

SCIENCE
PROBLEMS.UZ

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Actual problems of social and humanitarian sciences
Актуальные проблемы социальных и гуманитарных наук

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2024

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ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ

№ 11 (4) - 2024

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-
ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

ТОШКЕНТ-2024

БОШ МУҲАРРИР:

Исанова Феруза Тулқиновна

ТАҲРИР ҲАЙЪАТИ:

07.00.00-ТАРИХ ФАНЛАРИ:

Юлдашев Анвар Эргашевич – тарих фанлари доктори, сиёсий фанлар номзоди, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Мавланов Уктам Махмасабирович – тарих фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Хазраткулов Абдор – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети.

Турсунов Равшан Нормуратович – тарих фанлари доктори, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети;

Холикулов Ахмаджон Боймаҳамматович – тарих фанлари доктори, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети;

Габриэльян Софья Ивановна – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети.

Саидов Сарвар Атабулло ўғли – катта илмий ходим, Имом Термизий халқаро илмий-тадқиқот маркази, илмий тадқиқотлар бўлими.

08.00.00-ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ФАНЛАРИ:

Карлибаева Рая Хожабаевна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Насирходжаева Дилафруз Сабитхановна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Остонокулов Азамат Абдукаримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент молия институти;

Арабов Нурали Уралович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Худойқулов Садирдин Каримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Азизов Шерзод Ўктамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Божхона институти;

Ҳожаев Азизхон Саидалоҳонович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Фарғона политехника институти

Холов Актам Хатамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Шадиева Дилдора Хамидовна – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент в.б, Тошкент молия институти;

Шакарров Қулмат Аширович – иқтисодиёт фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети

09.00.00-ФАЛСАФА ФАНЛАРИ:

Ҳакимов Назар Ҳакимович – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Яхшиликков Жўрабой – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Ғайбуллаев Отабек Мухаммадиевич – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Саидова Камола Усканбаевна – фалсафа фанлари доктори, “Tashkent International University of Education” халқаро университети;

Ҳошимхонов Мўмин – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Жиззах педагогика институти;

Ўроқова Ойсулов Жамолиддиновна – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Андижон давлат тиббиёт институти, Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанлар кафедраси мудири;

Носирходжаева Гулнора Абдукаҳхаровна – фалсафа фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Турдиев Бехруз Собирович – фалсафа фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Бухоро давлат университети.

10.00.00-ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Ахмедов Ойбек Сапорбаевич – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Кўчимов Шухрат Норқизилович – филология фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳасанов Шавкат Аҳадович – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Бахронова Дилрабо Келдиёровна – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Мирсанов Ғайбулло Қулмуродович – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Салахутдинова Мушарраф Исамутдиновна – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Кучкаров Раҳман Урманович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент в/б, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юнусов Мансур Абдуллаевич – филология фанлари номзоди, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Саидов Улугбек Арипович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси.

12.00.00-ЮРИДИК ФАНЛАР:

Аҳмедшаева Мавлюда Ахатовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Мухитдинова Фирюза Абдурашидовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Эсанова Замира Нормуратовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикасида хизмат кўрсатган юрист, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳамроқулов Баҳодир Мамашарифович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор в.б., Жаҳон иқтисодиёти ва дипломатия университети;

Зулфиқоров Шерзод Хуррамович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Жамоат хавфсизлиги университети;

Хайитов Хушвақт Сапарбаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Асадов Шавкат Ғайбуллаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Эргашев Икром Абдурасулович – юридик фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Утемуратов Махмут Ажимуратович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Сайдуллаев Шахзод Алиханович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳакимов Комил Бахтиярович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юсупов Сардорбек Баходирович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Амиров Зафар Актамович – юридик фанлар бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Ўзбекистон Республикаси Судьялар олий кенгаши ҳузуридаги Судьялар олий мактаби;

Жўраев Шерзод Юлдашевич – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Бабаджанов Атабек Давронбекович – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Раҳматов Элёр Жумабоевич – юридик фанлар номзоди, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

13.00.00-ПЕДАГОГИКА ФАНЛАРИ:

Ҳашимова Дильдархон Уринбоевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ибрагимова Гулнора Хавазматовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Закирова Феруза Махмудовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети ҳузуридаги педагогик кадрларни қайта тайёрлаш ва уларнинг малакасини ошириш тармоқ маркази;

Каюмова Насиба Ашуровна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Қарши давлат университети;

Тайланова Шохида Зайниевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент;

Жуманиёзова Муҳайё Тожиевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Ибрахимов Санжар Урунбаевич – педагогика фанлари доктори, Иқтисодиёт ва педагогика университети;

Жавлиева Шахноза Баходировна – педагогика фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Самарқанд давлат университети;

Бобомуротова Латофат Элмуродовна – педагогика фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Самарқанд давлат университети.

