

# CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCIENCE OF REGULATING THE FOOD PRODUCTS MARKET

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**Abstract:** This article provides information about the role of the food market in the country's economy, the specific characteristics of the food market, the need to regulate the food market, and the development of the science of food market regulation. Also, the types of food market are reviewed in general and opinions are given on the development of the food market in the country.

**Keywords:** *concept of food market, characteristics of food market, types of food market, agricultural markets, science of regulation of food market, tools of food market development.*

**Аннотация:** В данной статье представлена информация о роли продовольственного рынка в экономике страны, специфических особенностях продовольственного рынка, необходимости регулирования продовольственного рынка, а также развитии науки о регулировании продовольственного рынка. Также рассмотрены виды продовольственного рынка в целом и даны мнения о развитии продовольственного рынка в стране.

**Ключевые слова:** *понятие продовольственного рынка, характеристика продовольственного рынка, виды продовольственного рынка, сельскохозяйственные рынки, наука регулирования продовольственного рынка, инструменты развития продовольственного рынка.*

The goal of any economic system is to satisfy the population's demand for food, goods and services. In a developing economy, this goal is realized on the basis of efficient organization of production, accurate division of labor and efficient organization using modern achievements of scientific and technical development.

Delivery of products produced in the conditions of the market economy to final consumers is carried out through the system of economic relations in the field of commodity circulation. Many small and very small enterprises do not have

enough financial resources to introduce modern technologies and maintain the necessary level of skills of workers.

Therefore, from the point of view of efficiency, the circulation of goods is expensive for society, the total distribution costs in all its stages make up more than half of the final price of the goods.

The importance of providing the country with food in the conditions of the new market, the market and its most important component - the unique characteristics and unresolved problems of the food market determine the special importance of such research in relation to agriculture.

The development of the food market has been in the focus of the economic scientific community for a long time. At the same time, their problems are very wide, ranging from the growth of the population and the volume of consumption to the inefficient organizational and economic mechanism of regulating this market at the level of the country, region and district. Among the factors that negatively affect local development are the food market, inefficient agriculture, economic production, price disparity, high level of wear and tear of fixed assets of agricultural and food industry enterprises, supply, trade, financial and low level of development of market credit and information infrastructure. Such a wide range allows studying the problems of the current state of the domestic food market, conducting fundamental and practical research on the theory and concept of the formation and development of the country's food market, as well as perfect organizational and economic mechanisms and their proportional development. requires the search for optimal solutions.

The system of organization and regulation of the food market should be aimed at ensuring the country's economic and food security. The effectiveness of the food market is mainly determined by the level of state participation in the formation and use of food resources. It is possible to realize the potential opportunities for increasing production, to create types of food and its state reserves, and to activate the regulatory role of the state.

Summarizing the research carried out in Uzbekistan, it is possible to distinguish different approaches that reveal the nature of the food market. Including:

- economic relations are established with the help of exchange relations, and food products are traded and processed;
- taking into account that food products are produced directly in agriculture, the food market is an integral part of the market of agricultural products;
- the food market is an intermediary between agriculture, processing industries and food consumers;
- basic products produced by agriculture provide an opportunity to obtain the necessary means to continue the production cycle in the food market;
- the food market covers the sphere of production and consumption, as well as the sphere of infrastructure that serves to ensure and manage market relations on sale.

A broader understanding of the nature of the food market comes from considering its types. Clarification of the classification of types of food markets based on the requirements of systematic approach, purity and non-interference of access criteria made it possible to identify the following features:

- by space;
- on the object of sale and purchase;
- according to customer opinion;
- according to the level of development;
- by type of competition;
- according to the level of participation of foreign producers;
- according to the form of organization of the stock exchange;
- according to economic and legal norms.

In general, today there are many classification features of the food market. Summarizing and analyzing the available materials,<sup>1</sup> we consider it appropriate to

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<sup>1</sup> Алтухов А. И. Развитие продовольственного рынка России. - М.: АгроПресс, 1999. - 336 с., Головатюк, М.З. Научные основы формирования регионального продовольственного рынка - ПАСХН. Сибирское отделение.

consider the types of food market according to the classification criteria presented in Table 1.

**Table 1.**

**Classification of food market types<sup>2</sup>**

<b>№</b>	<b>Classification symbol</b>	<b>Types of food market</b>
1.	Borderline	The world Zonal (continental) National Interregional Regional Local
2.	By object of sale and purchase	Bread and bakery products; Milk and milk products; Meat and meat products; Fish and fish products; Sugar and confectionery products; Fruit and vegetable products; Vegetable oil and other fats; Pasta, Cereals and cereal products; Soft drinks and others.
3.	By customers	It is related to meeting the needs of the population; It is related to the supply of food industry enterprises with food raw materials; Related to the sale of food products to resellers.
4.	According to the level of development	Undeveloped; Developing; Free.
5.	By type of competition	Monopolized; Oligopolistic; Deconcentrated.
6.	According to the level of participation of foreign producers	With a small share of Import formed only through domestic production; With an equal share of local and imported goods; With the preponderance of imported goods.
7.	According to the form of organization of exchange	Wholesale; Retail.
8.	Economic and legal	Legal; Semi-legal; Illegal.

Сибниизх. -Новосибирск, 1999. - 187 с., Зайналов, М.И. Формирование и функционирование продовольственного рынка: региональный аспект.- М.: 1993. - 128 с., Нуралиев, С.У. Продовольственный рынок: проблемы становления и перспективы развития - Волгоград: Изд-во Волгogr. гос. ун-та, 2003.-278 с. Экономика отраслей АПК / И.А. Минаков, Н.И. Куликов, О.В. Соколов и др.; под ред. И.А. Минакова. - М.: Колос, 2004. - 464 с. - (Учебники и учебные пособия для студентов высш. учеб. заведений).и др.

