


**FACILITIES IN FOOD MARKET INFRASTRUCTURE**

**Bahodirjon Nosirov 1, Akbarali Abdurashidov 2**  
 Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnologies

Article Info	ABSTRACT
<p><b>Article history:</b>                      Received May 05, 2024                      Revised May 10, 2024                      Accepted May 25, 2024</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b>                      Food market, food security, agricultural economics, farming, dehqan farms, infrastructure, Uzbekistan, Andijan province</p>	<p>Market infrastructure is crucial in shaping the regional food market. The market infrastructure is composed of two main pillars: the organizational base, which includes wholesale and retail trade networks, exchanges, and dealers, and the material base, which includes warehouses, transport, and marketing services. Details about developing the food market in Andijan province are given in this article. Regional market management is a concept that provides regional authorities with a long-term plan and options for its implementation. Utilizing it, one can establish methods for developing market relations; determine the socio-economic and environmental parameters for regional market development; compare them to real opportunities; implement a system of economic and legal management of regional markets</p> <p style="text-align: right;">This is an open-access article under the <a href="#">CC-BY 4.0</a> license.</p> 

**Corresponding Author:**  
**Bahodirjon Nosirov**  
 Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnologies  
 Email: bahodirjonn@gmail.com

**INTRODUCTION**

Providing people in Uzbekistan with food is very important for their politics, economy, and society. It is connected to the farming and production of food.

More changes in farming and making the economy more open are creating different levels in the food market. Because of the actions taken in our country, we now have enough food to feel secure. In the future, we can make the food market better by using what we have in a smart way and by looking at what makes each place special

**METHODS**

In the scientific paper, analysis and synthesis, systematic approach, abstract-logical thinking, economic analysis, grouping, expert evaluation and comparison methods were used

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Making sure there is enough food for everyone in our country is one of the most important things the government is focused on. Since our country became independent,

we have made big changes to make sure we have enough food for everyone. In our country, we mainly grow cotton and have only a small area for growing food. This means we have to import some of our food. Because of this, before and just after we became independent, there was not enough food in our country. This problem is not just in our country, but in many other countries too. The UN and WHO say over 840 million people, about 1 in 8, don't get enough food. Due to 30% of the world's population not getting enough food, there is a problem with not getting enough vitamins and nutrients. As a result, over 160 million children don't grow or develop properly [7].

In order to ensure the socio-economic development of the country, the Decree of President of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev of February 7, 2017 "Strategy of actions in five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021" pays special attention to food security. Deepening structural reforms and consistent development of agricultural production, further strengthening the country's food security, expanding the production of environmentally friendly products, a significant increase in the export potential of the agricultural sector are identified as priorities. The ultimate goal of these measures is important in that it is aimed at improving the level and quality of life. Thus, government decrees, in particular, provide for the cultivation of vegetables and potatoes, including fodder, oilseeds and other crops, as well as the creation of orchards and vineyards on arable land free of cotton.

The government's food policy depends on how the food market is set up in different areas. In this case, the different parts of the country don't use their resources well, people don't have enough food, and there are problems with fixing the farming industry. Creating a food market with a specific goal in a certain area helps make society more stable.

The Fergana Valley, including the Andijan province, is characterized by rapid population growth and high density, limited land and water resources, and high demand for food products. One of the most pressing issues today is the reform of the agricultural sector in the region and the development of scientific and methodological bases for the formation of the food market and the preparation of practical proposals.

The food market shows how the economy is doing and how stable society is. Its growth depends on what each country has, how they do business, and the rules they follow. To do this, we need to learn about it first, think about it and come up with some ideas to actually do it. Foreign scientists studied market conditions and created indicators to predict future trends in the global food market. These indicators can help us understand where the market is heading. [8]

One of the important goals of recent agro-economic policy is to fix the issue of not having enough food. The world is now in the 21st century and there is a big risk of not having enough food. If 17 out of 100 people in the world are hungry right now, it's estimated that one out of every four people will be hungry in 10 years. The reason for this gloomy prediction is the bad trends at the end of the century, which are expected to keep happening in the future. We need to act now to help with the food crisis, not just in our country but also around the world. We also need a plan to stop hunger in the long term. [10]

