agrotechnical measures have a great impact on labor productivity.

One of the most important tasks of the agricultural sector is to regularly provide the population with high-quality and necessary food products in the necessary assortment.

The demand of many industries for raw materials extracted from agriculture also has a growing trend. From the point of view of increasing the country's export potential and entering the foreign market, increasing the volume of agricultural products being produced and improving its quality, it also retains its place and importance as one of the important directions of economic development in the current and near future. This, in turn, requires a faster innovation development of the country's agriculture.

The pace of economic growth in 2019 year is associated with the positive dynamics observed in the main sectors of the economy. The volume of Gross Value-Added created in all sectors of the economy accounted for 90,9% of the total gross domestic product and increased by 5.6% (the impact on the absolute growth of gross domestic product was 5.0 percent Punkt). The share of net taxes on products in the composition of gross domestic product was 9,1%, and an increase was recorded at the level of 5,6%, respectively (the effect of absolute increase in gross domestic product was 0,6 percent punkt) (1-table).

1-table. Growth rates of gross domestic product by types of economic activity in 2017-2019 years (in % compared to last year) [1].

№	Gross domestic product	2017	2018	2019

[1] Source: The Republic of Uzbekistan is based on the data of the State Statistics Office.

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I	**GDP-total. including:**	**104.5**	**105.4**	**105.6**
	Gross added value of networks	104.3	105.4	105.6
	Net taxes on products	105.7	105.9	105.6
II	**Gross value added of networks**	**104.3**	**105.4**	**105.6**
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	**101.2**	**100.3**	**102.5**
	Industry (with the addition of construction)	**105.4**	**111.5**	**108.9**
	industry	105.2	110.8	106.6
	construction	106.0	114.3	119.0
	Services	**106.4**	**105.5**	**105.1**
	trade, living and catering services	102.1	105.4	105.0
	transportation and storage, information and contact	111.3	106.9	105.6
	other services networks	10.9	104.8	105.0

The growing environmental situation around the Aral Sea is a vivid example of this, including in the next 50 years, when its impact on the environment and agriculture has negative consequences.

These environmental global developments, in turn, expand the scope of scientific research devoted to solving agroecological problems in the process of improving the scientific support of the agricultural sector and determining promising areas of research work, and also turn the training of qualified scientific personnel dealing with these problems into an object of necessity. Attracting and purposeful use of investment resources of the public and private sectors in these areas will contribute to increasing the sustainability of agriculture to environmental impacts in the future.

In our opinion, it is advisable to allocate sufficient investments for the development of scientifically based solutions to all issues, for their implementation on the basis of short-and long-term programs, taking into account each priority at the regional level.

Long-term programs include increasing the role and prestige of the country's economy, including the agrarian sphere, in the world economic community, improving the agro-ecological environment, constant and sustainable improvement of living standards, it is advisable to include research on solving such problems as a strong position in the ranks of developed countries in the status of an industrial- an agrarian country, and fully finance it from all sources.

Conducting research in the agrarian sphere, implementing their innovative solutions and improving personnel systems based on modern achievements of world experience is a requirement of the time. In this regard, special attention should be paid to the transfer of agricultural production processes to the latest resource-saving technologies, the use of communication tools and alternative modeling methods in the agricultural supply system.

The recommended method of introducing research products does not require the allocation of budget funds, at the same time, it contributes to increasing the volume of this product and improving its quality, as well as reducing its cost and increasing competitiveness.

Modeling methods create the basis for obtaining high profits, choosing the most optimal ones in the appropriate situation, taking into account the possibility of calculation in the domestic and foreign markets.

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For example, the supply and demand for agricultural products, the direction of changing the ratio between them in different situations for several options. That is, conducting scientific research based on modeling also facilitates the process of turning a scientific product into a marketable product.

In this regard, it is necessary to create a mechanism for the widespread implementation of these methodological foundations in the activities of farms and dehkan farms today.

In market conditions, it is necessary to assist farmers in the effective use of their land, selection and placement of the optimal composition of agricultural crops, optimization of the use of mineral fertilizers, water and other resources, as well as in the preliminary determination of financial and economic indicators depending on the type of product. In these areas, it will be necessary to develop a mechanism to encourage farmers and Dehkan farms to become customers, thereby expanding their knowledge and moving to the organization of their production activities on a scientific basis.

Producers of products - the activities of farmers and dehkan farms should be put on a scientific basis. However, farms and Dehkan farms cannot order and finance research. In addition, the research topic covers the problems of several farmers and dehkan farms, and not the problem of one farmer or dehkan farm. It would be advisable to develop such a mechanism on a regional scale. Since the study covers the problems of a specific region, and the region is determined by the needs of commodity producers, on the one hand, it will be focused on research, and on the other hand, farmers will be able to know for what purposes the funds allocated for research are spent.