19.00.00-ПСИХОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Каримова Василя Маманосировна – психология фанлари доктори, профессор, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Ҳайитов Ойбек Эшбоевич – Жисмоний тарбия ва спорт бўйича мутахассисларни қайта тайёрлаш ва малакасини ошириш институти, психология фанлари доктори, профессор

Умарова Навбахор Шокировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети, Амалий психологияси кафедраси мудири;

Атабаева Наргис Батировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Шамшетова Анжим Караматдиновна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Қодиров Обид Сафарович – психология фанлари доктори (PhD), Самарканд вилоят ИИБ Тиббиёт бўлими психологик хизмат бошлиғи.

22.00.00-СОЦИОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Латипова Нодира Мухтаржановна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири;

Сеитов Азамат Пўлатович – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети;

Содиқова Шоҳида Мархабобевна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон халқаро ислом академияси.

23.00.00-СИЁСИЙ ФАНЛАР

Назаров Насриддин Атақулович – сиёсий фанлар доктори, фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент архитектура қурилиш институти;

Бўтаев Усмонжон Хайруллаевич – сиёсий фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири.

ОАК Рўйхати

Мазкур журнал Вазирлар Маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги Олий аттестация комиссияси Раёсатининг 2022 йил 30 ноябрдаги 327/5-сон қарори билан тарих, иқтисодиёт, фалсафа, филология, юридик ва педагогика фанлари бўйича илмий даражалар бўйича диссертациялар асосий натижаларини чоп этиш тавсия этилган илмий нашрлар рўйхатига киритилган.

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100070. Тошкент шаҳри, Яккасарой тумани, Кичик Бешёғоч кўчаси, 70/10-уй. Электрон манзил:
scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com

Боғланиш учун телефонлар:

(99) 602-09-84 (telegram).

MUNDARIJA

07.00.00 – TARIX FANLARI

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IMPROVING THE FINANCING MECHANISM OF THE SCIENTIFIC SUPPLY SYSTEM IN THE AGRICULTURE OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract. The development of agriculture in Uzbekistan is critical for the nation's economy, food security, and employment. The scientific supply system, which includes research, innovation, and the transfer of technology to agricultural practices, plays a significant role in improving productivity and sustainability. However, the financing mechanism for this system faces significant challenges that affect its effectiveness and long-term growth. This article investigates the current state of financing in the agricultural scientific supply system in Uzbekistan, evaluates the challenges within existing financing models, and proposes improved mechanisms. By analyzing successful international practices and current economic trends, the study outlines a model that aligns funding strategies with the needs of Uzbekistan's agricultural sector.

Key words: Agricultural financing, scientific supply system, Uzbekistan agriculture, sustainable development, innovation, agricultural research, financial mechanisms.

O'ZBEKISTON QISHLOQ XO'JALIGIDA ILMIY TA'MINOT TIZIMINI MOLIYALASHTIRISH MEXANIZMINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

Xasanov Ilxom Isakovich

Toshkent irrigatsiya va qishloq xo'jaligini mexanizatsiyalash muxandislari instituti milliy tadqiqot universiteti, Iqtisodiyot kafedrasida mustaqil tadqiqotchisi

Annotatsiya. O'zbekistonda qishloq xo'jaligini rivojlantirish mamlakat iqtisodiyoti, oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi va aholi bandligini ta'minlash uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega. Tadqiqotlar, innovatsiyalar va texnologiyani qishloq xo'jaligi amaliyotiga o'tkazishni o'z ichiga olgan ilmiy ta'minot tizimi mahsuldorlik va barqarorlikni oshirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Biroq, ushbu tizimni moliyalashtirish mexanizmi uning samaradorligi va uzoq muddatli o'sishiga ta'sir qiluvchi jiddiy muammolarga duch kelmoqda. Ushbu maqolada O'zbekistonda qishloq xo'jaligi ilmiy ta'minoti tizimidagi moliyalashtirishning hozirgi holati o'rganiladi, moliyalashtirishning mavjud modellari doirasidagi muammolar baholanadi va takomillashtirilgan mexanizmlar taklif etiladi. Muvaffaqiyatli xalqaro amaliyot va joriy iqtisodiy tendentsiyalarni tahlil qilib, tadqiqot moliyalashtirish strategiyalarini O'zbekiston qishloq xo'jaligi sektori ehtiyojlariga moslashtiruvchi modelni belgilaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: Qishloq xo'jaligini moliyalashtirish, ilmiy ta'minot tizimi, O'zbekiston qishloq xo'jaligi, barqaror rivojlanish, innovatsiyalar, qishloq xo'jaligi tadqiqotlari, moliyaviy mexanizmlar.

