

THE CONCEPT OF FOOD SAFETY AND ITS SCIENTIFIC CONCEPT

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes methodological approaches that are conditioned by the importance of food security. The stages of the concept of food security were defined. The theory of food security has been improved in terms of organizational, legal and economic criteria.

Keywords: food security, food problem, Roman declaration, food and agriculture organization.

INTRODUCTION

Addressing the problem of food security is an important priority of public policy and the object of scientific research of any country. In the provision of food to the whole country and some of its regions, the agro-industrial complex and the agricultural sector are faced with a number of tasks that need to be addressed in a comprehensive manner. In this regard, the President of the country Sh.M.Mirziyev –Solving the problem of food security requires special attention to the establishment of strict control over the cultivation of genetically modified products. The fact that the number of imported fruits and vegetables in the markets of our country has increased in recent years should certainly call us to vigilance. In order to prevent such a situation, first of all, it is necessary to restore the extinct ancient varieties, to conduct rational and effective selection work, to widely introduce scientific achievements and innovative developments in the field. The food security system is intertwined with processes that directly affect the socio-economic situation, natural and economic potential, solvency of the population of the country and individual regions, the degree of dependence of the national market on imports, agricultural production and rational use of land resources, agro-industrial complex depending on. In this regard, food security is one of the key conditions for economic and social stability and state independence, along with its strategic importance in national policy. In this regard, as noted by the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan IA Karimov, “International expert research on food security shows that the complex situation with this problem in the world and in some regions is a matter of serious concern and concern. Today, this problem is one of the most pressing and serious threats to the world community”. One of the important problems in the theory of food security is the question of the methods and mechanisms of its provision. Both directions are a complex system, operating in a free market environment is more difficult and requires effective government intervention. The theory and practice prove that the level of food security directly depends on the role and level of state regulation of the industry. Analysis of

the literature on the subject A lot of research has been conducted in the main areas of food security in the economy. The scientific and practical issues of food security in the region have been extensively studied in the scientific work of domestic and foreign economists, including B.E. The works of Mamarahimov, T.S Rasulov, T.V Uskova, R.Ya. Selimenkov, A.N. Anishchenko, A.N. Chekavinsky, and others can be mentioned. B.E. Mamarahimov, one of the scientists of our country, studied the main directions of food security, in which the state policy on food security is mainly aimed at the development of its own agricultural production and domestic markets, in part, the import of food products from abroad. shown to be done at the expense of imports. T.S Rasulov also studied the issues of food security, in his opinion, to ensure food security in the region due to the requirements of soil and climatic conditions, topography, cost-effective organization of production as a result of rational and correct placement of agricultural lands expediency. In the study of this area, foreign scientists T.V Uskova, R.Ya. Selimenkov, A.N. Anishchenko.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The main purpose of the study is to develop scientific and practical proposals and recommendations to meet the needs of the population of our country with quality food products. Comparison, grouping and economic-statistical methods were widely used in the research process.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

According to the analysis, the most prominent representatives of the protectionist approach to food security in the region are Japan and Norway, and the most export-oriented are the United States (USA). Almost all countries in the world (for example, the European Union) use intermediate measures to ensure food security. This agreement contains some elements of protectionism and export-oriented agreements, through which the intermediate path follows. The main difference between protectionism and export-oriented approaches is that the share of state support for agricultural production is very high. For example, in Japan and Norway, the level of state support for agriculture is higher than in the world. The main means of protecting Japan's domestic market are restricting food imports by regulating food prices as well as customs and tariffs, and making direct payments to farmers in the form of various subsidies. With such an agreement, part of the funds spent to support agriculture will be invested in industrial and agricultural production, and the government will participate in the process of restoring national capital. In turn, the money spent on food imports leaves the country and contributes to the development of production in exporting countries. Countries with high potential in the agricultural and economic spheres rely on export-oriented approaches to ensuring agricultural and food security. Among them is the United States. Although only one percent of the population in the United States is directly involved in agricultural production, the country is not only the world's largest food exporter with its own production needs, but also its own food needs. The United States is the world's largest exporter of agricultural products. Important food and fodder crops such as wheat, oats, soybeans and fruits have a large share in world trade.

