

THE ORETICAL BASICS OF ENSURING FOOD SECURITY IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

This article reveals the importance, essence and theoretical foundations of ensuring food safety. Based on the analysis of socio-economic changes and measures implemented to ensure food safety in Uzbekistan during the years of independence, it contains relevant proposals for strengthening the country's food safety.

Keywords : Safety, agriculture, food safety, food products, consumption, agricultural products, nutrition standards and norms, nutrition quality.

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INTRODUCTION

Achieving food security in the world is one of the most urgent tasks facing all countries. The UN also emphasizes that it is time to completely change the approach to food production and distribution. After all, in an ideal situation, agriculture, forestry and fisheries are not able to fully provide food for everyone and create a source of income for people, as in the brochure. Therefore, in such a case, it is important to develop agriculture, which supplies raw materials to food industry enterprises, and to ensure the implementation of environmental protection measures.

According to UN data, 815 million of the world's population are starving, and by 2050 this number will increase to 2 billion. enough for a person. 12.9 percent of them live in developing countries. 45% of deaths among children under the age of five are caused by malnutrition.

LITERATUL REVIEW

It is known that the food industry is a wide branch of the national economy that produces food products, which includes meat and milk, oil and fish products, flour and cereals, canned fruits and vegetables, and various beverages. , which included enterprises producing sugar, bread and other food products. During the development of human society, he used the blessings created by nature. The increase in the number of the world's population has led to an increase in the demand for food products. One of the main tasks facing the countries of the world today is the production of quality food and ensuring its safety. Nowadays, the negative attitude of mankind towards nature, the increasing anthropogenic impact on it, the disparity in the level of food supply between developed and developing countries, and climate changes can cause a number of negative factors.

Fresh water, forests, biological diversity are rapidly decreasing. Soil fertility is decreasing, land reclamation is deteriorating. As a result, today 1/10 of the world's population, or more than 800 million people, is undernourished, and by 2050, this number will increase to 2 billion. is expected to reach a person. 12.9 percent of them live in developing countries[1]. This situation creates an urgent problem of ensuring food security while providing enough food for the population of the countries. 45% of deaths among children under the age of five are caused by malnutrition and consumption of environmentally unfriendly food products. Globalization of the world economy and fierce competition, the constant increase in the population, in particular, "as a result of the world population reaching 10 billion people by 2050, providing the population with quality food products, intensively growing raw materials in the agricultural sector, and expanding food production industries improving the territorial composition, requiring the use of new forms of production". This, in turn, requires ensuring food safety, choosing the right place and method of locating food industry networks, and the effective use of the cluster system in the production of competitive, environmentally friendly consumer products, the formation and management of an innovative economy. Based on the above, the following parts of the country's food security can be distinguished:

- constant availability of sufficient safe and nutritious food;
- availability of food products of appropriate volume and quality for all social groups of the population;
- national food system and economic independence (food independence).

reliability, that is, the ability of the national food system to provide food to the population of all regions of the country in response to seasonal, weather and other changes; In recent years, comprehensive measures have been implemented in Uzbekistan to ensure food safety, to further strengthen its raw material base, to modernize the processing industry, and to increase the export potential of the republic in order to satisfy the population's need for ecologically clean and high-quality food products. As a result, domestic consumption requirements are met on the basis of local raw materials, and significant economic benefits are achieved by exporting part of the products that exceed the needs of the population to the world market. In order to satisfy the country's need for quality food products, to reduce the volume of imports, to prepare ecologically clean products, and to ensure food safety, several measures are being developed. At the same time, the demand for food products is increasing in Uzbekistan, with the growth of the population, the per capita consumption is increasing. Food security represents the ability of the country's population to provide itself with basic food products. It also means getting rid of excessive dependence on food imports. It should be noted that food security is not limited to domestic self-sufficiency with complete food products. Food imports are also taken into account. In the policy of the state to ensure food security, it is mainly aimed at the development of its agricultural production and internal sales markets, partly based on the import of food products from abroad, to satisfy the population's need for food at an acceptable level. is held in The policy of ensuring food security of the state is to rationally harmonize the level of self-sufficiency with food products and the levels of their import, to create guaranteed possibilities of providing the country's population with food

products, which it is important to be able to establish international cooperation relations. In addition, this policy will be aimed at creating a periodically updated food reserve.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

After Uzbekistan gained independence, measures were taken in two directions to ensure food safety:

- to expand the land plots of villagers and allocate new ones;
- revision of the composition of agricultural crops.

