

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ESSENCE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE FOOD MARKET

Sotvoldiyev Nodirbek Jurabayevich,

Associate professor of Namangan State University, doctor of Economic Sciences
(DSc)

Annotation: The article presents a grouping of studies revealing the essence of the food market and summarizes modern approaches. An improved author's definition of the food market has been developed. Segmentation was carried out and hierarchical levels were determined based on the functions of the food market. Scientific conclusions and practical recommendations on the implementation of complex measures in the food market have been developed.

Key words: food market, agrarian markets, agricultural market, agro-industrial complex, industry features, research, segmentation.

Introduction

The food market should provide the population with the opportunity to purchase the necessary quantity and a wide range of food products. In this regard, on the basis of the formation and development of the food market, the provision of the population with quality food products has become a pressing problem for the social policy of the state. The food market primarily solves socio-economic and political problems and should serve as such. These problems are to increase the welfare of the population on the basis of healthy and rational food supply.

Therefore, there is a need to study the theoretical and methodological problems facing the research of the World Food Market and develop modern scientific approaches. In this regard, special attention is paid to the issues of specialization of food production on the basis of natural and economic conditions, increasing capital accumulation and investment attractiveness in the food market, improving the composition of exports and imports, expanding the volume of offers and product types, increasing the efficiency of state regulation and social programs, ensuring food safety in unfavorable market. The results of this study are evaluated as a system of measures aimed at ensuring economic growth and social stability.

Studies conducted in foreign countries show that consumption decisions in the food market will be similar regardless of the age, gender, nationality and social status of the population. From this point of view, on the one hand, a free competition environment is formed in the food market, on the other hand, the saturation level of demand will be high [1]. The food market represents the existence of Man, social and economic development, the peace of the country and the prosperity of Life [2]. The food market is one of the pillars of national food security and its development depends on the income of the population [3]. Through the research of the food market, the points and stages through which it is possible to control food safety are identified [4].

Research carried out in the Russian Federation shows that the food market, like other markets, is a socially necessary market that affects the formation of regional conditions of repeated production, determines the economic environment and, in many respects, the standard of living and quality of life of the population [5]. The food market is a single dynamic system, based on the rational formation and distribution of primary and secondary re ishlangan food resources. It is a system that determines the interaction of sellers and buyers, ensuring the achievement of the necessary quality and price in the production volume and composition [6]. It is often regarded as a complex system that dressing the food market. In particular, the food market is a system of economic relations that shapes demand and supply for food products among producers, market infrastructure entities and consumers, as well as within these groups [7]. In particular, the food market is seen as a complex system of socio-economic relations established between the agricultural and Processing Industries, Food Enterprises and infrastructure, production, turnover, taqsimlash and consumption between the population and the State [8]. Studies conducted in the following years have shown that the food market is a relatively independent part of the national economy, which is a system of reproductions accumulated in space, which interacts with the economic relations between the subjects of production and consumption of food products, performs specific economic, social and political functions [9].

The concept of the food market, formed in foreign countries and the Russian Federation, is of particular interest in scientific literature and practice, and the research carried out can be summarized as follows:

the food market is distinguished from other markets by its distinctive quality aspect and the generality of the trays;

the food market includes the market of agricultural foods and products obtained as a result of its processing. The formation and development of the food market is carried out through the interaction of various sectors of the economy, and their commonality is the agro-industrial complex, traditionally combining three areas;

the food market appears in the chain of "production-consumption" and within it functions such as collection, sorting, transportation, storage, processing, financing and re taqsimlash to deliver the product from the field to the final consumer.

The above studies and modern approaches do not allow to give a single definition to the "food market". In most cases, the food market is interpreted as part of the agro-industrial complex, or equated to the concept of Agrarian markets.

In our opinion, the agrarian markets are an integral concept and are directly connected with all spheres of the agro-industrial complex and land resources. Bunda's market mechanism cannot equate the demand and price for agricultural products to other sectors of the economy. This situation is explained by the mobility of agricultural products. The mobility of agricultural products is determined by the specificity of the industrial network. In particular, the industrial network makes it difficult, slow and sometimes inadmissible to transfer resources

from agriculture to profitable sectors. This is because agricultural land, agricultural crops, livestock and other agricultural products are not used in other sectors of the economy.

Therefore, scientific analysis of the concepts of " agricultural products market "and" agrarian markets " should be compared with each other from a conceptual point of view. These markets connect production with consumption in a general approach. The structure of Agrarian markets can be land, labor, material and technical, financial and other agricultural resources, in which markets are connected with each other and have a different commodity object, or the object of buying and selling. And the market of agricultural products is manifested only in the tavors, which are transferred to the processing industry.