As a result, according to the United Nations, 815 million people are currently starving, and by 2050 that number will reach 2 billion. reaches 12.9% of them live in developing countries. Forty-five percent of deaths among children under the age of five are due to malnutrition. Today, 3.1 children die every year as a result.

In addition, one in four children on the planet has been found to be underweight. 66 million school-age children the boy and girl are involuntarily hungry for lessons. Of these, 23 million live in Africa. Agriculture is the largest employer sector in the world. Today, 40 percent of the world's population lives on this sector. It is a major source of income and employment for families in poor villages. In developing countries, five million small farms, mostly lalmi, supply 80 percent of the food. Therefore, investment in this area will increase the country's capacity to supply products to local and foreign markets, as well as to ensure food security.

Another initiative in the field was recently launched by the UN. That is, a global campaign to combat food waste has been announced. This also serves food security. According to the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), 1.3 billion people die each year worldwide. tons of food are thrown away. (In a sense, we are "contributing" to this through the waste of our weddings. It is proposed to change the conditions of their storage in the first place in order to put an end to such an illogical state of waste.

“Hard bread? An oily rotten apple? Moldy cheese? What to do with such products? Many will drop them. One-third of the world’s food lies in waste containers. The world economy loses about a trillion dollars every year. ”

According to the organization's statistics, about four billion people die every year in the world. tons of food will be produced, and if they were used wisely and distributed, it would actually have reached all the inhabitants of the planet. Due to factors such as the above, prices in world food markets are rising. The global financial and economic crisis of the last decade has exacerbated the problem. Its complications are still being felt.

Indeed, food security represents the ability of a country to provide itself, independently, with similar basic products. It also means getting rid of over-reliance on food imports.

When will the state’s food security policy be effective? When the levels of production and import of products are rationally combined, guaranteed opportunities for the population are created in this regard, pragmatic international cooperation is developed, it is also aimed at creating periodically renewable food stocks.

Therefore, the issue of food security is a guarantee of independence, socio-economic and political stability of Uzbekistan, as well as all other countries. In our country, this problem has not lost its relevance. Indeed, at the same time, the demand for food mahcyotlap is increasing, and per capita consumption is increasing as the population grows.

Consequently, over the past three years, the approach to ensuring food security, improving the quality of agricultural products and export potential in our country has completely changed, has become a priority of public policy.

It is known that agriculture is the leading sector of the economy in Uzbekistan. It employs 3.6 million people, or 27 percent of those employed in the economy. The share of the sector in GDP is 32%, while the land used in the sector occupies 45% of the country's territory. It is noteworthy that more than 180 types of agricultural and food products are currently exported to more than 80 countries. Another noteworthy aspect is the introduction of a cluster method of agricultural

production, which is gaining momentum. This is evidenced by the fact that 62% of agricultural land is covered by cotton and textiles, 8% by livestock and 7.5% by fruits and vegetables.

CONCLUSIONS

The mechanism of food security in the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on three important aspects: regulation and promotion of food production in the agro-industrial complex, ensuring access and consumption of food products and improving the system of food security management. includes effort and action. In our opinion, the mechanism of food security includes the following support and measures in the field of regulation and promotion of food production in the agro-industrial complex:

- Establishment and improvement of the legal, regulatory framework for food security;
- Encouraging the development of food production through the budget. This includes tax benefits, subsidies and subventions;
- Stimulation of food production through monetary policy support. This includes the introduction of a system of preferential lending;
- Regulation of food exports and imports with customs tariffs and without tariffs. At the same time, measures will be taken to regulate and encourage the import of food products that are not produced in the country or produced in small quantities, as well as the export of food products, including agricultural products, by local producers with or without customs tariffs;
- Encourage investment in the agro-industrial complex (AIC). This includes measures to encourage domestic and foreign investment in the agro-industrial complex, including agriculture and fisheries, water management, food industry, the establishment of free agrarian economic zones, agricultural clusters in the country's regions, the development of a favorable business environment for their development. measures are taken.

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