

State Policy in Providing the Population with Agricultural Products

Mirzaev Batir

Institute of agriculture and agrotechnologies of Karakalpakstan, Uzbekistan

Djumabayeva Nurzada

Institute of agriculture and agrotechnologies of Karakalpakstan, Uzbekistan

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Abstract: The article mainly mentions the state policy of providing the population with agricultural products and growing food in the republic.

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Introduction: The unpredictable effects of climate change, frequent droughts and water shortages, including depletion of groundwater for irrigation, insufficient investment in irrigation, land reclamation and restoration of land fertility, are critical challenges to food security. Therefore, a stable supply of agricultural products to the population is important in ensuring food security in the region. Because food is obtained directly from agricultural products. Availability and quality of food are the basis of human health and shape the social mood and quality of life of the population. Today, providing the population with food is of strategic importance both for a specific region and for the country as a whole. The issue of providing the population with food, especially from the point of view of its problematic nature, is not unique to Uzbekistan. This problem has always existed, at all times, remains relevant today and is global in nature.

Today, in order to provide the population of the republic with agricultural products on a stable basis, it is necessary to determine the level of development of the agro-industrial complex, provide the population of the region with food from local producers, as well as supply high-quality and cheap agricultural products to regions where agriculture is not developed, and increase the flow of agricultural products throughout

the republic. It is considered necessary to control and improve the mechanism for providing the population with agricultural products. [1]

Economic relations at all stages, from the production of agricultural products to the consumer, are regulated. Today, economic and economic relations between the participants of the agricultural market and the wholesale and retail trade enterprises in the agro-industrial complex are formed spontaneously, unfortunately, without taking into account the interests of local producers. Currently, the most effective way to regulate economic relations between market participants is to deliver products through wholesale intermediaries in logistics centers.

The study of foreign experience in the distribution of agricultural products shows that the gathering of enterprises engaged in the wholesale trade of food products and the distribution of agricultural products through agro-logistic organizations serve to form effective prices based on market competition. This, in turn, leads to the formation of cooperative relations between all participants of the food market. An efficient system of interaction between producers of agricultural products and retail and wholesale trade enterprises affects the development of the country's food market in many ways, and on the contrary, its

failure or inefficiency leads to high costs in the distribution system and can cause an increase in the prices of agricultural products. [2]

In any market system, meeting the demand of the population is a necessary condition for preventing a crisis. Therefore, forecasting population demand is important in the formation of effective economic relations in the food market. The market cannot independently solve the problems of forming sales channels for agricultural products, developing the food market, and ensuring the country's food security. This cannot be done without the help of the state in regulating economic relations in this process. The most important functions and tasks of the state in the formation and regulation of economic relations in market conditions are identified.

1. Meeting the population's needs for quality food products in full size and assortment.
2. Creation of the necessary conditions for the delivery of manufactured products to the consumer at minimal

cost.

3. Stimulating the development of production, increasing the level of production and competitiveness in domestic markets.

4. Creation of logistics centers for transportation and storage of products during the production process. [3]

The implementation of these tasks regulates economic relations at all stages: from agricultural production to the consumer. Today, economic relations between participants in the agricultural market and wholesale and retail trade enterprises of the agro-industrial complex are formed spontaneously, unfortunately, without taking into account the interests of local producers. Currently, the most effective way to regulate economic relations between market participants is to supply products through wholesale intermediaries in logistics centers. For example, the current state of supply of agricultural products can be seen based on the following table.

Table 1

Agricultural production and share of total sown area by region

Regions	Total sown area		Agricultural production		Agricultural production		Total sown area	
	2017				2020			
	Thousand hectares	%	Billion soums	%	Thousand hectares	%	Billion soums	%
Republic and Karakalpakstan	256,3	6,9	3929,8	3,4	263,7	8,0	8208,1	3,8
Andijan	230	6,2	11873,4	10,3	217,3	6,6	23686,7	11,0
Bukhara	240,8	6,5	9812,2	8,5	238,7	7,2	19182,1	8,9
Jizzakh	401,1	10,8	6827,1	5,9	361,3	10,9	13720,1	6,3
Kashkadarya	493,9	13,3	10863,6	9,4	443,4	13,4	19933,9	9,2
Navoi	103,6	2,8	5034,7	4,4	92,7	2,8	9467,8	4,4
Namangan	225	6,1	7973,7	6,9	185,9	5,6	15509	7,2
Samarkand	359	9,7	17088,6	14,8	328,1	9,9	28379,5	13,1
Surkhandarya	285	7,7	8737,2	7,6	253,1	7,6	17844,1	8,3
Sirdarya	232,9	6,3	4088,4	3,5	181,6	5,5	7401,5	3,4
Tashkent	353,5	9,5	12034,2	10,4	271,2	8,2	20417,1	9,4
Fergana	288,8	7,8	9824,6	8,5	253,4	7,7	18532,2	8,6
Khorezm	236,8	6,4	7511,7	6,5	219	6,6	14001	6,5
Republic of Uzbekistan	3706,7	100,0	115599,2	100,0	3309,4	100,0	216283,1	100,0

The level of water resource availability in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the Navoi region is low compared to other regions. The level of land salinity is

high, the quality and productivity of agricultural land is low compared to other regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Of particular importance is the role of local producers in providing the population with agricultural products. In the republic, agricultural products are mainly produced by three categories of farms, that is, farms, farmers (personal assistants) and organizations engaged in agricultural activities.

Table 2

Composition of agricultural production in the Republic of Karakalpakstan by economic categories (2021)

Agricultural producers	Occupied land area (%)	Share in gross agricultural production (%)	Share in livestock production (%)	Share in agricultural production (%)
Farming	84	24,7	7,1	59,6
Peasant farms	12	72,6	90,8	36,7
Organizations engaged in agricultural activities	4	2,7	2,1	3,7

Despite the fact that peasant (private subsidiary) farms occupy 12% of the total sown area of the republic, their share in gross agricultural output is 72.6%, in livestock production - 90.8%, in agricultural production - 36.7 %. Consequently, farms in this category can be considered as the main element of the mechanism for providing the population with agricultural products.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be noted that:

1. Providing the population with agricultural products is a process related to meeting the physiological needs of the population, therefore the main goal of this process is to fully satisfy the population's demand for food. The fundamental basis for providing the population with agricultural products is self-sufficiency from local producers;
2. The basis of economic relations are business transactions based on the principles of rational division of labor, independence and responsibility of the parties, protection of property rights, efficient use of financial and material resources;
3. Can serve as the basis for the development of a state strategy for the development of the industry to ensure the country's food security and the implementation of program measures to regulate the food market.

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