

STATE REGULATION OF THE FOOD MARKET

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the need for state management of the food market and the levers of its regulation.

Key words: management, regulation of the food market, state regulation, supply and demand.

The development of any industry depends on the proper organization of management and management efficiency. Also, the development and success of management in any area depends on the policy of a particular country where this management operates.

Regulation of the food market is a real process that requires a management system. A special role in the activities of the food market belongs to the state, which is the subject of control and regulation of the country's food market and economic processes in the region. Government authorities control this process in order to prevent the disorderly development of the food market. Any area that is poorly planned and managed can cause irreparable damage. Only a system of state-controlled measures can ensure the long-term correct and effective development of the modern food market.

The development of the market in any country depends, first of all, on the level of efficiency of state policy in this area. Creation of the necessary conditions for the formation and functioning of the state food market and market infrastructure, that is, the creation of a regulatory framework, appropriate organizational and economic

measures for the development of the market as a whole and the implementation of its specific types. measures that create conditions for fair competition between enterprises engaged in the production of food products, regulate the market infrastructure, serve the efficient operation of the food market, the rights of food market entities and support the development of this industry by protecting and guaranteeing its interests.

The development of the food market in the country is determined by the specialization of regions in the development of certain local markets, where the most efficient redistribution of resources is carried out. Therefore, an integrated approach to solving the problems of the food market by regional and national governments in regulating the development of the local food market is of great importance.

The need for state regulation of the food market is justified by the following groups of reasons:

1. Political. The food market occupies an important place in the life of society and the state.

2. Social. This reason is primarily related to agricultural workers who are part of the food market.

3. Features of agricultural production. Food production is associated with natural and climatic conditions, biological cycles, which causes uneven production, seasonal price changes and poses a big risk for producers.

4. Economic. Agricultural producers are less organized than the sugar industry, often grouped into large concerns. In this regard, agricultural producers are experiencing increased pressure from the associated agro-food complex.

Depending on the existing conditions, the state creates its own development strategy, and economic policy is the means of its implementation. It is possible to improve the economic conditions for the operation of agricultural enterprises by ensuring stability in the food market, supporting local agricultural producers, creating opportunities for the reproduction of enterprises while maintaining supply and demand.

Taking into account the current economic conditions, the goals of state regulation of the development of the food market are: providing the population with food products

in accordance with the recommended consumption standards; formation of the optimal composition of agro-industrial production networks; formation of effective market relations.

To support the development of the food market, the regulatory mechanism should include the following interrelated levers:

1. A system of price and credit policy that provides for the support of incomes of commodity producers, the stimulation of local production, and the reduction of the influence of an industrial monopoly that provides the village with material and technical resources.

2. Development of marketing and formation of effective forms of wholesale and retail trade in the consumer market.

3. Expansion and development of market structures and effective market relations

4. Reducing the role of barter and other non-market relations between contractors.

5. State regulation of market relations and the creation of an effective legal framework.⁵

Economic and administrative methods play a key role in the state regulation of the food market. The use of these methods requires the development of regulations in each country. Compliance with the procedures and standards established by the state may be mandatory or recommended depending on the socio-economic situation. Because the market mechanism of self-regulation in agriculture cannot ensure the balance of supply and demand, even with price and income parity with industry. Therefore, government policies will be needed to expand demand and balance it with growing supply.

In general, the regulation of the food market by the state is a reasonable process based on changes related to the need to effectively use the economic and demographic potential of countries. First of all, it is important to assess the demographic structure and production potential of a particular region in government programs aimed at

⁵ Нуралиев С. У. Продовольственный рынок: проблемы становления и перспективы развития. Вол-гоград, 2003. С. 280.

developing the national market as a whole. Secondly, it should be recognized that the level of food safety is insufficient for modern requirements. This requires the formation of food reserves and the development of special programs by the regions based on the rules established by the government. Thirdly, the import of food products, on the one hand, is associated with the elimination of the shortage of food products, and on the other hand, with a rational solution to the issue of protecting the interests of local producers.

Measures of state regulation at all levels of government should help ensure that market signals are not distorted and the situation of commodity producers does not worsen, as well as increasing demand for food, that is, the moment. Thanks to competent regulation of the food market, it is possible to achieve the maximum realization of the interests of all participants, and not just one group of the food market.

The above areas of state regulation of the food market are, first of all, in ensuring the proportionality of the regions in the development of the national market as a whole, as well as in providing continuous support to producers in terms of food safety. At the moment, the first task is to feed all segments of the country’s population in accordance with medical standards.

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