



PROBLEMS OF ENSURING FOOD SECURITY IN UZBEKISTAN

Saidova D. N. ¹

Kholmukhamedova Z. B. ²

PhD of Economic Sciences¹, Tashkent State Agrarian University, Branch of the Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education

"Astrakhan State Technical University" in Tashkent,
Senior lecturer ² of Tashkent State Agrarian University

Abstract

Ensuring the food security of the country is one of the priorities of the state. The most important aspects of food security are considered, the main criteria and measures for the formation of effective mechanisms for ensuring food security.

Keywords: food security, food independence, food insecurity, self-sufficiency, availability, access, utilization, stability.

Introduction

In 2022, the share of the population suffering from insufficient nutrition made up 9.8 % and exceeded 828 million people. In 54 countries of the world, the decrease in the level of the financial condition of families was observed, the majority of the population of more than 20 countries is suffering from hunger, in 12 countries, the average life expectancy of the population has decreased. Every year in developing countries, 20 million children are born underweight, malnutrition causes the death of 5 million children, and those who survive suffer from various diseases. 3.1 billion people in the world do not follow a healthy diet [1].

Data and Methods

In the process of research, theoretical methods of induction, deduction, generalization and comparison were used. The necessary materials are investigated on the basis of the methods of typological analysis, the synthesis of statistical data.

Main Results

Food security is a state of the economy in which, on the one hand, regardless of the fluctuations of the world markets, on the one hand, in quantities corresponding to scientifically based indicators, and on the other hand, conditions



are created to satisfy consumption at the level of medical standards, and the stable supply of food products to the population is guaranteed. The main goal of achieving food security is to provide processing enterprises with raw materials and the population with food products, regardless of internal and external negative effects. It should not even depend on the lack of foreign currency, embargo (imposing barriers by other countries) on the increase in prices.

First proposed at the World Food Summit in 1974, it means that "there are always sufficient reserves in the world of staple foods to sustain a steady increase in food consumption and to cover changes in production and prices" [2]. In 1996, the World Summit on Food Security defined food security as a condition:

"...that all people have material and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food to meet their nutritional needs and personal preferences and to lead active and healthy lives."

In 2001, the idea of food security is social in addition to material and economic opportunity the concept of possibility has also been added. The current FAO definition reflects this additional aspect as follows:

"food security means that all people have the physical, economic and social means to obtain sufficient safe and nutritious food to meet their nutritional needs and personal preferences and to lead an active and healthy life".

There are four aspects of food security: availability, access, utilization and stability.

Availability of food : supply of the necessary quality food products in the required quantity through domestic production or importation (including food aid). The most commonly used measure of food availability is per capita daily energy expenditure (DEE), measured in calories.

According to the FAO methods, the KES indicator is calculated according to the type of food consumption based on the food balance. FAO calculates food balances using information on different sources of food supply (production, savings, trade) and different uses (or consumption) of products (forage, seed, industrial use, waste) of specific commodities.

Access to food: the material, economic, and social capacity to access the resources necessary to obtain the nutrients necessary for a nutritious diet

In order for the food supply to be uninterrupted, a population, family or individual must always have access to food. They should not be cut off from food due to unexpected events (eg economic or climate crisis) or cyclical events (eg climate food shortages).



Food insecurity is a situation in which a population does not obtain sufficient safe and nutritious food necessary for normal growth, development, and an active lifestyle. Failure to meet an indicator results in low food security or food insecurity.

Utilization: the human body's consumption of adequate amounts of nutrients requires good quality and safe nutrition.

The influence of globalization and unstable development in the world economy on the food security of our country cannot be denied. As Sh. Mirziyoev noted, "The global pandemic once again confirmed the need to pay serious attention to ensuring food security" [3]. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), in 2021, Uzbekistan was in 78th place in the global ranking of food security, the index was 53.8, and it increased by 2 points compared to 2019. The accumulated score allowed Uzbekistan to maintain its place in a group of countries with an average level of food security [4].

In Uzbekistan, between 2000 and 2020, despite the fact that the number of permanent residents of the country increased by 1.4 times, and the total area of cultivated land decreased by 12.1%, wheat production from food products was 1.63, potatoes 4.29, vegetables 3.5, polys increased by 4.72 times, fruits by 3.62 times, grapes by 2.62 times, meat (in live weight) by 3.0 times, milk by 3.03 times, and eggs by 6.23 times [5]. Most important this growth extensive factors but productivity and productivity intensive factors such as happened under the influence of

The level of self-sufficiency in agriculture and food products in the country in 2019 is based on the consumption of food products according to the medical standards approved by the Ministry of Health of the Republic . with -14.4 percent, with rice -58.1 percent, with rice products -65.4 percent, with eggs -68.3 percent, with fish products -43 percent. Increasing the volume of production of these products changes the per capita consumption of products in the country in the direction of quality.

