

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 1.344	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829	PIIHI (Russia) = 0.179	
GIF (Australia) = 0.356	ESJI (KZ) = 1.042	
JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 2.031	

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2015 Issue: 07 Volume: 27

Published: 30.07.2015 <http://T-Science.org>

Usif Abulfat Humbatov

PhD,

Azerbaijan Technology University

Ganja, Azerbaijan

l-hasan@mail.com

**SECTION 31. Economic research, finance,
innovation, risk management.**

ABOUT REGULATION OF BEE-KEEPING FARM PRICES BY THE STATE

Abstract: In this scientific were investigated the main features of regulation of bee-keeping farm prices by the state in Azerbaijan. Financial resources include cash at your disposal, from beekeeping. Many factors that affect the modern world of globalized production problems are investigated and its influence is predicted, measures are being taken to encourage the development of production.

One of the main factors that influence the development of beekeeping products are sold. According to the economic efficiency of the production and sale of farm products from beekeeping organization, the selection depends on the direction of the exercise. The majority of those involved in the production of the product through the use of intermediaries enter the market, causing the deaths of some of their large amount of money that ultimately comes down to the product quality and economic efficiency.

Key words: Azerbaijan, regulation, market, bee-keeping farm.

Language: English

Citation: Humbatov UA (2015) ABOUT REGULATION OF BEE-KEEPING FARM PRICES BY THE STATE. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science 07 (27): 107-109.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-07-27-18> **Doi:**  <http://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2015.07.27.18>

Today, as in all areas of agriculture, beekeeping farms by state regulation of prices, there is entiyac. The following are necessary:

1) domestic production of bee products at the expense of the needs of the population, as well as the fact that certain difficulties in meeting the demand for food products;

2) the prices of industrial and agricultural products among the "non - equality" availability;

3) engaged in bee-keeping industry xammalların processing and supply of small amounts of infrastructure or poor performance;

4) Beekeeping is low compared to other sectors of the economy, the income of agricultural producers;

5) scientific - technical progress sufficient use of the latest achievements;

6) difficulties in the exit of the domestic market, the local bee producers of agricultural products, the failure to provide access to foreign markets.

Beekeeping in our country to ensure the normal functioning of the market infrastructures governing the economic activities of its subjects to carry out the following issues must be resolved:

- Within the framework of the national market, entrepreneurs and government institutions regulating economic activity delay the adoption and implementation of legislative acts;

- Various forms of ownership, beekeeping farms and to create equal conditions for the normal functioning of the competent anti-trust policy. This hinders the process of monopolization of the economy;

- The owner's personal property and labor activity, labor force, together with the employment of private property, property, public organizations, private ownership of property of foreign capital in the development phase as well as the creation of a market economy and the protection of property inherent in this kind of state aid.

Beekeeping the natural and economic resources, including logistical support is divided into two parts. Economic resources include material and financial resources. Material resources, means of production and labor used in the production process refers to objects.

Financial resources include cash at your disposal, from beekeeping. Many factors that affect the modern world of globalized production problems are investigated and its influence is predicted,

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 1.344	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829	PIHHI (Russia) = 0.179	
GIF (Australia) = 0.356	ESJI (KZ) = 1.042	
JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 2.031	

measures are being taken to encourage the development of production.

One of the main factors that influence the development of beekeeping products are sold. According to the economic efficiency of the production and sale of farm products from beekeeping organization, the selection depends on the direction of the exercise.

The majority of those involved in the production of the product through the use of intermediaries enter the market, causing the deaths of some of their large amount of money that ultimately comes down to the product quality and economic efficiency.

Each of the objects and subjects in the field of apiculture as it is available. The object of beekeeping - honey bee families (bees, worker bees are male bees), bee products, honeycombs, as well as equipment used in apiculture, equipment and plants.

Irrespective of the ownership of beekeeping in the following subjects:

- Beekeeping farms;
- Beekeeping equipment inventory and entities;
- Scientific and educational institutions engaged in bee-keeping;
- Bee-keeping issues related to the functioning of public associations, unions and non -profit organizations established in other forms as provided by law.

In general, the practice of beekeeping, bee breeding, bee breeding, bee-keeping and production of marketable understood.

Bee farms can be state, municipal or private. These farms by legal or natural person established in the manner prescribed by law. Beekeeping farms in different regions of the same area and can be from one or several patterns. Positive values, market conditions and new economic activity in the property relations that are the prospects for global growth forecast widespread unemployment conditions allow beekeeping.

