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THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL FOUNDATIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FOOD INDUSTRY ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEM

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ANNOTATION

The article proposes the theoretical and practical foundations for the development of the food industry, taking into account the environmental problem.

KEY WORDS: *food industry, environmental problem, population, industry, level of security.*

The food industry in the world is a vital sector of the economy for every country, the state and development of which determines the provision of the population with all the necessary food products in volumes and assortment sufficient to meet human needs. In this regard, the socially significant food industry and the level of its development are of great scientific and practical importance, as a factor directly affecting the level of food self-sufficiency of the country and its food independence.

One of the urgent problems of the development of the economy and society in the world is to provide the population with safe food. The size of food production depends on the standard of living of the population and the economic development of the region. Therefore, to ensure the development of the food industry, a new approach based on traditional resources is needed, primarily technological innovation, modernization and technical re-equipment of production, the introduction of new technologies and a high-quality management system, as well as the production of new products.

Recently, the food industry has been one of the most dynamically developing sectors of the economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan. A preliminary assessment of the modernization of the economy of the food industry confirms that many problems cannot be solved within the existing paradigm of managing the economic structure of the food industry. More and more necessary is the transition to a new control algorithm, which involves the formation of a qualitatively new infrastructure of systems and management models, which, in turn, ensure the development of the economy and social sphere of the region, and allow meeting the needs of the population in food products. In this regard, it becomes necessary to study the regional characteristics of the food industry in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, develop recommendations for improving the structure of the food industry in the context of economic modernization.

One of the most significant problems of the current stage of development of the economy and society is the problem of food security and providing the population with food products [1-5].

The objective need to saturate the food market with domestic products implies the effective functioning of food industry enterprises, because, ultimately, not only the standard of living of the population, but also the development of the economy as a whole depends on the volume of food production, their quality and price. Accordingly, a new approach



is needed to ensure the development of food industry enterprises in the context of mature market relations and growing competition in the domestic food market, based on the use of not only traditional resources, but, first of all, technological and organizational innovations [1-5].

The strategy of sustainable economic growth in the food industry is a guarantee of providing the country's population with high-quality and affordable food products. According to experts, the food industry, having a high potential for import substitution, is one of the growth points of the national economy of any state [2-4].

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The economic growth of the industry is a problem of its medium and long-term development, associated with the modernization of production and aimed at strengthening the competitive positions of enterprises in the domestic and world markets. The formation of competitive advantages and increasing the competitiveness of food industry sectors largely depend on the solution of the problem of economic growth [1-3].

The strategy of long-term and sustainable economic growth requires an answer to the question of the factors of economic growth, their interrelation, and the sources of a new quality of economic development. Of great importance is the study of the possibilities of using the internal potential of the food industry and external factors of economic growth [3-5].

According to scientists, the food industry is a strategically important sector of the national economy, on which the well-being of the people depends, and its expanded accelerated reproduction is one of the main prerequisites for overcoming the crisis and achieving sustainable economic growth of the country [5]. The special role of the food industry in the development of any country is determined by the social significance of products that are of paramount importance for human life and health. The food industry acts as an organizer and integrator of the agro-industrial complex, promotes the development of other industries as a participant in the agro-industrial market [1].

According to experts, the creation of the necessary conditions for the stable growth of the food industry is associated with the use of both old and new sources of economic growth [3]. Many problems of economic growth are debatable, in particular, the question of the significance of various factors at various stages of market transformations, as well as the correspondence of certain provisions of economic theory to modern realities. First of all, this refers to the interaction of economic growth factors.

The main source of growth in the food industry is the expansion of domestic demand. Institutional and structural factors are beginning to play an increasingly important role in ensuring sustainable economic growth. In matters of ensuring food security, not only the production of food products themselves plays an important role [2]. No less important is the production of modern food equipment, without which neither the production of new types of products nor the use of new technologies is possible. Experts note that the lack of domestic production of modern equipment for the food industry in many countries has led to the fact that food enterprises wishing to purchase expensive equipment could not do it in full [5]. The production capacities of existing enterprises and especially their technical level not only do not allow increasing the production of the most important types of food, but also lead to large losses of agricultural raw materials. In recent years, extremely limited investment resources have been attracted to the food industry [2].

Increasing the competitiveness of the food industry and strengthening its export potential is possible only through innovative development. It is necessary to modernize and technically re-equip production, introduce modern technologies and quality management systems, and introduce new types of products into production [3].

Research scientists have shown that the features of technological innovations in the food industry include: development, implementation of technologies, storage of agricultural products, which serves as a raw material for food production, which allows to increase the shelf life of food and in good quality; applying resource-saving technologies



that are characterized by a useful yield of products and a minimum of waste, based on the processing methods of current modern technologies; the use of technological processes to reduce the time of the production cycle and the development and implementation of our own packaging lines that meet the requirements of the products produced; improvement of containers, packaging and methods of transportation.

Food security is considered as a set of economic relations in society that arise to provide all its members with food with the appropriate quality and quantity standards, many experts believe that the state should guarantee the availability, stability and efficiency of food use.

Both definitions, which are different in presentation, nevertheless converge in one conclusion that for a healthy and productive life of a person, his social development, the state could guarantee free access to food to every person, thereby achieving national food security.