In our opinion, when solving many problems, it is advisable to formulate scientific research work on the basis of innovative logistics systems and innovative projects.

However, this process is also not without its own difficulties. This is due to the fact that the final result of agricultural production, that is, the volume, quality, cost, net income from sales, is the result of timely execution of all agrotechnological works in accordance with the logistics chains and efficient use of resources. Therefore, the main central link in the logistics system is the manufacturer of this product. Objects in other processes participate in the role of service providers for the manufacturer.

Therefore, the needs and interests of product manufacturers should take priority. However, in practice this is not the case, i.e. Other actors involved in the innovation process often try to prioritize their interests over the product manufacturer. This, in turn, is one of the reasons for the poor implementation of innovative development of agriculture. Therefore, special attention should be paid to improving organizational and economic mechanisms in innovative projects.

In this regard, it is important to correctly determine the priorities of scientific research topics. First of all, in the research work, it is necessary to conduct an empirical analysis of the past period, compare the results of a particular year with the results of the previous year, and also compare the indicators that can be achieved by using existing opportunities. In addition, the use of interrelated methods and the support of the science of economic analysis in assessing the level of efficiency achieved through the application of research results in the production process further expands the possibilities of knowing the real situation.

Results and Discussion

In the agricultural sector of the country, it is important to organize production on a scientific basis, increase the production of high-quality agricultural products and meet the needs of the population in these products.

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It is necessary to develop an effective economic mechanism to ensure the active participation of ministries, enterprises and organizations in the system of financing scientific research, to fully use this source of funding for scientific research and to encourage them. In most States, research conducted in agriculture is mainly carried out by state research and conducting research in the short term and improving the effectiveness of the research conducted. It is important that the analysis is carried out by impartial experts and that their conclusions are objective. This will require the participation of research institutions, especially experienced and qualified scientists, groups of scientists or non-governmental research institutions. Of course, this work should be carried out on the basis of the contract and the payment terms provided for in it. It also serves as a unique source of funding for scientific research.

In our opinion, the new stage of economic reforms should be aimed at solving the problems of land use and land ownership in the second priority area of research and development in the agricultural sector.

It should be noted that today there are many uncertainties in the agricultural sector on these issues. In particular, the value of land in farms and Dehkan farms is not fully involved in the mechanism of financing and lending. It should be noted that scientific research in this area is also promising.

In the future, the most important research priorities in the agricultural sector are: the need to improve production technologies in accordance with global changes in natural and climatic conditions; It is worth noting that the number of harmful organisms is increasing, and the level of their adaptation to existing chemicals and medicines is increasing.

Therefore, the tendency to invest in research and development in the agricultural sector should fully meet the requirements of sustainable development of the industry.

Agricultural research for development should take into account the versatility of modern agriculture and its impact on the implementation of key social, demographic, and environmental measures. With such an integrated approach, agricultural research should justify budget expenditures for the development of the agro-industrial complex, demonstrate the contribution of the agricultural sector to the national economy and lay the foundations for its innovative growth. Improved systems of rescarching and expansion will help farmers to make economical and innovative decisions to increase labor productivity, irrational production of new technologies and increase elasticity to the impact of economic and climate crises through improved information management, the use of agricultural research for development.

In the agrarian sphere, this serves to create all the necessary conditions for turning scientific solutions into finished products, selling them to interested parties at agreed prices and, consequently, for faster implementation of scientific developments. It is necessary to create a mechanism for conducting research in the field of scientist research institutes, individual research groups, private organizations conducting research in a non-governmental form, and crediting consumers of finished scientific products for use in their activities.

The scientific definition of the price of a product, the first condition is that the price, as noted above, takes into account the interests of both parties. Such a flexible price, especially the cost of research, should also be taken into account so that the scientific product is acceptable to the consumer and the parties contributing to its implementation. As you know, on the one hand, the subject creating the product must take into account the amount of costs and benefits, on the other hand, the price offered

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by the consumer includes the amount of profit expected from the introduction of a scientific product, based on its purchasing power.

It is advisable to introduce a new mechanism that allows scientist research institutes, regardless of the form of ownership, to receive preferential loans, conduct research on the planned topic and provide commercial banks with "business plans" to attract investment.

In our opinion, one of the most effective economic incentives is the creation of opportunities for obtaining loans from commercial banks in accordance with the economic and technical basis for the implementation of scientific research by farmers who presented the results of the study.

In the process of using the proposed mechanisms in the system of scientific support for the agrarian sphere, it is advisable to provide tax incentives to ensure the mutual interest of the parties, that is, a commercial bank, a scientific institution, a consumer of scientific products.