Since the first years of our republic's independence, it was necessary to review and improve the structure of agricultural crops in the process of implementing agrarian reforms. This issue was considered at the initiative of the government. The development and implementation of the Program aimed at achieving grain independence in our country has gained great socio-economic and political importance. Achieving grain independence, a significant increase in per capita production of basic food products - meat, milk, eggs and fruits and vegetables, and as a result, production of all basic types of food in the country itself fully secured. Products that cannot be grown in the republic due to natural and climatic conditions are excluded. Institutional reforms: liquidation of inefficient cooperative farms and establishment of farms, development of the private sector in the preparation, storage, processing and sale of agricultural products, land reclamation in order to support and improve the quality of agricultural land. foundation and so on played an important role in this process.

In order to improve the supply of food to the population in our country, great work is being done to build new gardens and vineyards. During 2018-2022, new gardens were created on an area of nearly 50,000 hectares, including intensive gardens on an area of more than 14,000 hectares, vineyards on 23,000 hectares. More than 6 million seedlings were brought from Poland, Serbia and other countries to create intensive gardens. In 2022, an average of 300 quintals was harvested from each hectare of gardens created in 2011.

Due to the sharp increase in the production of agricultural food products, their amount per capita also increased. In 2021, compared to 2008, the production of vegetable products per capita increased by 2.6 times, rice products by 2.7 times, potatoes by 2.5 times, fruits by 2.4 times, and grapes by 1.7 times. During this period, the production volume of grape products was more than 3.1 times higher than the per capita norm. Other products were also produced in excess of the norm [2].

Ensuring the country's food security is a complex issue. Because there are factors that lead to a decrease in the level of food self-sufficiency of the population, which are manifested in the following [3]:

- increase in demand for food products;
- population growth;
- increase in consumption per capita;
- imbalance of needs for different products. As a result, the level of productivity and the volume of some types of products will decrease;
- due to the acceleration of urbanization processes, part of the land is reserved for the construction of industrial facilities, houses, roads, as a result of which the arable land used

in agriculture decreases and the volume of production of agricultural products increases at a sufficiently high rate. lack of growth;

introduction of food products into the country at low prices from abroad;

- decrease in the rate of growth of productivity of some agricultural products;

- Deterioration of land quality, decrease in land productivity due to excessive use of chemical fertilizers and substances in agriculture, insufficient and timely implementation of irrigation and reclamation works, insufficient attention to agrotechnical rules.

CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

To ensure food safety in Uzbekistan, it is necessary to implement the following:

- strengthening the legislation aimed at ensuring the productive and efficient use of land and water resources in agriculture, ensuring a high share of food products in the composition of agricultural products;

improving the water use system to ensure the necessary amount of agricultural food production. In particular, in the event that the projects envisaged by the neighboring countries in the field of hydropower are implemented and the water supply is reduced, in 2025 it is required to introduce drip irrigation in the irrigated lands to compensate for the water shortage. This requires a large investment. But the introduction of drip irrigation allows to reduce the amount of mineral fertilizers used to a certain extent. This helped to reduce the cost of food production and solve the problem of land degradation. Productivity, therefore, the profit from additional volumes of food production will also increase;

- to encourage the introduction of modern agro-technologies to solve the tasks of increasing the yield of agricultural products and productivity in animal husbandry;

- creation of an effective system of purchase and preparation, distribution, processing and sale of agricultural food products. It is important to create a system that provides food throughout the year and reduces seasonal fluctuations in food prices. From this point of view, it is important to establish an effective system of storage of fresh and processed food products. Creating an effective food processing system is an important task. By 2025, taking into account the transition of Uzbekistan to the group of countries with a higher average income, lifestyle, behavioral patterns, nutritional composition will change accordingly, processed food for a number of goods it will be necessary to ensure an increase in the share of products;

introduction of nutritional standards and norms (including the availability of trace elements and necessary nutrients, control of harmful substances, various additives, dyes, flavoring agents, emulsifiers, control of compliance with preparation, transportation technologies), as well as further development of the control mechanism over food quality; disseminating the necessary information about healthy eating in order to improve the population's eating pattern. For these purposes, medical institutions should be more actively involved in disseminating such information among the population.

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