<sup>2</sup> Author development

Often, these characteristics of local food markets are determined by the level of socio-economic development of the local area, in particular, the level of income of the population, as well as the presence and development of trade and intermediary infrastructure. It should be noted that in practice there is a correlation between the level of development of the local food market and the size of the territory. The more people live in the area, the more organized and developed the food market is. This relationship is mainly explained by the rules of market potentials and the theory of market interaction.

It should be noted that some authors consider the food market as the market of agricultural products. This is explained by their close relationship, that is, these markets. However, in our opinion, there are clear differences in their essence that require a distinction between these concepts. Among the arguments for the need to distinguish between the food and agricultural markets, it is worth noting that, in our opinion, goods that are not at all related to agriculture (carbonated drinks) can be offered first. In this, in our opinion, the studied market segments:

- market of agricultural raw materials;
- market of agricultural products;
- the opinion of the authors who propose to divide the market of ready-made food products is very suitable<sup>3</sup>.

In the market of agricultural raw materials, products used in further industrial processing (markets of milk, meat, grain, etc.) are sold. Freshly consumed products (vegetable, fruit, egg, etc. markets) are sold in the market of agricultural products. The prepared food market satisfies the needs of customers for food products obtained after processing raw materials (markets for meat, milk, bread and other products). It can be seen that in this structure there is also a place where the markets of agricultural raw materials and agricultural products intersect.

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<sup>3</sup> Воробев, Н.Н. Формирование структуры продовольственных рынков / Н. Н. Воробев // АПК: экономика, управление. - 2006. - №6. - С. 30-31. Колесняк, А. А. Продовольственное обеспечение как система / А.А. Колесняк // Международный сельскохозяйственный журнал. - 2005. - №2. - С. 39-41. Логинов, В.Г. Агро - продовольственные рынки России: теоретические основы, методология и совершенствование регулирования / В.Г. Логинов. - М.: Изд-во МСХА, 2002. - 296 с.

In order to eliminate this situation, we consider it appropriate to combine the concept of the consumer food market, in which it is necessary to take into account only the production and sale of products aimed at satisfying the final demand for food. Of course, this market cannot exist by itself and is closely related to the food market, where products can be sold to final consumers (exchanges, wholesale markets, etc.). Food products are bought and sold for processing. Raw materials are transformed into the final product - food. This market is closely related to the agricultural market and partially coincides with it. It should be remembered that agricultural products can also include non-food products, for example, animal feed, etc. Since these products can meet the food needs of the population after the production stages, we did not include them in the food market study.

The interaction of food market subjects is characterized by the existence of alternative relationships between producers, sellers and consumers. Choosing the optimal set of relationships between market entities depends on many conditions and, in particular, on food market objects. It is the objects of the food market that are the main criteria for its variety and allow to define clear boundaries between this market and the market of agricultural or agro-industrial products.

The objects of the food market consist of raw materials purchased by producers and material goods (goods) created for exchange through sale.<sup>4</sup>

Ways and means of state influence differ depending on the goals to be achieved in the regulation of the food market. In this regard, it is considered as a mechanism based on the state regulation of the food market for the development of production processes, the formation, exchange, distribution, consumption of food resources and the use of means of directed economic influence:

- on the formation of strategic and operational food resources and a rational system of their distribution;

- increasing the volume of local production and using interregional food relations and global market opportunities;

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<sup>4</sup> Всемирная торговая организация и национальные экономические интересы / Ин-т мировой экономики и междунар. отношений. - М.: Наука, 2003. - С.11.

- restoring the level of consumption of basic food products and increasing the affordability of food products;
- creation and maintenance of food funds for state needs;
- creating conditions for the production and growth of socially important food products, forming the region's self-sufficiency in food.

The republic's food market requires comprehensive measures aimed at creating developed agro-food markets and achieving a balance between demand and supply in the food market. Each of them has general and specific approaches to regulation.

The main mechanisms of regulation of food markets are as follows:

- regulating the volumes of agricultural products entering the market based on the real needs of the republic;
- creation of food reserves to provide regulatory influence on the market in case of imbalances
  - between supply and demand for food and to be a regional reserve of agricultural products and food;
  - formation of equivalent inter-sectoral relations of agriculture with other sectors on the basis of regulation of purchase prices;
  - to support the formation of extra-budgetary sources of support for the agro-industrial complex, including on the basis of expanding the use of opportunities of business structures, insurance companies, purchasing and intermediary firms;
- promotion of horizontal cooperation and vertical integration of agricultural enterprises with the storage, processing and trade sector;
- coordination of interregional and foreign economic relations of agricultural enterprises.

In order to develop the food market in the country, it is necessary to increase the production of agricultural products in all organizational and legal forms of economic management, which will increase the size of the food and processing industry and ultimately ensure the food security of the region.

Thus, the state regulation of the food market has a programmatic nature and includes legal, economic, organizational and administrative measures, including the necessary resources, setting the goals of the implementation mechanism, and the state and producers and there should be a management apparatus that provides direct and reverse communication between consumers. In addition, different regulatory approaches and measures should be chosen according to the state of the food market and the level of food safety.

State regulatory measures at all levels of management should help to ensure that market signals are not distorted and the position of producers is not worsened, as well as to increase the demand for food, that is, to solve the main problem of the food market at the moment. Through the competent regulation of the food market, it is possible to achieve the maximum realization of the interests of all participants, not just one group of the food market.

The directions of state regulation of the food market mentioned above are, first of all, to ensure the proportionality of regions in the development of the national market as a whole, and to provide continuous support to producers from the point of view of food safety. At the moment, feeding all layers of the country's population in accordance with medical standards is considered the first task.

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