Scientific support of the agrarian sphere – is an analysis of the demand of agricultural producers for the achievements of science and technology for the development of agricultural production, increasing the efficiency of agricultural production through the introduction of scientific solutions into production.

The agrarian sphere of supply mechanisms and the improvement of the system of scientifically based measures is effective to enhance the effect of sustainable development of the country's economy, first of all, convenient for an integrated socio-political environment, democratic principles based on the improvement of the macroeconomic system and solid management systems should be created.

As a result of the study, it is advisable to develop a long-term action plan of the country based on measures and directions for solving the following important tasks: to expand opportunities for agricultural producers to enter the markets, especially in its external segments, and to stimulate this process; to develop and implement effective mechanisms and measures in the field of organizational, economic, social and financial support of the state based on the best practices of developed countries in order to increase the competitiveness of farms and dehkan farms in the domestic and foreign markets; strengthening the financial situation of farms working in the status of natural production, improving the skills and real incomes of family members in agriculture in market conditions, implementing measures to gradually solve the problem of employment in rural areas and constantly improving the socio-spiritual living conditions of people in rural areas; development of a strategy for improving the system of scientific support in the agricultural sector and the implementation of priority research areas to ensure the future development of the industry and strengthen the financial capabilities of investment sources necessary for the effective development of this process.

As long as the introduction of scientific achievements into practice is not carried out as a whole, it is difficult to achieve the desired results. Therefore, the structure of special programs for the introduction of scientific works into practice should be structured as a set of activities that cover and can be implemented in a specific and purposeful direction on the scale of regions, oblasts, districts and farms, if these programs are combined on a national scale.

In general, for the sustainable development of the agrarian sphere, it is advisable to conduct research in the following priority areas (Figure 1):

The adaptation of the country's agriculture to modern difficult conditions, the impact of natural and climatic factors, the shortage of land and water resources and, importantly, the deterioration of the economic, financial and socio-political situation in the world, the growth of demand for food products, the improvement of the scientific, theoretical and methodological and practical base of the

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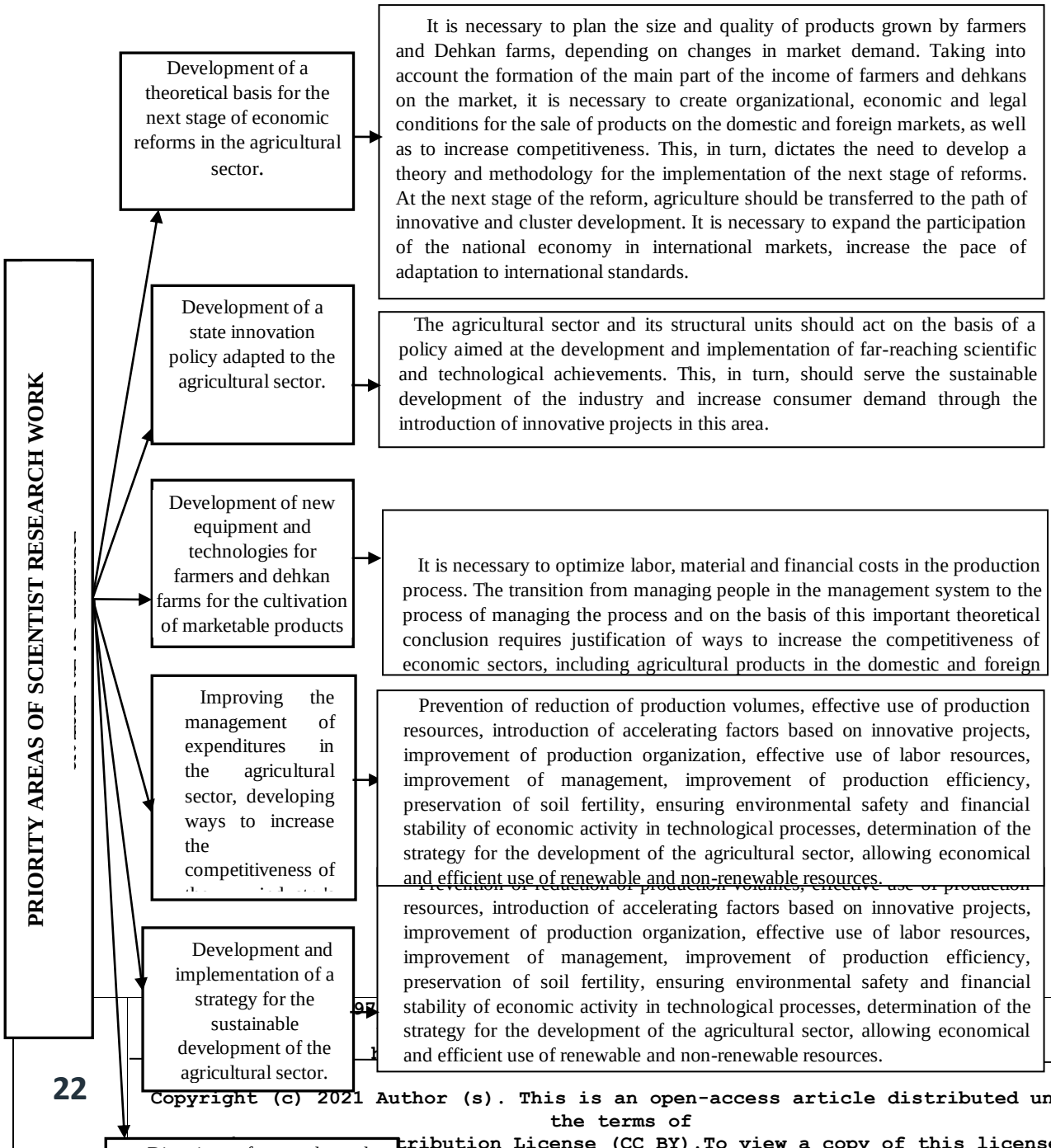
strategy for sustainable industrial development and the concept of its implementation in order to ensure food security.