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Introduction. Agriculture is a crucial sector in Uzbekistan, employing a large portion of the population and significantly contributing to GDP and exports. The success of this sector relies not only on natural resources and labor but also on scientific advancements that drive efficiency, yield, and environmental sustainability. Given the increasing challenges posed by

climate change, soil degradation, and water scarcity, there is a pressing need for innovation in Uzbekistan's agricultural practices. Consequently, the scientific supply system—encompassing research institutions, universities, and technical organizations—has become essential to the development of modern agricultural techniques.

However, a well-functioning scientific supply system requires adequate financing. Currently, the funding mechanisms for agricultural research and development (R&D) in Uzbekistan face numerous constraints, including limited government budgets, insufficient private sector involvement, and inadequate coordination among stakeholders. These limitations hamper the ability of the scientific supply system to produce and disseminate relevant agricultural technologies and practices. Therefore, this paper seeks to address these challenges by analyzing the existing financing mechanisms and suggesting ways to enhance the funding structure to support the scientific supply system more effectively.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

1. The Role of Scientific Supply Systems in Agriculture. Scientific research and development are pivotal in transforming agriculture through the introduction of new technologies, crop varieties, and sustainable practices. The scientific supply system comprises research institutions, technology transfer agencies, extension services, and educational programs aimed at enhancing agricultural productivity and sustainability. Studies indicate that nations with strong scientific supply systems are better equipped to cope with environmental challenges and improve food security [Alston et al., 2010].

The agricultural sector in Uzbekistan, with its reliance on water-intensive crops like cotton and wheat, requires a tailored approach to scientific research to improve water use efficiency, crop resilience, and soil management. Several studies highlight the importance of scientific advancements in achieving these goals, emphasizing the role of R&D in creating high-yield and climate-resistant crop varieties [Pingali, 2012]. However, the effectiveness of these systems depends largely on their funding, which allows for consistent innovation and the capacity to respond to emerging challenges.

2. Current Financing Mechanisms in Uzbekistan's Agricultural Sector. Agricultural financing in Uzbekistan is primarily sourced from government allocations, international aid, and, to a lesser extent, private sector investment. According to the Ministry of Agriculture of Uzbekistan, the government funds a substantial portion of agricultural research; however, this funding is often insufficient to meet the demands of a growing population and evolving agricultural needs [Ministry of Agriculture of Uzbekistan, 2020]. While government support remains central to agricultural R&D, limited financial resources constrain the scope and quality of scientific output.

International financial institutions, such as the World Bank and Asian Development Bank, have also supported agricultural R&D in Uzbekistan through grants and loans. These funds are typically directed towards specific projects focusing on water management, climate resilience, and food security. Despite this support, challenges remain in ensuring the sustainable and efficient allocation of resources. Experts argue that heavy reliance on external funding can lead to project-driven rather than needs-driven research, limiting the overall impact on the agricultural sector [Fan et al., 2009].

3. Challenges in the Existing Financing Structure. One of the main challenges in Uzbekistan's financing structure is the limited involvement of the private sector in agricultural

R&D. In developed countries, private entities contribute significantly to research funding, driving innovations that meet market demands. In Uzbekistan, however, the private sector is underdeveloped and hesitant to invest in scientific research due to a lack of incentives, regulatory barriers, and limited intellectual property protections [Kuziev, 2019].

Furthermore, the current system lacks effective coordination among funding agencies, research institutions, and agricultural stakeholders. This fragmentation leads to duplicated efforts, inefficient use of resources, and gaps in addressing critical agricultural issues. Studies suggest that a coordinated approach involving all stakeholders, including farmers, government, academia, and private entities, is essential for an efficient financing mechanism [Davis et al., 2017].

4. International Perspectives on Agricultural Research Financing. To gain insight into improving Uzbekistan's financing system, it is useful to examine successful international practices. Countries like the United States, Japan, and the Netherlands have established robust financing mechanisms that balance public and private sector contributions. For instance, the U.S. agricultural R&D system is a blend of government funding and private investment, with a significant portion of research funded by agribusiness firms that benefit from technological advancements [Fuglie & Wang, 2012].

In the Netherlands, a highly successful model of public-private partnerships (PPPs) in agricultural research has been established. This model involves collaborative efforts between research institutions, government, and industry stakeholders, ensuring that research priorities align with market needs and are co-financed by the private sector. Such models highlight the importance of creating incentives for private investment and establishing regulatory frameworks that support long-term partnerships [Spielman & Ma, 2016].