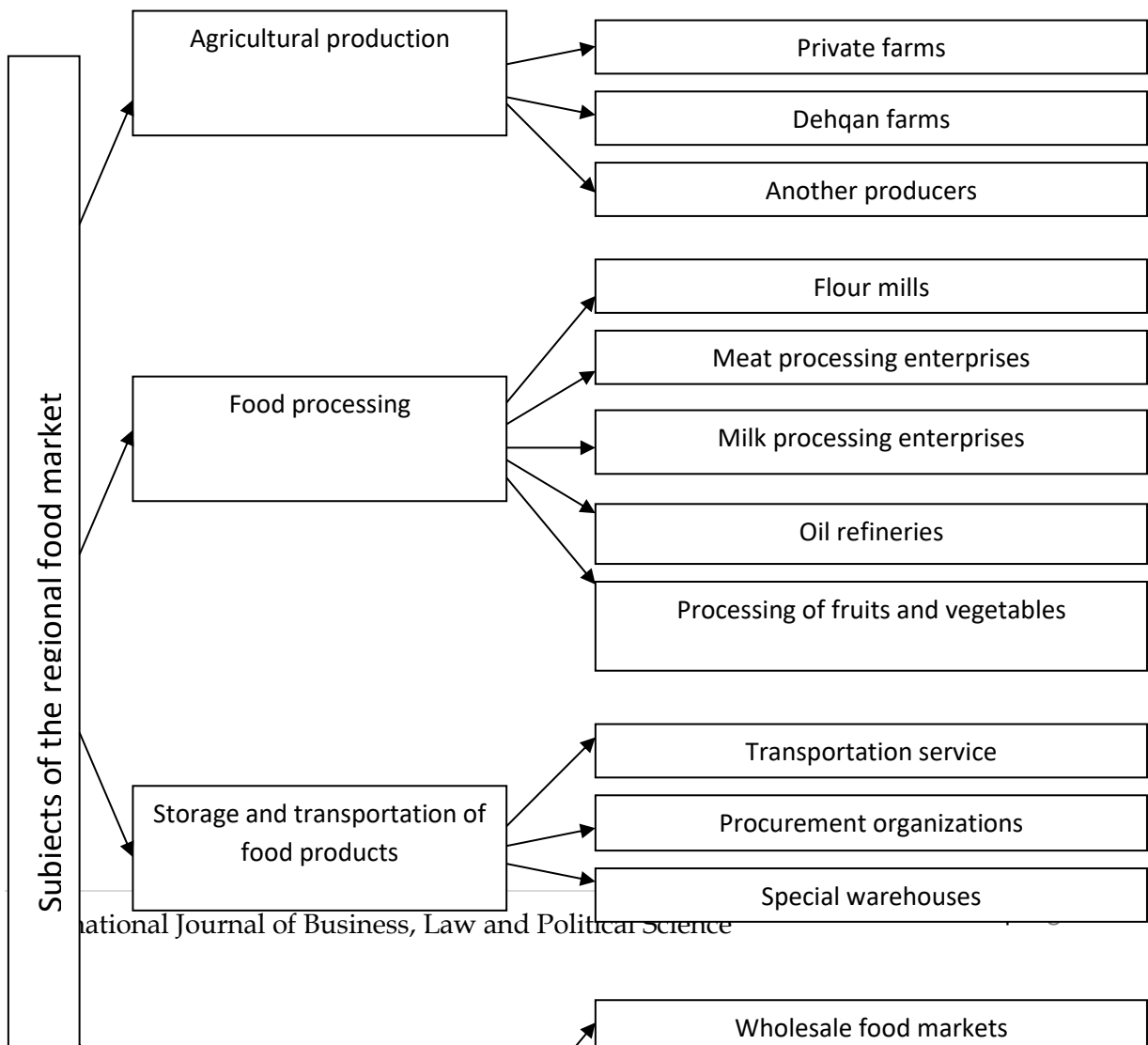
The food market consists of making food, selling it to people, and the systems that help everything run smoothly.

The food market is influenced by how food is made, but it also has its own power to affect how food is produced and how well it works. It finishes making things and starts a new round of making things by deciding to buy the things needed to make them. So, the market is a place where people trade things and control how things are made.

The food market system includes places where food is grown and sold, where people work to produce food, where money is used to support food production, and systems to organize and manage the food market.

Summarizing and supplementing the above definitions, it can be noted that the regional food market is based on regional characteristics, in a competitive environment for the production and sale of food products between producers, processors and consumers, providing reproduction of regional food resources. The structure of the regional food market can be divided into 4 main parts (Figure 1) based on a systematic approach:

Figure 1. Subjects of the regional food market



1. Agriculture itself - agricultural enterprises of all organizational and legal forms: farms, dehkan farms, agro-clusters, subsidiary farms.
2. Enterprises of food industry.
3. Product storage and transportation services.
4. Product sales - wholesale food markets, farmers markets, private stalls.