Meanwhile, if the manufacturer on the basis of the state order has a relationship with the buyer about the content of the attachmenttirib, the payment for the delivered product is the exchange relationship. Of course, the uncertainly low setting of the price on the state order distorts the Real economic content of market relations and taqsimlash takes a monopsonic tone at the prevailing level. Under these conditions, the mechanism of action of the agrarian markets and the agricultural products market is formed.

In the conditions of Uzbekistan, the food market has been studied as a category that characterizes a certain type of economic relations of commodity production [10]. From the point of view of the development of the peasant market, marketing research has been carried out [11]. Also, seasonal fluctuations in price in the peasant market have been studied [12]. Three studies aimed at developing the food market in the structure of the consumer commodity markettirishga [13]. In most cases, research on the food market has been carried out on some of its segments [14].

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

with the help of exchange relations, economic relations will be established, as well as buying and selling and processing of food products will be carried out;

food consumption is an integral part of the agricultural products market, taking into account the fact that food products are produced directly in agriculture;

the food market is an intermediary between the agricultural, processing and food consumer food consumption network;

the main products that will be produced by agriculture will give the opportunity to obtain the necessary tools for the continuation of 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 the market relations in terms of sales, taking place in the highest standards.

It can be seen that the food market is interpreted as an integral part of the agro-industrial production and agricultural products market. In this regard, it should be noted that the main buyer in the market of agricultural products is the

third sector of the agro-industrial complex. And the participation of intermediaries leads to the formation of wholesale and retail trade in the markets. However, if agricultural products pass through the process of processing (the final product of the agro-industrial complex), it becomes an industrial product or other market activity occurs.

In our opinion, the agricultural market and the food market differ significantly from each other in terms of subjects covered and sectors of the economy. Because the agricultural market is valid within the framework of the agro-industrial complex and connects producers with intermediate consumers. And the food market connects the production of Agriculture and food industry with the consumption of the population.

The study identified the general and specific aspects of the food market through comparative analysis method. With the help of the method of abstraction, generalized results of various opinions were formed, which allowed to observe a certain group of interrelated phenomena in the food market and to know its original meaning. The theoretical generalization of the food market was created through logical methods given the formal tus of the study and the significance was based.

The definition that the food market is an "intermediary" between agriculture, processing industries and food consumers also limits its activities. Because, although the food market comes from the nature of production, it also has Independence and has an active impact on all reproduction processes, their results and efficiency. It starts a new circle of the production cycle, without ending with taqsimlash and turnover stages. At the same time it characterizes the process that includes the system of social relations. This relationship will be under the constant influence of supply and demand, regional characteristics and management decisions. This is a self-regulating system, which is in a state of continuous development.

The concept of " food market "is fundamentally different from the generally accepted definition of" market " by a number of its characteristics. In particular, the presence of constant demand in the food market, the amount of daily and weekly products by means of human needs is determined and its immutability, the price of products necessary for nutrition is different from other markets, regardless of their constant purchase and other socio-economic conditions. The food market includes a system of social relations in conjunction with the conditions of buying and selling.

The above analysisillarni summarizes and complements the food market can be described as follows. The food market is an indicator of the personal sphere of consumption and the well-being of society, which determines the regional conditions of repeated production, aimed at providing the population with a wide range of food products. In the food market, the final (food industry) product of the finished food products and agro-industrial complex for consumption produced in agriculture is the object of buying and selling. In this respect, the food market represents a process that depends only on the consumption of the population.

The essence and importance of the food market is also manifested through its functions. The main functions of the food market include:

to meet the demand of the population for high quality food products in full assortment;

sale of part of the gross social product for personal consumption. This allows for the production and turnover of food products, the compensation of social labor costs. In the process of carrying out this task, the sale of food products occurs, money resources come to the new production cycle, and funds are created to expand the reproduction;

formation of the type and quality of products that ensure maximum satisfaction of the population's demand for food products. An in-depth analysis of population demand and product supply allows for the formation of quantitative dimensions that provide a balance between the type and quality of food products;

encourage the production of interest. This forces production to adapt to the changed demand, using the opposite link of trade, which expresses the interests of the consumer.

Thus, the main tasks of the food market provide for the connection between all stages of repeated production. Bunda as a stage of trade taqsimlash and turnover will be an integral part of the repeat production process.

