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ROLE OF INNOVATION IN INCREASING EFFICIENCY OF PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN FORESTRY

Abstract: The article discusses the role of innovation in improving the efficiency of production in forestry. In addition, the author provides information on ongoing work in the Andijan region to develop forestry and the forest fund. Also discussed are the issues of efficient use of forest lands and agricultural production.

Key words: forestry, innovative development, promising areas, scientific research. forest fund, tree.

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Introduction

JEL: L43; L94; G18

Today, even in the cities, district centers, even villages of our country, you will not be surprised to see unique parks. Immediately you get tired of the natural scenery, the trees, the green world, and you are thrilled to see the recreational facilities. In recent years, our President Sh. M. It opens the door to great opportunities for forestry by Mirziyoev. In particular, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 11, 2017 No PP-2966 "On the establishment of the State Committee for Forestry" [1]. This Decree sets out the objectives for improving the material and technical base of forestry, job creation and income generation through the use of additional sectors. Also, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 24, 2017 "2" About measures for wide use of forestry facilities, further development of cultivation, preparation and processing of medicinal plants, strengthening of material and technical basis of forestry for 2017 " determines the relevance of this topic.

Literature review

The new economic category of “innovation” was introduced by the Austrian scientist Josef Alois

Schumpeter (7. A. Schumpeter, 1883 ... 1950) in the first decade of the 20th century. Innovation issues and a complete description of innovation processes were first considered in the work "Theory of Economic Development" (1911) J. Schumpeter.

J. Schumpeter gave the following definition of innovation - this is the main source of profit: "Profit, in essence, is the result of new combinations ... Without development, there is no profit, without profit there is no development" [3].

“Innovation (innovation) is the end result of innovation activity, which has been realized in the form of a new or improved product sold on the market, a new or improved technological process used in practical activities.”

This definition of the concept of “innovation” is the official Russian term in the field of innovation.

By type of innovation are classified into:

- grocery (product innovation) -new products consumed in the sphere of production (as a means of production) or in the sphere of consumption (as a commodity or labor);

- technological (technological innovation) - new technologies (methods) for the production of manufactured or new products;

- organizational and managerial (organizational - managerial innovation) -new methods of organizing work and production management.

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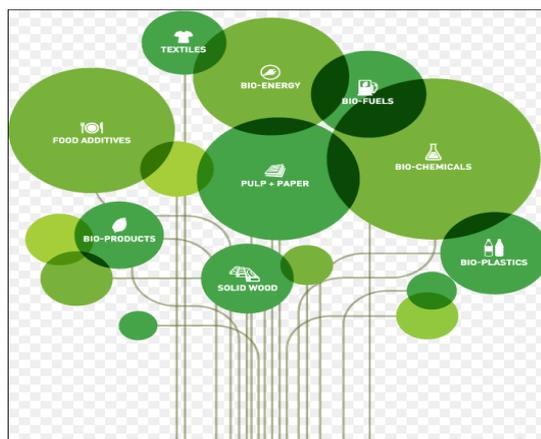


Fig 1. Forest Products types

The concept of “innovative activity” came from the concepts of “innovation” and “innovation process”. In a broader sense, innovation is an activity aimed at implementing innovations in all areas of public life. In a narrow sense, innovation is a process aimed at implementing the results of completed scientific research and development, into a new or improved product sold on the market, into a new or improved technological process used in practical activities, as well as related additional scientific research and development [4].

Analysis and results

Innovation activity is carried out by subjects of innovation activity and includes research, development work, personnel training, organization of production, marketing research and the organization of a sales market, intermediary activities and other types of work linked into a single process and aimed at creating or improving products, expanding the range of goods and services.

Currently, the forest complex is undergoing a number of systemic changes related to the reorganization and institutional changes in the forest management structure as a whole. These changes were also affected by organizations directly involved in research activities in the forestry sector, while the connection between the state and private business in this area was largely lost due to the loss of demand for any developments.