Market infrastructure is really important for making the regional food market. The main parts are the structure of the market, like the stores and places where things are sold, and the physical things like warehouses, transportation and packaging services. Also, it is important for consulting, insurance, advertising, certification, and marketing services to work well for businesses in the food market in order for the market to grow and develop in a sustainable way. When companies want to use new technology to make more things, they usually need to borrow money. This money comes from special funds and helps companies to grow. Also, market infrastructure can be split into the people who work there and the rules and regulations that govern it.

Market infrastructure helps sell agro-industrial products, buy raw materials and labor, and use money and credit efficiently. It also follows state laws and helps producers work together. In this situation, trades are important for selling farm products or buying things needed for farming.

When considering and supporting future possibilities, it's best to look at things like how the economy is doing, how it's changing, and how people are buying and using things. Also, think about how science and technology are growing, how different regions are trading with each other, and how people are living and using public services.

The idea of regional market management is a plan for the future. It gives regional authorities a strategy for the long-term and suggests ways to put it into action. This tool helps to define how to create strong business relationships. It also helps to figure out the social, economic, investment, and environmental factors for developing local markets. Then, you can compare these factors with the actual opportunities. It also helps to manage different types of regional markets using economic and legal methods.

The quality of the idea in science will be based on how much we know about it, how well we can explain the patterns and rules of economic development in a specific area, and how we can make better decisions. In this regard, the concept should include:

- assessment of market processes based on quantitative and qualitative characteristics;
- evaluation of the received information in terms of development of different types of regional markets;
- integrated assessment, taking into account the interaction of individual market types and regional economies;
- quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the whole system of regional markets and their elements, as well as prospects for possible changes.

These assessments help figure out the best conditions for regional markets to grow and work well. The numbers we found will help us figure out different options for how to make the market in this area better in the future. [10; 11]

The economy is changing, and regions are becoming more independent. This is happening because of stronger market relationships and less control from the central government. So, it is important to use a system of ways to run the economy and manage a system that will help regional markets grow and improve as management functions and ways to govern regions change.

The regional food market grows because of these important social factors:

- income of the population, ie its purchasing power;
- socio-demographic structure of the population, its regional location;
- specific consumption characteristics, customs of the local population.

In Andijan province's food market, the amount of food available is based on money, and the amount of food people want to buy is based on their needs. Studying the money and community factors, we can see that Andijan province is connected to Fergana and Namangan regions and forms one big economic area. The food market in the Fergana economic region is shaped by how the land, water, climate, and infrastructure of the three regions work together. The amount of money people make is really important in determining how much food they want to buy in a certain area. [10]

We can solve the problem of producing enough food for the people in Andijan province by using better technology and using the natural resources we already have. We can also find better ways to grow different crops for the long term.

Institutional change and further deepening of reforms are very important in the formation of the regional food market. Further development of the private sector, acceleration of the activities of farms and dehkan farms, opening the way for entrepreneurship will greatly contribute to the provision of food to the population.

These businesses need to be active in the market. First, groups of farmers and ranchers work together to grow and produce food. Second, companies that process food; third, businesses that help get the food to stores are involved in getting the food ready, moving it, storing it and selling it.

The most problematic among these entities is that this production and market infrastructure is not developed at the level of demand in the region. The capacity of storage warehouses, transportation, trade areas is not enough.

In Andijan province, many small entrepreneurs are participating in the food market through the relationship between trade enterprises and agriculture. Their efficiency is very low and cannot meet the growing demands of the population.

With changes happening in the farming industry and the economy becoming more open, how independent a region is depends on how much their market has grown and how much they follow market rules. This means we need to make the food market better. The food market will be shaped by how other markets form and grow. Yet, the food market cannot work on its own, separate from everything else

## CONCLUSION

Creating a system of regional markets should happen by making sure they are all equally strong. However, because the food market is unique, we need to have a special plan for how it grows and changes. In this case, the abilities and qualities of each area are

important. We are looking at how the food market in Andijan province is created and grows based on its resources and people. We will focus on these areas: - Natural and economic resources - Labor potential - Specific demographic characteristics

- Self-sufficiency in quality food products through the development of agricultural production and processing in the region;

- Improvement of the organizational, economic and legal framework to create conditions for the development of trade in industrial food, as well as the creation of complex infrastructure facilities.

The implementation of these measures is of great practical importance in ensuring the full functioning of the regional food market, which serves as an important factor in ensuring food security in the region.

