

ORGANIZATIONAL-LEGAL BASES AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE FOOD MARKET

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Annotation: The article explains the legal and economic basis of the food market. The legal framework for the food market is analyzed by linking mechanisms such as supply and demand. Problems with the organizational and legal framework in the food market and their solutions are scientifically sound.

Key words: food market, organizational and legal basis, quality, price, demand, supply, public administration, agriculture, agro-industrial complex.

Introduction

The essence and content of the food market is related to economic relations, which in turn is related to the development of monetary circulation. Relationships and product offerings are inextricably linked to the resource market, based on productive capacity. The production of food requires land, labor, logistical and financial resources. In this respect, the supply on the food market is shaped and changed depending on them.

Supply of food will affect the processing industry and the level of consumption by the population. Although the demand for food is determined by the monetary income of the population, agrarian reforms will have a significant impact on it.

In carrying out agrarian reforms specific actions will be defined and implemented based on their goals, objectives, directions, stages of its implementation. This will achieve a range of socio-economic and political effects on the activities of the food market. The main ones are:

- Formation of class of property owners and owners in agriculture;
- Adaptation of the agrarian economy to market requirements;
- Organization of production on the basis of market mechanisms.

However, due to a number of objective and subjective circumstances, the process of their implementation varies. Comparative study of the historical processes of agrarian reform is of great scientific and practical importance to reveal the essence of these objective and subjective causes.

In general, the historical and regional analysis of agrarian reform is based on the following:

1. Agrarian reforms aimed at transition from traditional to market economy. These include agrarian reforms in Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America in the 19th and 20th centuries. Reforms in this category are intended to increase agricultural production and make it more marketable. Private land of peasants was established on the land. The peasants became stranded, some became wealthy, the other became hired laborers;
2. Agrarian reforms aimed at the transition from market economy to totalitarian and planned regime and implemented through the proletariat dictatorship. Such reforms were carried out especially in the countries of the former USSR. In 1917-1922 land and water resources were

taken from local rich and given to peasants and converted into state property. In 1925-1926 a part of the state land was distributed to the poor. As a result, independent market-oriented dehkan farms have developed. It didn't last long. After all, the reform of the 20s resulted in the accumulation of agriculture, and the land was completely owned by the state. Farms were created on the basis of state plans and management. This has led to the loss of market relations and food shortages in rural areas.

3. Agrarian reform aimed at transition from planned economy to market relations. Since 1990, this type of agrarian reform has been carried out in former socialist countries, with the transition from state-owned agriculture to a free-market economy. As a result, the state ownership of the land was partially or completely abolished. The land was rented and paid for. Dehkan and farm enterprises have become the main type of farm. These farms operate according to market demand and self-interest.

Consequently, food production and sale processes are directly dependent on agrarian reform and have a complex government policy and a multi-disciplinary system. In this regard, these processes are regulated by various legislative acts.

Land relations are regulated by the land legislation, the legislation on the activities of business entities, taking into account the wide breadth of socio-economic relations associated with the production of foodstuffs in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The directions of socio-economic reforms in agriculture, their role in regulating market relations, and the laws can be subdivided into the following types to facilitate their understanding and understanding (Figure 1):

1. Laws of general importance create a legal basis for the development of market relations in agriculture, regulate various relationships in different sectors of the economy, and create the necessary conditions for agricultural production and facilitate the development of market infrastructure;

2. Special laws have been specifically adopted to streamline the production process, including the specifics of the agricultural sector, and will play an important role in deepening fundamental economic reforms based on market economy laws. It also integrates complex relationships and applies them to agricultural production. These include the effects of natural factors on production;

3. Laws of protective value regulate the activities of legal entities and individuals in the legal regulation of market relations, ie the system of laws aimed at protecting the existing agrarian law.