The tasks that the food market performs are segmented both on a monand basis and on different brands. By regional sign it is possible to distinguish the world market, international markets, the domestic market of the country. Within the framework of domestic markets, national, regional and local markets differ. At the level of supply, the market of countries with food exporters and the market of countries with food importers are distinguished. According to the forms and stages of movement of goods, the wholesale market and the retail market are divided. It is possible to single out the food market of a country or region with different capacities according to the level and composition of income per person. It is also allocated to the market of goods that are long-stored and quickly spoiled by the terms of storage and sale of tokens. It is possible to determine the specialization of the Food Market by product Mark (Table 1).

In this regard, it is an important task of the present day to identify the conditions that determine the level of development of the food market and the omillarni that affect it at different hierarchical levels, to develop measures to eliminate internal and external threats.

It is known that the food market has a serious impact on the state of the economy and social stability of society. Therefore, the development of the food market is constantly monitored in all countries from the level of scientific research to the level of government decisions. On the basis of the analysis of links inherent in the market conditions, strategic directions of food market development will be developed and the food policy of the state will be put into practice.

It should be noted that the formation and development of the food market is associated with specific features for each state under the influence of political, socio-economic, demographic, historical-economic, regional, natural factors.

Accordingly, it is required to create the necessary conditions for bringing the production of food products in Uzbekistan to the level that satisfies the scientifically justified needs, as well as to strengthen the solvency of the population, which will be sufficient for rational nutrition.

In order to regulate the food market in our country, it is necessary to thoroughly develop its composition. It can be noted that the measures being developed in our country and many years of experience in this regard are aimed at supporting the producers of food products, that is, encouraging the proposal. But, in order to achieve market equilibrium, it is worthwhile to focus not only on gross supply, but also on the regulation of gross demand, on silks in it, on a sharp rise and fall.

CONCLUSION

The food market is primarily based on the availability of Agriculture and food industries, which ensure participation in interregional economic relations. This, of course, does not mean that the agricultural and industrial sectors should provide the region with food in full. They should be in a state of satisfaction with the demand of the population for basic food products, and the share of the region in the formation of food reserves should constantly grow.

The food market has a priority in the economy of each country and requires the implementation of systemic measures of a complex description, including:

ensuring market integrity, specialization of the regions of the country due to their natural, demographic and economic potential, and on this basis deepening of mutually integrated relations;

along with the development of the production sectors of the region, to attract investment in broad and innovative activities, to consistently reduce the cost and to maintain the price and quality priorities of national products in relation to imported goods;

to ensure the optimal share of food products in the structure of consumer spending, to prevent sharp fluctuations in price under the influence of various factors in this regard, in particular, to conduct a strict price policy, to create reserves, to promote the production of products, to effectively use such series of tokens as the fight against economic crimes;

to stimulate domestic demand in conditions of constant increase in prices and to index in proportion the incomes that provide Real opportunities for the purchase capacity of the population;

on the one hand, ensuring a positive balance between the food expositions and the impact of food increases the country's tolerance to external pressures, on the other hand, even in conditions of unfavorable market conditions, the country will be able to maintain its national food market potential.

REFERENCE

1. Barrenar R. An analysis of the decision structure for food innovation on the basis of consumer age// J. International Food and Agribusiness Management Review. – Corvallis: 2015, № 18 (3). – pp. 149-170.

2. D.John Shaw. Global Food and Agricultural Institutions. – Routledge: Taylor & Finance group, 2009. – pp. 14.
3. Capone R. Food Economic Accessibility and Affordability in the Mediterranean Region: an Exploratory Assessment at Micro and Macro Levels// Journal of Food Security. – Newark: 2014, № 1. – pp. 1-12.
4. Kim S.G. A critical analysis of U.S. food safety policy structure and its characteristics focusing on food safety control systems and information regulations// The Agricultural Marketing Journal of Japan. – Tokyo: 2004, № 2. – pp. 45-55.
5. Stukanova I.P. Marketing management of the regional consumer market of food products (on the example of the Volga Federal District): Abstract. dis. ... doc. ekon. nauk. - M.: REA, 2009. - S. 13.
6. Kiseleva E.N., Vlasova O.V., Konnova E.B. The market of food products (Textbook). - M.: University textbook, 2009. - P. 22.
7. Zinchuk G.M. Development of the food market: theory, methodology, practice: Abstract. dis. ... doc. economic sciences. - Yoshkar-Ola: Mari State Technical University, 2009. - p. 8.
8. Ulezko A.V., Pashina L.L. The market of food resources in the food security system of the Far East (Monograph). - Voronezh: Voronezh State Agrarian University, 2014. - p. 24.
9. Shardan S.I. Spatial and functional asymmetry of the development of the agro-food market of the region and methodological aspects of its resolution: Abstract. dis. ... doc. economic sciences. - Nalchik: 2015. - p. 24.