The issue of providing livestock with fodder crops and compound feed is important for the production of meat products of sufficient quality for the regional food market. The development of livestock and poultry farming is closely related not only in the republic, but also in the Andijan province with the size, composition and yield of cotton and grain crops. In recent years, as a result of non-compliance with the crop rotation system in the region, the share of forage crops in the crop structure has decreased from 15.5% in 2000 to 11.4% in 2019. In particular, the share of alfalfa sown areas averages 7.1%. This, in turn, makes it difficult to feed livestock, and also leads to a decrease in soil fertility. Therefore, it is necessary to include alfalfa in the system of crop rotation of cotton and grain crops and to increase the share of alfalfa in this system at least 10%, to allocate low-yielding lands for fodder crops.

However, the limited arable land in the region, the use of major agricultural lands in agriculture and the amount of agricultural products obtained from agriculture on the basis of existing technologies do not fully meet the needs of the population. Therefore, additional arable land is needed to increase the production of products that complement the fodder base, which is an important basis of the livestock sector, but such land is not available in the region. Therefore, for the development of animal husbandry, the fertile foothills of the neighboring Osh, Maylisay and Jalal-Abad regions of Kyrgyzstan can be used as summer natural pastures by intergovernmental agreement. There are currently pending issues in this regard that can only be addressed within the framework of government leaders.

The analysis shows that in the near future the leading tendency of dekhkan farms for the production of livestock products will continue. Therefore, the provision of the country's population with high-quality and cheap meat and dairy products is directly related to the prompt solution of the existing problems of dekhkan farms. It is necessary to allocate additional land to dekhkan farms in the amount of 0.03-0.04 hectares for each conditional livestock in Andijan province, where land resources are limited. These land plots must be assigned to several farms for a period of three years according to a map intended for sowing alfalfa or other forage crops according to a crop rotation scheme. When changing the type of crops according to the crop rotation scheme, the land plot

assigned to the farm is transferred from other cards. As a result, the farm will be able to include cotton, alfalfa and other food crops in the crop rotation scheme.

Dehkan farms, on the other hand, will have the opportunity, first, to improve the fodder resources of their livestock, increase their numbers and increase their productivity; secondly, families that currently live in rural areas and cannot raise livestock will also be able to raise livestock, which will lead to an increase in livestock in the region; thirdly, it will be possible to increase the share of alfalfa and other fodder crops in the company's farms to 20% and introduce crop rotation; fourthly, it will be possible to increase the yield of cotton and grain by improving soil composition and increasing fertility. In the future, the composition of the land will improve due to an increase in fodder areas, the production of meat and dairy products will increase by 1.2-1.5 times due to an increase in the livestock population and their productivity.

Providing dekhkan farms with mixed fodders can be solved by increasing the number of retail outlets in rural areas close to producers. Considering that feed mills also act as market participants, their activities must comply with market principles.

It is necessary to create favorable working conditions for them and create a competitive environment among them. Considering the extremely low quality of the compound feeds produced today, it is necessary to strengthen control by the responsible organizations.

## REFERENCES

- О.Пардаев, М.Мамаюнусова. Озиқ-овқат хавфсизлигини таъминлаш – стратегик вазифа. //“Сервис” илмий амалий журнали, №4, 2017. 48-53-б.
- Nosirov B.Z., Abduvasikov A.A. The evolution of agricultural markets of Uzbekistan. //Conference materials of D.A.Tsenov Economics Academy in Svishtov, Bulgaria. October 4-5, 2019.
- Shermatov O., Nosirov B., Imomov R., Qobulova M. Problems of effective usage of lands in agriculture for ensuring food security. //South Asian Journal of Marketing & Management research, 10 (4), p. 71-76.
- Sangirova U., Nosirov B., Rakhmonova B.. Properties and potential of walnut growing in Uzbekistan. JournalNX - A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal, Volume 6, Issue 5, 2020, Page No. 140-146.
- Nosirov, B. Z. (2004). Peculiarities of formation and development of the regional food market (on example of Andijan region. Abstract of the diss. for PhD. T.: SISM.
- Nosirov, B. (2022). Some problems of development of livestock industry. Science and education in acriculture, 1(2), 18-25.
- Nosirov, B. (2022). Features of development of livestock industry in the field of food security. Sustainable agriculture, 3, 15, 17-20.
- Nosirov, B., Qobulova, M., & Islamova, D. (2022). Opportunities of improving economic indicators in fruit. In *Interdiscipline innovation and scientific research conference* (Vol. 1, No. 4, pp. 39-42).