Many countries manage to support the development of competitive advantages primarily through the development and introduction of high-tech products to the markets. As you know, in order to constantly pay for imports, it is necessary to produce and export high-tech goods. At the same time, knowledge-intensive industries in the agricultural sector contribute to increasing the competitiveness of the economy.

In our opinion, the expansion of the scale of scientific research in priority areas of research in the agricultural sector, the improvement of mechanisms for the introduction of scientific results and scientific developments into practice, the



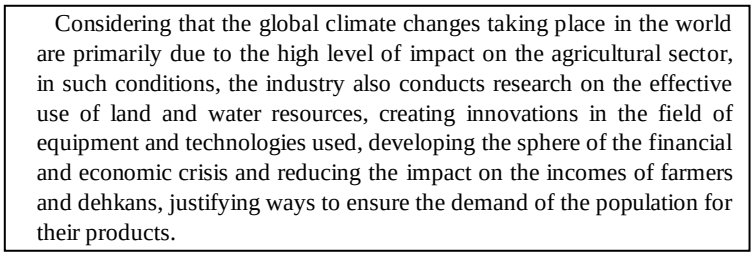


Figure 1. Priority areas of research that will be conducted in agriculture in the future[2].

implementation of such measures as the allocation of adequate investments in the scientific support system, in the future, the country creates a solid foundation for increasing the quantitative and qualitative parameters of agriculture to the level of developed countries.

Conclusions and Recommendations.

Along with the above tasks, it is worth paying special attention to the following.

Even in the agrarian perspective, there is no doubt that it will remain an important branch of the country's economy. The importance of the tasks of this sphere and its role in the public life of society are gradually increasing. In the near future, that is, in the next half century, the tasks of rapid development of agriculture, full satisfaction of the population with the demand for its products and rational solution of such strategic tasks as ensuring the country's food security, rapid introduction of scientific and technical innovations in this area, improvement of the management system of production and production resources are being solved. This, in turn, requires reformatting the system of scientific support for agriculture, improving the quality of scientific research work to a high level, conducting scientific research and directing a sufficient amount of investment in activities for the effective implementation of its results.

As a result of the study, we have formulated the following main conclusions.

Based on the scientifically based conclusions, it seems appropriate to strengthen the conduct of research and development work in the agrarian sphere and develop financing programs for the short and long term. Making decisions in the agricultural sphere on mutually beneficial relations between subjects conducting research and using scientific products, regional organizations and institutions when financing the scientific support system, as well as on wider use of financial resources of consumers of scientific solutions, increasing their share, turning a scientific product into a commodity, forming its market, priority attention should be paid to solving strategically important tasks, such as developing incentives for attracting foreign investment and membership in

[2] Source: The results of the study were developed by the author.

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international scientific organizations. Further improvement of the system of scientific support of the agricultural sector of the country and ensuring its effective functioning is a direct link with the establishment and implementation of priority areas of long-term prospective research work. In particular, the sustainable development of the agricultural sector in this process requires the rapid introduction of technical and technological innovations that require a large scientific potential, fundamental and practical research that requires a large amount of resources

As a result of the conducted research, the following practical recommendation was developed.

For the sustainable development of the agricultural sector in the near future, it is advisable to conduct research in the following priority areas:

The priority direction of research is aimed at improving the parameters of competitiveness of agricultural products grown in the country in an increasingly complex world market in terms of competition, quality and price quality.

Sustainable development of the agricultural sector, arming it with new equipment and technologies, developing a state policy for financing the system of innovative and scientific support to reduce production costs, as well as organizing purposeful and effective use of the best practices of developed countries in this process.

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