As the data of specialists showed, an important requirement for the food supply of the region is to ensure its security. The latter circumstance makes the problem of developing a food supply system with the definition of components from physiological norms and factors directly affecting the level of provision to threshold values, the decrease and excess of which is critical, relevant. It can be noted that, despite some studies, the problem under consideration of modernizing the food industry and providing regions and countries with food, or, in other words, “food security”, does not have a comprehensive solution for today. As the results of scientists show, in order to resolve the issue, it is necessary to single out a set of meaningful features of the food supply of the region: levels of income and consumption, volume and range of food

In this issue, it is very difficult to determine what is primarily the economic accessibility of all social groups to basic foodstuffs in the required quantity and quality, or physical accessibility, expressed in the volumes and proportions of their own production and food imports [1-3].

Providing the population with food is of exceptional social and political importance. The destinies of people depend on how uninterrupted and adequate supply of the population with basic foodstuffs is. The deterioration of the nutrition of the population entails irreversible demographic changes, increases social and interregional tension and creates a threat to the internal security of the state [3].

Currently, the agro-industrial complex of the CIS countries employs, on average, about 40% of all workers in the field of material production, more than a quarter of all production assets of each state are concentrated [4].

The production of basic types of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials for processing decreased rapidly, investment in development and technical re-equipment decreased, and the use of production capacities deteriorated. As is known, the food and processing industry is one of the lowest developing parts of the agro-industrial complex as a result of the residual principle of formation and material and technical support of the industry. The level of development of these industries determines the livelihood of the population and is an important part of the food security of the state.

The role and importance of the food industry is determined by the fact that it produces a food product, food. From the point of view of human life, of all mankind and its civilization, all other branches should serve it and be, as it were, secondary. It is not for nothing that in the famous triad “well-fed, dressed, shod” even among the most necessary in the first place is the product of the food industry. But not only this, of course, determines the place and role of the food industry in the system of the national economy, industry and agro-industrial complex [2].

The introduction of innovations allows not only to increase the profitability of investments, but also to significantly improve the quality of goods and services provided, and contributes to the growth of the quality of life of the population. According to experts, the latter is especially relevant for industries such as the food industry, the sustainable functioning of which is the key to meeting the basic needs of the population and the food security of each country [3]. It must be admitted that during the radical economic reform, the food industry turned out to be one of the few industries that can adapt to new business conditions and actively implement new technological solutions [1].



Against the backdrop of rising costs for technological innovations and the relatively high innovative activity of industry enterprises, it should be noted that the vast majority of them are realized through imported technologies, equipment and raw materials while strengthening the national currency. All this leads to the actual curtailment of domestic industrial engineering, and sometimes agricultural production, posing a threat to the country's food security [1-5]. If the analysis included small processing shops of agricultural enterprises, then the level of innovation in the industry would be even lower, since such enterprises often use outdated technologies and equipment [1].

Improving the mechanisms for the effective development of sectors of the economic complex and individual enterprises plays an extremely important role in the modern market economy. Such complex and multi-structural processes require consistent management and regulation. As the researchers note, it is necessary to constantly study, systematize, generalize and evaluate the activities of individual elements of the national economic complex in order to correctly understand the development trend, identify real opportunities, as well as contradictions and difficulties, and, ultimately, develop an optimal strategy for modernization development to increase the efficiency of the entire national economy. the economy as a whole as a system [2].

Modern methods of modernization can be considered at several levels, because the use of the latest innovative technologies in the development of the food industry is primarily based on the formation of new ways to meet the needs of the population [7].

In the context of limited investment resources and an urgent need for a qualitative modernization of the production and technical potential of food and processing enterprises, along with direct budget support, preferential lending conditions, the improvement of the tax system by expanding its incentive functions can play a significant role in ensuring investment [4].

Modern conditions for the development of the agro-industrial complex and the domestic food industry necessitate the development of new theoretical approaches and principles for the organization of production, which should allow us to successfully solve the problems of ensuring food security.

The enterprise development strategy is based on a systematic approach, in which an industrial enterprise, as a control object, can be considered as a system that independently forms its goals in conditions of changes in the external environment in terms of output and inputs. This approach allows you to effectively implement the functions and achieve the desired goals, as well as take into account possible risks and uncertainties in the management process [7].

Given the above, we note that an industrial enterprise, developing in modern economic conditions, carrying out innovative activities, every day faces conditions of uncertainty and an increased level of risk, in connection with which risk management is an important component of the management process. When making a decision to produce new products, innovation risks arise. At food industry enterprises, there may be risks associated with the raw material market, depending on price and competition from suppliers [7].

At the same time, production and technological risks associated with non-compliance with the parameters of the production task or stopping the technological process may arise in production. When selling products, which depends on the level of competition in the product market, there may be marketing risks, such as marketing, advertising, competitive risk. When servicing production, there may be risks associated with untimely and poor-quality maintenance of the enterprise's activities, lack of information support for production [6].

Staffing risks may arise in the area of staffing the production process. There may be financial risks associated with the overall financial condition of the enterprise, as well as credit risk and the risk of the financial macro environment. When developing new products at food industry enterprises, there may be risks of the profitability of these products, the risk of demand for innovative products, which is currently the most relevant, as well as the risk of production opportunities, determined by the potential of the enterprise [6].



Thus, in order to meet the needs of the population of each state in food, it is necessary to increase its own production. The development of proposals for increasing domestic production should be closely linked with the substantiation of food needs in the region, the search for methods for their mobilization.

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