

REGIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE LOCAL FOOD MARKET**Bannoev Shokirjon Sharipjonovich***Independent researcher of Namangan State University*

A regional food market creates a territorial classification or administrative division of theoretical and practical importance. The consideration of administrative stratification and specialization in interregional integration gives the expected scientific results. From this point of view, the research of intersectional complex forming systems of food production based on the selection of a separate region with the same natural and economic conditions is gaining special importance.

In our opinion, regional segmentation of the food market can be observed within the following regions: local food market and inter district food market.

There are specific aspects of the above regional differentiation, where the local food market determines the main specialization factors. This situation is closely connected with natural and socio-economic conditions and is the basis of the location of agricultural and processing enterprises. In this case, provision of a certain type of food production is carried out within existing enterprises, and enterprises complement each other. At the same time, in accordance with the administrative boundaries of the district, the production sectors are harmonized and represent the management process.

The influence of natural factors is evident in the local level of production industries. In particular, horticulture, viticulture and animal husbandry are located in the mountain areas, and vegetable growing, policing, storage and processing industries are located in the plain areas. The local food market is related to these sectors, which in turn complement each other and acquire a complex character. The development of integration within the local food market leads to the strengthening of inter-district relations.

The inter-district food market represents the integration between specialized agricultural enterprises and the processing industry. In this case, agricultural enterprises of two or more districts with common agro-climatic characteristics can sell their products to processing enterprises located in other districts.

The specialization of the region is characterized by the development of grain, potato, vegetable, fruit, viticulture, animal husbandry and food industry. At the same time, it is also characterized by unfavorable, favorable and very favorable conditions depending on the specialization situation. The socio-

economic situation, agro-climatic conditions, labor skills of the population and the material and technical base are of decisive importance in this.

Fluctuations in natural and economic conditions have had a negative impact on food supply and densely populated areas. In this regard, the most important task for the region with significant differences in natural and economic conditions is the establishment of specialized food production zones.

It is known that specialization of production is carried out on the basis of territorial division of labor. The close unity of production processes with specialization leads to the formation of large industries. In turn, concentration of production and increased diversification (emergence of new and separate industries) are observed.

However, it is necessary to take into account the complexity of these processes in agriculture. The establishment of enterprises with a complete technological cycle, on the one hand, allows to increase the concentration scale and production efficiency to a certain extent, but on the other hand, exceeding the reasonable level and volume of production in such enterprises can create huge proportions for the entire area. In this regard, it is necessary to create an economic space that creates conditions for the development of integration processes and the full use of intensive factors. This requires integration of producers, processing industry and trade enterprises.

For example, the region has opportunities for effective use of inter-district and inter-farm specialization. At the same time, tasks aimed at forming resources for the local market are not paid attention to. This means that the natural and organizational-economic factors associated with the deepening of production specialization should be taken into account not only in aggregate, but also in terms of relative advantages.

Of course, in the conditions of market relations, several factors prevent the development of beneficial mutual cooperation between farms, industries and regions. First, enterprises constantly try to ensure their economic independence. Secondly, the price of agricultural products is mostly determined by the processing industry. Thirdly, each region tries to form itself as a separate economic space.

In addition, it cannot be denied that the production capabilities or economic potential of agricultural enterprises are primarily determined by the available land resources, their condition and quality. Therefore, it is appropriate to develop economic entities based on individual ownership in districts with relatively large land areas and a high possibility of expanding these areas, and in other districts where such opportunities are not available, economic entities in the form of clusters or cooperatives based on partnership

ownership. All farms, regardless of the form of ownership, should have a high level of economic independence. The provision of a high level of economic independence creates real opportunities for their smooth transition to market conditions.

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