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GUIDELINES FOR STATE REGULATION OF THE FOOD MARKET

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Annotation: *The article examines a number of theories regarding the necessity of state regulation of the economy. Sectoral and regional features of state regulation of the food market are revealed. The directions of state regulation of the food market have been analyzed. Scientific conclusions related to the improvement of mechanisms of state regulation of the food market are given.*

Keywords: *government, food market, food products, politics, population, import, regulation.*

In modern economic theory, the state's participation in the regulation of market relations and ideas about its specific limits are still the subject of heated debates and discussions among economists and practitioners. At the same time, under the influence of well-known economic schools, a number of theories were formed on the regulation of the economy by the state, differing in their goals, forms and methods. In particular, prominent representatives of the monetarist school (M. Friedman, F. Hayek, F. Knight, G. Simons, etc.) believe that the systematic intervention of the state in the processes of market relations has a negative effect on economic development [1]. According to them, the role of the state in the regulation of the economy should be reflected in the policies related to maintaining sufficient amounts of money in circulation, conducting lending activities for sectors and industries of strategic importance for the country's economy, and limiting social costs. R. Heilbroner and L. Turow, representatives of the school of institutionalism, emphasize the strengthening of trends related to the increasing role of the state in regulating the economy [2]. According to them, as a result of the increasing influence of the political factor on economic development, a number of institutions participating in the regulation of market processes are emerging. The need for state intervention in the regulation of the economy is explained by the imperfection of the market mechanism and its inability to solve the problems of the current social development..

It should be noted that at the current stage of economic development, the opinions of the liberal school, which envisages the strengthening of the role of the state in supporting food producers, are gaining actual importance. Because, in the process of increasing economic integration and joining the World Trade Organization, there is a need for measures aimed at ensuring food security for countries..

In different countries, the issue of prioritizing certain methods of regulating the food market is solved differently. The policy of protectionism used by each country in the agricultural sector is related to the country's supply of basic types of food products, agricultural production and its level of industrialization. In particular, in the countries of the European Union, there is a problem of overproduction of food products, and this is considered one of the most important factors in



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determining the agrarian policy. Especially in the US, the agricultural production process is characterized by constant state regulation, and the national food market is highly protected..

In general, the methods of regulating the food market, like the traditional methods of regulating any economic sector, are carried out in two directions, that is, in the economic and administrative directions. Every country that uses these methods must do so with legal documents. Compliance with established legal norms can be mandatory or recommended depending on the socio-economic situation.

The market mechanism of self-regulation in the agricultural sector cannot ensure the balance of demand and supply, even at prices and incomes that are parity with the industry. Therefore, a policy of government regulation of the food market aimed at expanding demand and balancing it with growing supply will be necessary..

The need to regulate the food market by the state depends on the industry and regional characteristics: food products are included in the primary needs of the population and relatively low price elasticity due to the daily rate of consumption; lack of food products causes social, political and economic crises in the country; Dependence on the import of food products exposes the country to the political influence of countries that supply these products; that the composition and quality of nutrition ensures the health and work capacity of the nation in many ways; direct connection of food products with natural-climate and biological reproduction processes; competitive environment at different levels under the influence of the state's food safety policy; differences in natural and climatic conditions, agro-resource potential and economic development of regions, as well as national traditions of food consumption; regional differences in the income level of the population, etc.

In such conditions, the state's refusal to manage and support the food market, leaving the formation of the country's food fund to the discretion of private entities, will lead to serious losses and a state of crisis in the agrarian sector. Therefore, directions for state regulation of the food market are determined, taking into account industry and regional characteristics. First of all, it is necessary to pay close attention to the characteristics of the regions in the state regulation of the food market. Due to socio-economic and natural conditions, it is not appropriate to forcefully introduce a single model of agrarian sector reform for all regions. Based on the rules established at the government level, local authorities should carry out reforms based on the characteristics of the region and develop an optimal strategy. Secondly, it requires the state to carry out a socially oriented agrarian policy in order to ensure the priority conditions for the sustainable development of the food market. The goal of this policy is to achieve the income of agricultural producers at the level of the national economy. Thirdly, while assessing the level of food safety in recent years, it should be recognized that although its limit is much higher than the strict level, it is still insufficient for modern requirements. In this case, effective regulatory measures by the state are required as the main source of food fund formation. Fourthly, the issue of regulation of food imports is relatively complicated. On the one hand, this is related to the elimination of food shortages, and on the other hand, it is related to the reasonable solution of the issue of protecting the interests of local producers. Fifth, attempts to impose their own judgment on food supplying countries should be avoided. These countries act according to a certain scenario, especially in developing countries. First, humanitarian aid is provided, then the national agriculture is destroyed by supplying the product at low prices on a commercial basis. After that, the exporter's judgment begins. In order not to be condemned to such a future, it is necessary to



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support the agricultural sector by the state, to maintain the stability of basic products in the volume of national production, and to achieve a sufficient level for export..

In general, it is advisable to take strong and significant measures to regulate agricultural production by the state in order to implement consistent incentive mechanisms for the formation of food reserves, to achieve a dynamic balance of supply and demand for food products..

The above-mentioned directions of state regulation of the food market include, first of all, ensuring food safety, developing the domestic market, and providing continuous support to producers. At the same time, it is considered as the first priority to feed all sections of the country's population in accordance with medical standards and thereby improve the health of the nation. Usually, the issue of regulating the import of food products in Uzbekistan is relatively complicated. As the main reasons for this, on the one hand, it is related to the elimination of the shortage of agricultural products that cannot be grown in our country, and on the other hand, it can be shown that the issue of protecting the interests of local producers will be solved in a reasonable way. In order to regulate the food market in our country, its structural mechanism should be thoroughly developed. In this regard, it can be noted that the activities and many years of experience in our country are aimed at supporting food producers, that is, at stimulating supply. However, in order to achieve market equilibrium, it is appropriate to regulate not only aggregate supply, but also aggregate demand, and take into account its shifts, sharp rises and falls.

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