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THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE FOOD INDUSTRY

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Abstract. This article reveals the theoretical foundations of the organizational and economic development of the food industry. That is, the opinions of foreign and domestic scientists on the main directions of accelerated organizational and economic development of the food industry were thoroughly studied and critically analyzed. The author's views on these theories are presented, and scientific proposals for the organizational and economic development of the food industry are developed.

Keywords: food industry, food products, climate change, export, raw materials, production, processing, chemical additives.

Аннотация. В данной статье раскрываются теоретические основы организационно-экономического развития пищевой промышленности. В частности, подробно изучены и критически проанализированы мнения зарубежных и отечественных учёных об основных направлениях ускоренного организационно-экономического развития пищевой промышленности. Представлены авторские взгляды на данные теории, а также разработаны научные предложения по организационно-экономическому развитию пищевой промышленности.

Ключевые слова: пищевая промышленность, пищевые продукты, изменение климата, экспорт, сырьё, производство, переработка, химические добавки.

INTRODUCTION

There is an increasing imbalance between global demand for food products and their production. In recent years, global economic uncertainty, the consequences of the pandemic, climate change, inflationary pressures, and changes in employment conditions have contributed to an increase in the number of people experiencing food insecurity worldwide [1]. In particular, 55 percent of the people affected by food insecurity were in Asia, 38 percent in Africa, 6 percent in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the remainder in North America, Europe, and Oceania [2].

Eliminating the food shortage observed in the world and ensuring food security is the main and strategic task of each state, and its optimal solution is the sustainable development of the food industry, including agriculture. The development of the food industry is important not only for supplying the population with food products but also for increasing the profitability of the sector and creating employment opportunities. In particular, in the food market, China accounts for 1,630 billion US dollars, the USA—1,011 billion US dollars, and Italy—201.7 billion US dollars, while Germany's trade turnover in packaged food products alone amounted to 114.9 billion US dollars. Also, 7.6 million people in Canada and more than 2 million people in Russia are employed in the food industry [3].

In Uzbekistan, providing the population with food products is one of the pressing issues, and by further developing the food industry in our country and joining the ranks of major exporters of food products, it is possible to turn the food industry into a profitable sector and thereby make additional investments in the country's economy.

In recent years, intensive reforms have been carried out in our country in the areas of increasing the volume of production and processing of food products and expanding the export of finished products. In particular, by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 11, 2023, No. UP-158, the "Uzbekistan – 2030" Strategy was adopted. It defines such important tasks as food processing, increasing the share of technological products manufactured in industry from 25 to 32 percent, doubling labor productivity in

the processing industry, and ensuring that the processing rate of agricultural products exceeds 25 percent. Ensuring the fulfillment of the above tasks, as well as the organizational and economic development of the food industry, requires scientific research and determines the relevance of the research topic.

LITERATURE REVIEW

For many years, continuous scientific research has been conducted on food products, their composition, and the development of their production.

In particular, according to the research of S. Sardak et al., “food” includes [4]:

- collected natural plant products (for example, seaweed, mushrooms, berries, etc.);
- natural products of animal origin (fish and seafood, eggs of wild animals, etc.);
- plant products grown (at home and in production conditions);
- products of animal origin (at home and in production);
- artificially produced food products (for example, certain types of non-alcoholic and alcoholic beverages);
- combined products (food products of industrial production).

In general, food is a set of food products (natural and processed on an industrial or culinary basis) suitable for direct consumption [5].

According to D. Kulev et al., food products consist of food raw materials, agricultural products, and beverages [6].

According to A.A. Chichikin, the food industry is the most important priority area for ensuring food security [7].

It is known that most of the food raw materials are products grown in agriculture and obtained directly from the sea (oceans, seas, rivers, lakes, reservoirs, canals, and other bodies of water), and most of them are processed industrially. Worldwide, on the basis of this process, food products are produced, and the safety of providing the population with food products is ensured.

In general, the food industry is the production of finished or semi-finished food products, as well as silk, soap, tobacco products, and detergents. Therefore, the food industry is considered one of the most important and significant branches of industry, as it produces food products necessary for people [8].

In other words, the food industry, as a branch of the economy, characterizes the features of the development of productive forces and production relations of food production sectors that provide the country's population with basic food products.

In other words, the food industry is one of the sectors that provides for the procurement, transportation, storage, processing of agricultural raw materials, and the sale of the final product [9].

According to Y. Gusarova, the food industry is a unit of consumption goals of the final food products produced, as a rule, a part of the entire industry, uniting enterprises for processing agricultural raw materials. Also, the role and importance of the food industry is determined by its production of food products [10].

Therefore, the food industry plays an important role in meeting the needs of society for the availability, distribution, and quality of food products. The food processing industry has the characteristics of relatively perishable, bulky, and seasonal food products [11].