- Nosirov, B., & Akhmadaliyeva, D. (2022). Ensuring the Efficiency of Management in the Higher Education. *Procedia on Digital Economics and Financial Research*, 1, 25-30. ISSN 2795-5648.
- Nosirov, B., Ergashev, A., Rakhmonova, B., & Islamova, D. (2022). Organizational and economic basis for the development of the regional food market. *Journal of Xi'an University of Architecture & Technology*, Volume XIV, Issue 6, 104-114. ISSN: 1006-7930.
- Nosirov, B., & Sobirova, F. (2022). Fermer xo'jaliklarida mehnat unumdorligini oshirishning innovatsion imkoniyatlari. *Ilm-fan, madaniyat, texnika va texnologiyalarning zamonaviy yutuqlari hamda ularning iqtisodiyotga tatbiqi*, AndMI, 1066-1068-b.
- Nosirov, B., & Abdurashidov, A. (2023). Development of elements of food markets. *Open Access Repository*, 4(3), 881-886.
- Nosirov, B., & Fakhriddinova, D. (2023). Reducing the cost of products in agroclusters in the digital economy. *Journal of new century innovations*, 23(2), 19-24.
- Nosirov, B., & Nurmatov, E. (2023). Improving quality and efficiency on the basis of production resources in cattle breeding. *Zien Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 27, 18-21.
- Nosirov, B., & Nurmatov, E. (2023). The effect of improving the quality of products in livestock breeding by innovative methods. *Zien Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 27, 14-17.
- Nosirov, B., & Fakhritdinova, D. (2023). Efficient exploitation of land in agriculture. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(6), 555-558.
- Nosirov, B., & Fakhriddinova, D. (2023). The Importance of Assessing the Economic Indicators of Farms. *Eurasian Journal of History, Geography and Economics*, 18, 45-47.
- Nosirov, B., & Abdurashidov, A. (2023). Diversification of production in farms. *Open Access Repository*, 4(3), 876-880.
- Kosimova, M., Muqimova, D., Nosirov, B., & Nasirov, I. (2023). Welding materials used in the recovery of corroded details in the contact welding method. *European Chemical Bulletin*, 12(5), 1657-1662.
- Nosirov, B., & Nurmatov, E. (2023). Features of the organization of livestock production in an intensive way. *Web of scientist: International scientific research journal*, 4(8), 84-93. ISSN 2776-0979.
- Nosirov, B. (2023). Chorva naslchiligida iqtisodiy samaradorlikni oshirish yollari. Qishloq xo'jaligida resurs tejoychi innovatsion texnologiyalardan samarali foydalanishninig ilmiy-amaliy asoslari, *AQXAI*, 242-245.
- Nosirov, B. (2023). Sabzavotchilikda iqtisodiy samaradorlikni oshirishning omillari. *Qishloq xo'jaligida resurs tejoychi innovatsion texnologiyalardan samarali foydalanishninig ilmiy-amaliy asoslari*, *AQXAI*, 261-263.
- Nosirov, B., & Abdurashidov, A. (2023). Improving the efficiency of loans in farms. *Journal of new century innovations*, 23(2), 14-18.
- Nosirov, B., & Faxriddinova, D. (2023). Qishloq xo'jaligi korxonalari iqtisodiy imkoniyatlarini baholashning oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini ta'minlashdagi ahamiyati. *"Трансформация бизнес-процессов в условиях цифровизации"*



*экономики и обеспечения финансовой безопасности”, TFI, ISBN 978-985-491-158-8.*

- Nosirov, B. (2023). Qishloq xo'jaligida innovatsion usullarda mahsulot sifatini oshirishning samaradorlikka ta'siri. Xorazm Ma'mun akademiyasi axborotnomasi, 12/2 (109), 84-88. ISSN 2091-573X.
- Ilham Nasirov, Murodali Nurdinov, Bahodirjon Nosirov, Dilnoza Kuzibolaeva, Gulizebo Obidzhonova. Effect of synthesis gas supply on engine performance // MSW MANAGEMENT -Multidisciplinary, Scientific Work and Management Journal. ISSN: 1053-7899. Vol. 33 Issue 2, December – 2023, Pages: 125-132. <https://mswmanagementj.com/index.php/home/article/view/50/44>
- Nosirov, B., & Abdurashidov, A. (2024). Efficient Management of Financial Resources of Farms in Uzbekistan. Texas Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies. Volume 31. 32–34. <https://zienjournals.com/index.php/tjm/article/view/5235>
- Nosirov, B. (2024). The quality of livestock products is a key development factor of sphere. Sustainable agriculture. 1.2024. p.24-28.