Table 1 The level of self-sufficiency in agriculture and food products of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2020 [6]

No	Product type	Measurement unit	2020 year	Population soul per head work released (population 34,558 million people)	Average one 1 per person in demand done norm , kg	Food products with himself provide level , in %
1	Wheat	thousand tons	6016.3	27.5	84.2	32.6
2	Rice	thousand tons	284.9	8.2	14.2	58.1
3	Legumes	thousand tons	330.9	9.6	5.4	177.3
4	Potatoes	thousand tons	3143.5	91.0	48.6	187.2
5	Vegetables , total	thousand tons	10459.5	302.7	107.1	282.6
6	Policy, total	thousand tons	2134.4	23.5	35.9	65.4
7	Fruits and berries	thousand tons	2864.0	9.5	65.8	14.4
8	Grapes	thousand tons	1639.2	47.4	15.5	306.0
9	Meat (live in weight)	thousand tons	2 526.2	55.4	44.2	125.3
10	Milk (milk products)	thousand tons	11,009.9	318.6	301	105.8
11	Egg	tons per million	7 825.0	226.4	331.7	68.3
12	Fish	thousand tons	144.08	4.2	9.7	43.0

Ensuring food security is a guarantee of ensuring the independence of Uzbekistan, socio-economic and political stability in the country. Situations such as natural disasters, lack of water for irrigating land, and droughts on earth as a result of climate change make it difficult to grow food products. As a result, prices in the world food markets are rising. That is why issues of ensuring food security are given great importance all over the world.

As stated by President Sh. Mirziyoev, "Strengthening the health of our people, establishing a healthy lifestyle is a vitally important issue for us.



The goal of agricultural reforms is to ensure food security and increase people's well-being, along with economic benefits" [7].

As a result of various external influences, at a time when serious risks are arising in the field of food supply all over the world, it should be noted that remarkable measures are being taken to strengthen food security in our republic. At the same time, the increase and fluctuation (volatility) of the prices of some agricultural products were observed in the food markets of our country. In order to provide the population with socially important food products and prevent price fluctuations, it is advisable to introduce state procurement and commodity interventions using minimum and maximum prices.

In order to maintain the minimum prices introduced so that farmers and peasants are not harmed, the surplus products in the market are purchased for state reserves at a minimum guaranteed price, and state commodity interventions occur when there is a shortage in the market and products in cases where the prices have risen sharply, it is advisable to sell agricultural products in reserve in order to eliminate the shortage and maintain the maximum prices [9].

Conclusion

It is also important to encourage the introduction of modern agro-technologies, to create an effective system of procurement and preparation, distribution, processing and sale of agricultural food products in order to solve the problems of increasing the yield of agricultural products and productivity in animal husbandry. In particular, it is necessary to create a mechanism that provides food products throughout the year and reduces seasonal price fluctuations. From this point of view, it is necessary to implement effective methods of storage of fresh and processed food products.

By 2030, it is intended that Uzbekistan will join the group of countries with higher than average income. This leads to a corresponding change in lifestyle, behavioral patterns, and diet. Taking this into account, it will be necessary to ensure the increase in the share of processed food products for several goods. In addition, the introduction of food standards and norms (including the presence of microelements and necessary nutrients, control of harmful substances, various additives, dyes, flavors, emulsifiers, control of compliance with preparation, transportation technologies), as well as control over the quality of food it is necessary to further develop the mechanism. In order to improve the diet of the



population, it is necessary to spread the necessary information about healthy nutrition, and to increase the activity of medical institutions in this regard.

References

1. <http://www.fao.org>
2. <http://www.fao.org>
3. Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis. www.prezident.uz. December 29, 2020.
4. <http://www.fao.org>
5. www.stat.uz
6. Compiled and calculated according to: www.stat.uz
7. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Agriculture and food production are the most urgent issues. April 10, 2020 www.prezident.uz/view/3493.
8. www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals.
9. www.agro.uz
10. www.stat.uz
11. www.ifpri.org 2020 Global Food Policy Report.
12. Oliy Majlis of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev and Uzbekistan Address to the people. December 22, 2022
13. Saidakbarov H.Kh., Saidova D.N. Directions of agricultural development in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Scientific and practical journal " Innovative economy: development and improvement prospects".2014. No. 2 (5). P.189-192
14. Saidova D.N., Rustamova I.B., Tursunov Sh.A. Agrar policy and food security. Training manual. The T.: Publishing house" Main Library of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, 2016.
15. Saidova D. Improving the competitiveness of the agricultural sector as a factor in the food security of the region. South Asian Journal of Marketing and Management Research.2019, pp. 47-54. <https://www.indianjournals.com> .