At the same time, a long-term program for the development of the forest sector provides for the creation of innovative technologies and products in the following areas:

- Forest inventory, state forest inventory and forest pathological monitoring;
- forestry and forest management;
- forestry and forest crops in terms of obtaining fast-growing and highly productive forest species with predetermined economic properties based on

biotechnologies, methods of forest genetics and breeding;

- use of forest resources in bioenergy, etc.

As we know that green plants hold 72% of the sky dust. During the summer months, one hectare of forest produces 220-275 kg of carbon dioxide and 180-215 kg of oxygen per day. This amount is enough to provide oxygen to 430-500 people for ten hours. Four trees can meet one person's oxygen needs overnight. Indeed, the forest is the most valuable natural resource for man, and his gifts to man are priceless. In particular, forests provide a variety of useful animals and birds, wild fruits and fungi, valuable fur, disease-bearing herbs, and contribute to the maintenance of water purity and fresh air, while balancing air and soil temperatures. Protects fields from dry, hot winds, prevents soil degradation and performs environmental, sanitary, hygienic, health and aesthetic tasks. The territory of the Andizhan state forestry is located in the Fergana valley of the Pamir-Tyanshan mountain system with a subtropical climate. The climate of the Fergana Valley is characterized by the summer heat, low amount of precipitation and high evaporation. During the short spring months, it takes its place on the long and hot summer days and lasts until mid-autumn. Winter weather is variable. Winter rainfall, ie snow cover is thick in the area of the farm. Mainly strong winds are observed in April-June. The flora growth rate is 217 days, and it increases the farm's ability to select crops for the establishment of cultural forests. The warming of spring days will allow planting in March and in some years in the second half of February. Climate variability is also likely to adversely affect the growth and development of the flora. The state forestry of the Andizhan area is not cut down for the main purposes, because it is a valuable forest and fruit forest category, acting as a protection against water and wind erosion. Unauthorized hunting and feeding of animals in forest divisions are prohibited. Therefore, it is not accidental

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for adults to say that the forest is one of the seven treasures. In recent years, the Andijan State Forestry Team has been actively involved in the construction and landscaping work in Andijan. There is a great deal of hard work of the foresters in improving the urban ecology in the planting and cultivation of trees suitable for the urban climate. On this basis, the Andizhan State Forestry has been allocated unused mountain and hilly land for cultivation of cultural walnut fruit (walnut, pistachio, unabi) trees from the hill and mountain regions. The total area of the Andijan State Forestry so far this year was 2,029 hectares and consisted of 17 forest plots, and today there are 24 forest plots with a total area of 8,573 hectares.

Andizhan State Forestry is planning to plant pistachio on 1000 hectares in 2018-2019, walnut on 200 hectares, as of December 1 of this year planted sunflower seeds on 1060 hectares and 200 hectares with walnut trees. Besides, cultivation of handmade pistachio on mountain and hilly areas in Asaka and Marhamat districts has been started. In particular, a greenhouse for 21 acres was built in the area of the Toshohur forest department in Kurgantepa district. Total economic income for the past two years has been estimated at \$ 436 million. In 2018, gross profit reached 6 billion 700 million Soum, of which the proceeds amounted to 5 billion. 43 million soums. This is an increase of 16 times compared to 2016. Particular attention is paid to planting on the farm, 42 hectares are specialized in the cultivation of ornamental trees. These days, there are 29,000 pine trees, 10,000 pomegranate pine trees, 30,000 Indian cedar seedlings, 20,000 Syrian roses, 5,000 blueberry, 5,600 pieces of silk, 10,125 Japanese noodles. 8 thousand 364 catalpa seedlings are being cultivated. In addition, he has been working with the hard work of forestry specialists in the care of many species of ornamental seedlings and flowers. Andijan State Forestry Unitary Enterprise "Uzulkulokam" to the Andijan regional organization 4 345 Japanese rides, 2 806 pine trees, 2,400 pomegranates, 963 pistachio, 380 pine trees, 280 tulips, 755 catalpa, 2776 Delivery of chestnuts, 7800 units of Syrian roses, 350 pieces of silk acacia, 398 pavilions, totaling 23,253 units (1 billion 42 million soums). At the same time, in the autumn of 2018, we have 1,300 kg of nuts, 1,090 kg of pistachios, 670 kg of biscuits, 650 kg of ducks, 400 kg chestnuts, 115 kg of birch, 75 kg mulberry, 150 kg of sweet almonds, 60 kg of sweet almonds, 15 kg. kg glycchia, 100 kg maple, 70 kg jelly, 5.5 kg berry, 10 kg sumax, 30 kg jasmine, 1 kg of Crimean pine, 2 kg of maple pine, 6 kg pecan (american), 4 kg camel, 2 kg of beetroot, 4 kg of Indian citrus, 4 kg of Syrian roses, 0.5 kg of magnesium ornamental seeds were collected and effectively used in the newly created lemon-grown greenhouses. mon row of seedlings of ornamental plants seeds sowing has been carried out. In the autumn of this year, 100,000 pavilion seedlings