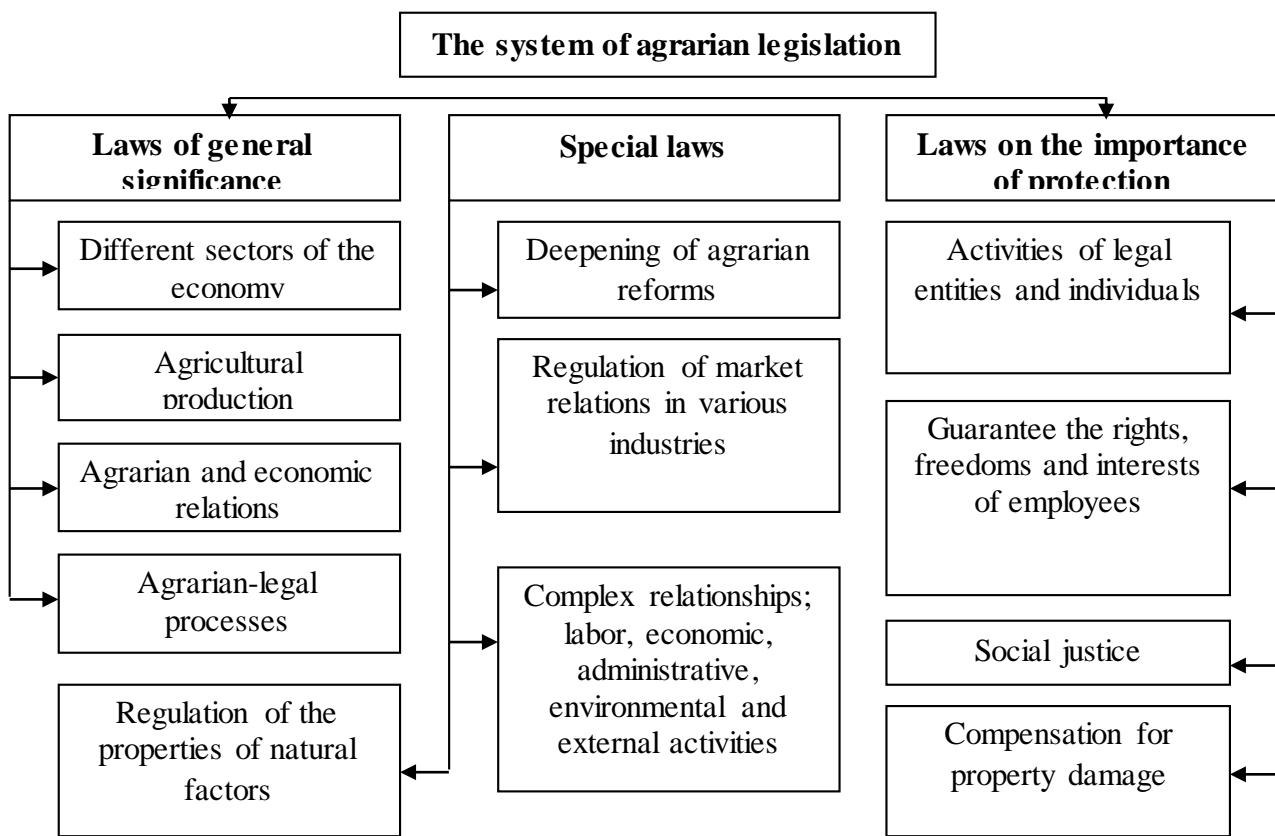


Fig 1. A set of laws regulating market relations in agriculture

The system of laws aimed at deepening economic reforms in agriculture is interconnected, despite the fact that it is conditionally divided into several types, and is enforced by legislative acts. This is because agriculture is located in the natural system and directly affects the natural resources, that is, land, water, flora and fauna. The change in the state of natural resources depends on the natural conditions and local characteristics of each region, region, city and district. In this regard, the legislative acts directly lead to change, complement and development of the legal status of economic reforms in agriculture. This is especially important in enhancing the economic independence of the regions.

The system of by-laws for deepening economic reforms and regulating market relations in agriculture:

Farm decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers;

Izom statutes, instructions, orders and other regulations issued by specially authorized state bodies;

Farm Decisions and decisions of the regional authorities on agriculture play an important role.

Today, a number of problems that arise with the implementation of the agrarian legislation system and the legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan are being solved.

The formation of demand and supply in the food market depends directly on the processes of agrarian production. Regulation of agrarian production processes is carried out using the right

methods (food production, market environment, natural resources provision, socio-economic conditions) and indirect methods (prices, tax, finance and credit, etc.).

The following are also the methods of public administration impact: government order and support for certain types of products; establishment of regulatory requirements for product quality and legal and administrative restrictions on production; licensing of export and import operations. The methods of influence of the public administration are based on the tools that serve the economic interests of economic entities. These include tax system, price level, resource provision, etc. [2]

In addition, it may be important for agricultural enterprises to maintain the state credit policy, to reduce the risks of government agricultural production, to ensure excessive production and to reduce imports [3].

Conclusion/Recommendations

In general, the food market is the most important indicator of agricultural productivity. This, in turn, has a significant impact on the socio-economic development of agriculture. This should be taken into account when determining the strategy for the formation and development of market mechanisms in agriculture. Therefore, the food market is an important instrument for the realization of the interests of agricultural enterprises and the state, an important link in the chain of interests. The food market should serve agriculture and the socio-economic development of the region in the interests of the country.

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