DISCUSSION:

1. Importance of Sustainable Financing Mechanisms. To ensure that Uzbekistan's agricultural sector can meet future challenges, a sustainable financing mechanism is essential. Sustainable financing not only covers the costs of current research but also enables long-term projects that are critical for addressing climate change, soil degradation, and food security. By fostering reliable funding sources, Uzbekistan can create a scientific supply system that consistently generates innovations in line with the nation's agricultural needs.

One potential solution is to diversify funding sources by engaging more stakeholders in the financing process. Public-private partnerships, for example, can create a sustainable financial base by combining government support with private sector resources. In addition, involving international organizations and financial institutions in strategic projects, rather than ad-hoc funding, could ensure a continuous flow of resources that align with Uzbekistan's long-term agricultural goals.

2. Need for Policy and Regulatory Reforms. To encourage private sector investment in agricultural R&D, it is essential to implement policy and regulatory reforms. These reforms could include tax incentives for companies investing in agricultural research, streamlined intellectual property laws, and reduced bureaucratic hurdles for initiating R&D projects. By establishing a supportive regulatory environment, Uzbekistan can attract private investors to participate in scientific development and encourage innovation in agriculture [Fan et al., 2009].

Furthermore, government policies should prioritize capacity-building initiatives that enable research institutions to effectively collaborate with private firms. This includes training

programs for researchers, facilitating knowledge transfer, and creating industry-academic collaboration networks. In addition, policymakers should consider establishing a centralized agricultural R&D fund that coordinates resources from multiple stakeholders and ensures that funding aligns with national priorities.

3. Enhancing Efficiency through Technological Integration. The integration of digital technologies into agricultural financing and research processes can improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the scientific supply system. Technologies such as blockchain can increase transparency in funding allocation, ensuring that resources reach intended research projects without leakage. Similarly, data analytics can help identify key areas for investment by analyzing patterns in agricultural productivity and environmental changes.

For example, precision agriculture technologies, which utilize data to monitor crop health, water usage, and soil conditions, could be prioritized for funding to address specific agricultural challenges in Uzbekistan. By focusing on data-driven approaches, research institutions can align their activities with practical agricultural needs, making better use of limited resources and creating greater value for stakeholders.

RESULTS:

The analysis suggests that enhancing the financing mechanism for agricultural scientific supply in Uzbekistan requires a multi-faceted approach involving policy reforms, stakeholder engagement, and technological innovation. Key results include:

1. **Diversification of Funding Sources:** Expanding beyond government budgets to include private sector involvement, international grants, and public-private partnerships can provide a more stable funding base for agricultural R&D.
2. **Regulatory Support for Private Sector Participation:** Incentives and regulatory changes are essential to attract private investment and facilitate collaboration between industry and research institutions.
3. **Technological Integration:** Leveraging digital tools can enhance funding transparency and efficiency, ensuring that financial resources are utilized effectively and reach priority research areas.
4. **Long-Term Strategic Planning:** Developing a national R&D strategy for agriculture with dedicated funding and coordinated stakeholder involvement will create a sustainable scientific supply system in Uzbekistan's agriculture.

Conclusion. Improving the financing mechanism of the scientific supply system in Uzbekistan's agriculture is essential for achieving sustainable growth, resilience to climate challenges, and food security. This paper has explored the current state of agricultural financing in Uzbekistan, highlighting limitations in the existing system, including reliance on government funding, limited private sector involvement, and a lack of coordinated strategies among stakeholders.

The analysis suggests that a diversified funding model, incorporating private sector investment, international collaboration, and public-private partnerships (PPPs), could provide a more sustainable base for agricultural research and development (R&D). Lessons from successful international practices underscore the importance of policy reforms, which include offering incentives for private investors, reducing regulatory barriers, and establishing a centralized R&D fund aligned with national priorities. Such a fund would streamline resources

from multiple stakeholders, ensuring that they are directed towards essential agricultural issues.

Additionally, technological integration offers a practical solution for increasing transparency and efficiency in financing. Digital tools like blockchain for transparent fund allocation and data analytics for identifying key agricultural investment areas can optimize the use of resources. These technologies allow research institutions to focus on real-world needs, enhancing the relevance and impact of scientific research in agriculture.

In conclusion, by developing a comprehensive financing mechanism that combines regulatory support, stakeholder engagement, and technological innovation, Uzbekistan can build a resilient and effective scientific supply system. This approach will not only foster the continuous development of agricultural innovations but also position Uzbekistan's agriculture to better meet future challenges, contribute to food security, and drive economic growth.

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