Based on this, it should be noted that the food industry is not only an agricultural and seafood processing industry, but also embodies several stages in the chain of providing the population with food products. That is, the food industry consists of several components.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Theoretical analysis, tabulation, comparative analysis, expert evaluation, analytical comparison, logical reasoning, and observation methods were widely used in this study. In addition, research conducted by foreign and domestic scholars on this topic was analyzed, and their scientific views were examined in detail.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

As is known, the global population is growing rapidly. In particular, according to the analysis of the United Nations (UN), the world population in 2024 was 8.2 billion people, and by 2050 this figure is expected to reach 9.7 billion people [12].

In addition, changes in the global economic environment observed over the past 10–15 years, together with the economic effects of climate change, structural transformations, the reduction of irrigated land, and increasing drought conditions, have created additional challenges for ensuring a stable food supply in many countries.

In particular, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), approximately 2.4 billion people experience moderate or severe food insecurity, while about 735 million people face hunger [13].

In our opinion, in the context of the rapid growth of the world's population, environmental and climate change, and other negative factors, the food industry plays an important role in fully providing the population with food products. Most of the products that humans eat are based on agricultural and marine products, and these products serve as a raw material base for the food industry.

The food industry plays a central role in the food supply chain by transforming raw materials through processes such as cooking, frying, and smoking. In addition to improving the form and characteristics of food products, industrial processing helps extend their shelf life and supports the efficient use of raw materials that are naturally perishable. Therefore, the food industry makes an important contribution to ensuring the stable and sustainable supply of food products to the population.

In this regard, international food industry companies also emphasize: the food industry is not an entire industry, but a combination of several types of industries that produce various food products. It also covers agriculture, food production, food processing, storage, packaging, distribution, retail trade, and public catering. The food industry includes the following components [14]:

1. Agriculture. This is the process of producing food, feed, fiber, and other necessary products. It also includes crop production, livestock production, and fish farming. In addition, it includes the production of agricultural machinery, fertilizers, and seeds of agricultural plants to facilitate the production of agricultural products.

2. Food processing. Most agricultural products are seasonal and perishable. Food processing converts raw materials into marketable food products. Packaging protects seasonal agricultural products from external influences, extends their shelf life, and helps maintain their quality.

3. Distribution of food products. It includes the transportation, storage, and sale of food products to consumers. In this case, the transport network is used to integrate numerous processes of the food industry.

4. Control. Of course, to ensure quality and safety, there are rules for the production and distribution of food products, which are restrictions imposed by state authorities. For the food industry to function normally, it must meet certain regulatory requirements.

5. Financial services. Insurance and credit instruments support the production and distribution of food products. Insurance helps reduce potential financial risks, while access to credit contributes to business development and operational continuity. Therefore, financial and accounting specialists should cooperate closely with participants across the food industry to assess initiatives, identify opportunities, and support effective decision-making.

6. Research and development. Research in any area of the food industry produces relevant information about this industry. Today, the food services sector has the greatest potential for research and development. The object of this research is mainly factors influencing consumer behavior, buyers' purchase choices, attitudes, and opinions [15].

7. Marketing. Marketing is the main and effective means of promoting information about food products. Food marketing describes any form of advertising used to encourage the purchase and consumption of food products. This can influence food behavior by regulating the sociocultural elements of the food environment.

Based on the foregoing, the following points should be noted:

Firstly, if the food chain is the complete stages of providing the population with food products, then the food industry is the central and important stage.

Secondly, perishable and seasonal agricultural and marine products—food raw materials—are processed on an industrial basis, and high-quality finished food products are produced from these food raw materials. Another important aspect of this process is that the industrial processing of food raw materials makes it possible to extend their shelf life. This will make it possible to constantly meet the population's demand for seasonal agricultural and seafood products.

Thirdly, the processing of food raw materials based on the food industry leads to an improvement in their quality. In addition, today the choices and desires of consumers are diverse (individual demand), and it is precisely to meet these individual demands that the types of food products are produced on an industrial basis.

Thus, in general, the food industry is not only the main, but also the most important pillar of the food chain.

Meanwhile, the effective and stable functioning of the food industry is an important factor in ensuring food security in the country, as well as in expanding the export of food products. That is, it is advisable to develop the food industry both organizationally and economically. So, what is important in the organizational and economic development of the food industry?

According to B. Tolipova [16], the production of food industry products requires compliance with high quality standards, cost efficiency, and production effectiveness. Observance of hygiene rules in the process of

food production and the effective use of production technologies ensure consistent product quality. Regardless of the level of the food industry, the stability of production can be ensured through automated high-quality technologies.

It should be noted that the issue of technical and technological renewal in the field of food production, its further development, directly affects the production of products and their cost [17]. This shows that by increasing the economic potential of food industry enterprises, it is possible to achieve wider satisfaction of the need for food products by reducing the cost of finished products.

According to Yu. Gnatovskaya, the food industry is characterized by a number of specific features, that is, the specifics and nature of the development of food production are determined by a number of features [18]:

- mass production and product diversity;
- seasonality of individual industries, leading to uneven use of production capacities;
- maximum shelf life of raw materials and finished products;
- the presence of high requirements for the quality of products and their types (assortment);
- dependence of quality on the properties of raw materials, etc.

