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PROSPECTS FOR INVESTMENTS IN MODERNIZATION OF THE ECONOMY IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Annotation: In the context of modernization of the national economy, the role of domestic and foreign investment in the country's economy is very important.

Key words: investment, profit, development, sectors, production, agricultural farms, small farms, business issues.

Investments in agriculture have probably always been the most risky, difficult to calculate, if not to say carried out intuitively on the basis of experience, extrapolating past events to the investment horizon. Bank lending, project financing, leasing and other investment instruments are used in a market economy to obtain interest income and increase profits, which, however, are determined by investment goals of a higher level of abstraction. Today, the generally accepted opinion in the scientific community is about the need for structural transformations of the Uzbek economy and its technological modernization. In order to reformat the production structure of the economy with the simultaneous improvement of the material and technical base, colossal financial resources are required mobilization of the entire national economy to achieve these development goals. Considering that the investment mechanism is focused on the return on investment, it is legitimate to assume that investment processes are influenced by other imperatives of economic interaction. Obviously, there is a certain institutional toolkit that allows directing structural changes in the right direction, while ensuring a certain level of return on investment in the technological modernization of production.

Society, directly or through the state, strives to establish rules of economic interaction that ensure the coordination of economic interests, preventing discrimination and creating conditions for equivalent exchange. Further development of democratic societies leads to an ever greater complication of the rules and norms of community life based on the generally accepted system of moral, ethical and humanitarian values. This is especially relevant for the food sector: in modern society, hunger and malnutrition are absolutely unacceptable social phenomena. Consequently, food security at a minimum level becomes the most important standard of an individual's life. And such social standards are becoming more and more numerous: socially oriented prices for certain types of food, consumer basket, subsistence minimum, etc.

Today, the issue of investment, in particular investment in the agricultural sector, which is one of the most important tasks of the economy of Uzbekistan. Investment is an investment in all categories of farms, including agriculture, as well as in other forms of property rights to generate profit for investors. According to this definition, investment helps development in all sectors of agriculture. Including the production of mineral fertilizers and agricultural chemicals industry; agricultural farms and small farms, agricultural enterprises, as well as other network connections; engaged in the sale of enterprises for the processing of agricultural products; enterprises of rural infrastructure in the service sector, and leads to sustainable economic growth of the country's GDP. In the sectors of agriculture, investment encourages production activities equipped with all available means to continue this important task. It is known to provide agricultural producers of mineral fertilizers in order to improve the quality of the system and the amount of investment needed to ensure the efficiency of the agricultural factor of production. In this regard, recently, investments for the development of the agricultural sector launched a potash fertilizer plant for agricultural producers, which allow us to better meet the needs.

As a result, the saved foreign currency funds are directed to the development of the agricultural sector of our country and the import of mineral fertilizers, including phosphorus fertilizers, which are insufficient in the domestic market. Since the country lacks raw materials for the production of phosphorus fertilizers for the agricultural sector. Because it is necessary for the production of phosphorus fertilizers. However, the production of phosphorus fertilizers necessary for the development of the agricultural sector and the demand for them in the country are satisfied in small percentages. Thus, the import of these types of fertilizers is much greater. In the future, such investments will be necessary in the development and production of mineral fertilizers. Currently, the country is pursuing an active investment policy in the agricultural sector and this is one of the main issues, and the problem of personnel requires attracting additional investments for this important role. Investment forecasts and programs, development of business plans and assessments in a crisis, investors in the field of competition, inflation, market conditions and price volatility for new knowledge, and project management experience requires today. At the same time, knowledge, skills, specialists do not have sufficient investment due to the formation of a negative impact on business development. In order to provide qualified personnel for the following activities, the following investment policy is carried out: - economic, technical and construction institutions of higher education in the field of investment to expand the training of specialists in the field of innovation; - targeted leaders and managers, clients for investment projects and programs; - finding partners in investment projects in the agricultural sector, as well as business plans to retrain the heads of leading domestic and foreign enterprises; - organizing distance learning on the methodology of investment business issues and practices using the Internet.

The formation of investments in the agricultural sector with the aim of further expanding the market and stabilizing agricultural production is an important factor. There are three directions for managing agricultural production, as well as determining investment prospects: the inertial method belongs to the growth rates of agriculture observed in recent years. For example, growing in the cost of investment in fixed assets in agriculture, compared with the total investment in the network tends to decrease the share of expenses. In this case, the negative phase of modernization of the economy will be considered. This method of production includes the development of innovative processes in a low level of investment in the country. This method of production of the agricultural sector can save agriculture from the crisis and the state agricultural policy, but will not ensure rapid growth. A relatively favorable scenario is the development of this innovation program, producing high-quality economic growth per year. This goal can only be achieved at the national and local levels and lead to a strong and effective agricultural policy. The agricultural sector is quickly mastered through the development innovative technologies, management, economic and social spheres of the need to accept innovative factors. The growth of agricultural production in areas of intensive consumption should guarantee the level of rational norm. This method of production includes the development of the network and production, as well as the organizational point of view, high growth rates based on renewal. The result is an increase in labor productivity for production, stability and lead to an increase in stock changes.

The third method applies only to the process of economic growth, that is, the development of production step by step by the method of agriculture. At the same time, it is necessary to pay attention to the rapid development of the network of gardening and livestock breeding. The effectiveness of this method of updating the development of production based on the continuous increase in the production capacity of local markets in food and agricultural products and raw materials, the creation of infrastructure. At present, an active program of economic development of internal resources from the agricultural sector has been developed to coordinate the relationship between the market mechanism and the mechanism of public administration. Taking into account the above considerations, it should

be noted that the agricultural sector of the economy plays an important role in the rapid and effective development of domestic and foreign investment. Thus, the investment climate for foreign investment in the country's economic policy has become one of the decisive important factors. Investments to overcome the effects of the economic crisis and achieve economic growth and social consequences is not possible to quickly solve the problem, ensure growth and macroeconomic stability. Investments in the technological renewal of agriculture should be carried out in the flow of structural transformations that occur under the influence of changing imperatives of the economic behavior of food consumers. People's different ideas about the quality of life than before are fixed in various institutions of economic interaction, which ultimately form the structure of investment flows in agriculture. In order to manage the investment process, it becomes objectively necessary to form a new system of values in the sphere of providing the country's population with food.

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