Is no coincidence that the International Beekeepers Association "Apimondiya" bee 's many projects involving the development and application of the United Nations - the " campaign to fight hunger "has been included in the program.

As a result, the prospects of beekeeping has great potential as a food source has been confirmed in a scientific way.

1. Beekeeping regulation of prices for agricultural products will be provided for producers apiaries, a new species of bee to get more efficient, drugs to combat pests and other material - technical resources to implement state regulation of prices of important issues.

2. Also adjustment of selling prices of the products should be carried out in the same manner. Because beekeeping Factors affecting the financial

position of agricultural producers in the procurement (supply) prices occupies a special place.

3. According to statistics, 95% of the agricultural products produced in our country beekeeping - to account for the fate of the private sector. Production volume and range of the market and its ever-changing sets.

4. Domestic food products on the market or in any other area of business opportunity for monopoly by bringing in foreign countries. As a result of difficulties in maintaining the country's food market emerges. In this case, the state monopoly of the market relations in fighting against violations of anti-monopoly measures to prevent the trend holds, monopolists are guaranteed assistance.

Today, more than half of the cost of material and technical resources in our country, beekeeping is the expenses. One of the main reasons for this is that the material - technical resources to purchase a portion of the purchase from foreign countries.

The prices of industrial and agricultural products between the "non - profitability" is one of the reasons for the formation. Therefore, the production of those products in the country, the prices of industrial and agricultural products (equality) can be provided.

One of the most important principles of a market economy, liberalization of prices. Balance in the formation of prices; the supply and demand in the market - takes place during coincidence.

But such cases are rare. The existence and nature of inflation continued monopoly on the market, is one of the factors contributing to the free prices.

Beekeeping level of prices of agricultural products, the impact of the industry to its specific features. It then shows itself in most cases, the consumption of bee products, agricultural products and this area is crucial to the low market price elasticity limits the ability of equalization.

Here we come to the conclusion that the possibility of forming the basis of free competition keeping prices of farm products produced in other areas of the economy is relatively limited.

The prices of the products, while keeping the level of interference, due to the formation of the appropriate level of infrastructure.

A lot of the advanced experience of foreign countries, based on market conditions, we have come to the conclusion that the purpose of the regulation by the state of bee-keeping prices of farm products, the strategic interests of the consumers at reasonable prices and dependence on changes in market promote food products to acquire.

State regulation of the beekeeping industry market conditions due to the dynamics of the correlation between price and cost. Beekeeping is essentially a free competitive market for agricultural

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 1.344	SIS (USA) = 0.912	ICV (Poland) = 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829	PИИИ (Russia) = 0.179	
GIF (Australia) = 0.356	ESJI (KZ) = 1.042	
JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 2.031	

products is characterized by numerous manufacturers.

Despite this, the beekeeping industry, manufacturers of production equipment for apiaries, preparations against pests, packaging machines, containers and so on. They face a number of difficulties, such as when buying these products.

The rate of increase in prices of industrial products in the future growth rate of prices of bee

products go, it creates conditions. For this reason, the production of bee products is growing slowly, product unit cost is expensive.

As a result, a significant portion of the consumer market are imported bee products. Consequently, the protection of the domestic market to foreign competition, there are difficulties in ensuring food security through local production.

References:

1. (2008) Azərbaycanca sahibkarlığın inkişafının bazar mexanizmləri. AMEA İqtisadiyyat İnstitutu (kollektiv monoqrafiya). Bakı, 300 p.
2. (2007) Kənd təsərrüfatı məhsulları istehsalçılarına dövlət dəstəyi haqqında Azərbaycan Respublikası Prezidentinin 23 Yanvar 2007-ci il sərəncamı.
3. Tambovtsev VL (2009) Teoriya gosudarstvennogo regulirovaniya ekonomiki. Uchebnoe posobie, Moscow, Infa –M, 2009. 160 p.
4. (2015) Azərbaycan Respublikası Kənd Təsərrüfatı Nazirliyi. Available: www.agro.gov.az (Accessed: 20.07.2015).
5. (2015) NEWS WEBSITE. Available: www.AzPRESS.Az (Accessed: 20.07.2015).
6. (2015) Available: www.Azeri.TAT.az (Accessed: 20.07.2015).
7. (2011) Azərbaycan Dövlət Statistika Komitəsi Bakı, 2011.
8. İbrahimov R (1953) Gənc arıçılara kömək. Bakı, pp. 5-20
9. Frish K (1980) Iz zhizni pchel. Moscow: Mir.
10. Grigor'ev GP (1968) Zanimatel'noe pchelovodstvo. Donetsk.