According to Y. Gnatovskaya, the food and processing industry is a type of industry with its own peculiarities and difficulties in innovative development. As can be seen, the introduction of innovations creates additional opportunities to increase production efficiency and strengthen competitive potential, but the transition to an innovative path of development largely depends on the possibilities of technological modernization of industry, the intensification of agricultural production, and other conditions [19]. However, these are alternative views on the new concept of organizing food production, which raise doubts about the possible benefits of introducing new technologies, and it is necessary to take into account both sides of the issue, such as potential implementation costs, technological risks, and other possible implications of introducing certain technologies [20].

Therefore, issues requiring additional research are related to defining priority areas for the innovative development of food industry enterprises on a global and national scale. The scientific idea of such research should be that new technologies and innovations in the food industry should be aimed at the production of high-quality and safe products, increasing attention to the issues of rationality towards consumers, society, and the environment, as well as ensuring the benefits of economic activity [21].

Precisely for this reason, at the present stage of development of agricultural raw materials and the food industry in many countries, intensive work is being carried out to improve the system for ensuring the quality and safety of food products.

Of course, in the context of innovative development of the food industry at the national level, it is advisable to consider targeted research areas in the form of innovative projects with further solutions, for example, the production of specialized food products, the deep processing of raw materials, and the use of secondary processed materials [22].

World experience shows that in order to ensure the effective functioning of the food raw materials and food product control system in regulating the quality and safety of products, the organization of effective interaction and coordination between government bodies is of great importance [23].

In our opinion, the main factor influencing the organizational development of the food industry is precisely “issues of effective cooperation and coordination between government bodies,” that is, institutional actions. This is because the effective organization and operation of food industry enterprises depend on the integration of the raw material base, enterprises, markets, and transport infrastructure. As a rule, the effective integration of this process largely depends on the institutional factor.

Currently, restructuring and the improvement of organizational processes remain important areas for many food industry enterprises. In practice, organizational arrangements should be adapted to the specific characteristics of each enterprise and to changes in its internal and external environment.

It should be noted that market relations require food producers to choose the most rational forms of ownership for given economic conditions in entrepreneurial methods that correspond to the interests of raw material suppliers and product manufacturers. For example, joint-stock companies may be established to facilitate cooperation among raw material suppliers, processing enterprises, and manufacturers of finished food products [24].

According to N.V. Ryabova and Z.A. Saidov [25], the effective organization of production in large food industry enterprises depends on the rational integration of resources, production processes, auxiliary activities, and management mechanisms. In a developed market economy, the selection of appropriate production and management strategies may require the improvement of the organizational mechanism through the modification of existing components or the introduction of new elements. Therefore, developing an organizational structure that reflects the specific characteristics of large food industry enterprises can contribute to improving their operational efficiency.

Solving such complex problems is possible only through the implementation of comprehensive development of all parts of the food chain system. The sustainable development of the food and processing industries requires the further improvement of economic mechanisms for regulating the food market. Additional attention should also be given to the modernization of fixed assets, investment attraction, and enterprise restructuring.

In our opinion, the organizational and economic development of the food industry depends, first of all, on the economic reforms being carried out throughout the country. At the same time, changes in inflation, production costs, access to credit resources, financial support, payment discipline, and consumer purchasing power may influence the development of the industry.

Of course, if an effective strategy for the development of the food industry is implemented, opportunities will be created to solve such problems as ensuring food security in the country, increasing the volume of agricultural production, gradually increasing the share of domestically produced food products and diversifying food supply sources, optimizing the composition of food products, and improving the quality of raw materials and finished products.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

In general, the development of the food industry infrastructure is achieved on the basis of comprehensive support for local food-producing enterprises and the creation of necessary conditions. In this respect, the infrastructure of the food industry is a complex and multi-stage process. Studies show that if all processes in the food chain system are closely interconnected, it is advisable to develop these processes in parallel. If any process within the system is ineffective, it leads to inefficiency in the entire food chain system. Therefore, when developing programs for the development of food industry infrastructure, it is important to take into account a full range of organizational, economic, and legal aspects.

Based on this, it is expedient to propose the following main directions for the development of the food industry:

- strengthening, modernizing, improving the material and technical support of food industry enterprises and creating a developed market infrastructure around it;
- stimulating the diversification of commercial intermediaries in the field of stable supply of raw materials to food industry enterprises in order to ensure uninterrupted supply of the population with high-quality food products;
- achieving intensive development of the food industry by creating food clusters based on agricultural and food processing enterprises;
- integrating food industry enterprises into market infrastructure and ensuring the effective use of internal and external relations;
- further improvement of logistics infrastructure, optimization of fuel and lubricants prices, entering the world market through the widespread introduction of marketing and online commercial activities in the industry, etc.

In conclusion, based on the results of studying the theoretical foundations of the organizational and economic mechanism of the food industry, it can be said that the food industry plays an important role in providing the population with food in the context of rapid population growth, environmental transformation, climate change, and evolving economic conditions. Also, the most important aspect of industrial processing of food products grown in agriculture is that the shelf life of food products is extended. This factor further underscores the strategic importance of the food industry.

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