were harvested and planted in the ready-made areas to produce large-scale plantations. In order to ensure the implementation of specific government decisions on the development of silk production in the country, the government allocated \$ 1 million. More than 250,000 mulberry saplings are being prepared, of which 250,000 are ready for spring sowing.

Starting from the autumn of next year, the farm is working to meet the needs of the region for ornamental trees. Recently, along with the planned reforestation, replenishment and establishment of new forests, they are developing new directions based on market economy requirements. In particular, among the trees in the woods, there is a growing production of vegetables, melons, as well as raw materials for the pharmaceutical industry on farmland. The farm is actively working on the use of additional networks, supply of high quality agricultural products, medicinal and fodder plants and consumer goods for the population, increasing income, strengthening the logistics of forestry. To date, the farm needed heavy equipment to relocate, level, plow, restore, increase productivity and ensure timely fulfillment of the tasks given by the age of the forest, which has not been economically viable. To this end, a leasing agreement was signed with Andijan Regional Branch of JSC "Uzagrolizing" of Andijan State Forestry on July 3, 2017, No. 365, 366, 367 and 368 for purchasing agricultural machinery. To date, our farm has four Belarus-1523 tractors, 4 PON 3 + 1 rotary humps, 2 24-disc barrels, 2 PLANTER D4 pneumatic screws, 1 VM-24 seeding machine, 1 GS. 2,600 fertilizer units and one unit of the OSh-600 type were delivered. These equipment has been handed over to the forest plots, and currently the work is being done to clear and empty the land. Our farm produces 1.2 mln. grains are grown and in autumn 2018 the contours will be shipped to the coast around \$ 1 million. more than 138 hectares of seedlings were planted. These medicinal plants are being exported not only internally but also abroad. From these medicinal plants 15 tons of rosemary, 2,500 kg of chamomile, 300 kg of nails, 736 kg of peppermint, 140 kg of cloves, 680 kg of lion. In order to effectively use forestry lands, more than 200,000 poplar trees were planted in the border areas, growing at a rate of one every five meters. At the same time, fast growing poplar varieties were planted on 28 hectares for the paper industry. In 2018, 78 tons of peas, 45 tons of beans, 33 tons of sunflower, 24 tons of rice and more than 3 tons of dried pepper were harvested and stored in the warehouses in 2018.

Conclusions

The region has accumulated 50,000 units of natural presses for livestock. In order to promote eco-tourism, the Tashohur forest department, located in Kurgantepa district, carried out large-scale landscaping and planted 4,000 eastern camel trees and over 4,000 zebra pines. In addition, the construction

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of a 5.8 km highway with a length of 6 meters is being completed. In the future, work is underway to set up bathing and recreation areas on these lands. In order to fulfill the tasks set by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 18-21, 772-F, our farm has planted 32,500 ornamental and fruit trees for planting in autumn 2018 with public

education, preschool education and healthcare. were delivered free of charge to health facilities [4].

In conclusion, the government of Andijan State Forestry is fulfilling the tasks and tasks set by the government to widely use the potential of forestry, further develop the production, processing and processing of medicinal plants, and strengthen the material and technical base of forestry.

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