

EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IS THE KEY TO SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF FOOD SECURITY OF THE POPULATION

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Annotation

The article discusses some aspects of ensuring food security of the population: the problem, tasks and their solution.

A review of the situation in the world, regarding food security and measures to eliminate shortcomings in the field of inter-sectoral relations between countries and mechanisms for reducing the negative impact of sharp fluctuations in world market conditions on the supply of food products to the domestic market were carried out.

A proposal is given for further improvement of legal norms aimed at ensuring the rational use of land and water resources in agriculture, achieving a higher share of food products in agricultural products.

Keywords: desertification, soil erosion level, export-import operation, competitive environment, artificial price increases, seasonal price instability.

Today, the problem of food safety is of global importance in the world. Therefore, there is a need to develop a person’s mental potential to effectively and wisely use available resources. Why is it necessary to pay special attention to the development of science and innovation? We should not forget that the sacred duty of every person is to leave existing benefits to the future generation.

Recent FAO documents provide the following interpretations of the concept of food security and safe nutrition: “Food security exists when all people always have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their nutritional needs in accordance with their preferences for an active and healthy



life. Food security exists when food security is combined with sanitation, adequate health care and adequate care and nutrition to ensure a healthy lifestyle for all family members” [1].

Effective organization of agricultural production, particularly livestock, poultry and fish create the opportunity to fully provide the world's population with food, as well as to generate income for product producers. Thus, the implementation of measures defined for employment and environmental protection will be ensured.

Today, there is a negative attitude towards the environment, increased external impact on nature, waste of natural resources, climate change and the emergence of a number of negative factors under its influence, including a decrease in land productivity due to an increase in the process of degradation in the surface layer of the earth, a rapid reduction of drinking water, forests and biodiversity, a threat to ecosystems that are connected to all humanity.

According to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, the level of soil erosion on a global scale increases annually by 24 billion tons, as a result of which, more than 2.3 million km² of forests disappeared on earth [2].

The loss of forests and other natural ecosystems directly impacts biodiversity and climate change.

According to the UN, if more than 800 million people on Earth are hungry now, by 2050 this number will reach 2 billion people. 13 percent of them live in developing countries. 45% of deaths among children under five are caused by malnutrition. Currently, 3.1 million children die each year because of malnutrition.

40 percent of the world's population work in agriculture. In developing countries, 80 percent of food comes from smallholder farmers. A logical analysis of these cases confirms that the introduction of investment in the industry is one of the main tools for ensuring food security.

According to the UN, about 4 billion tons of food are produced annually in the world. If this were distributed in equal proportions, this would be enough for the entire population of the Earth.

we can conclude, that each country can provide its population with basic types of products.

We believe that it is necessary to pay due attention to the implementation of established plans and programs to ensure food security in each country, first of all, the development of international cooperation, creation of guaranteed opportunities for producers and exporters, preservation of produced and imported food products, and creation of regularly updated food supplies.



Therefore, the issue of ensuring food security is a matter of ensuring the socio-economic stability of all countries, including Russia and Uzbekistan. In our country, this problem has not lost its relevance today. Because, the current population growth of the country increases the demand for food.

At the beginning of this year, the population of Uzbekistan exceeded 36 million, annually replenished with almost new 900 thousandth generation.

Agriculture is the leading sector of the economy of Uzbekistan. It employs more than 3.6 million people, that is, 26.4% of those employed in the economy. The industry's share in GDP is 26%, the area of land used in the industry is 53% of the territory of the republic. It is worth noting that currently more than 180 types of agricultural and food products are exported to more than 80 countries around the world.

In the Development Strategy of the new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, the 30th goal provides for increasing the income of farmers and farmers by at least 2 times, as well as ensuring an annual increase in agriculture of at least 5% through intensive development of agriculture on a scientific basis [3].

It also provides for the development of 464 thousand hectares of new and withdrawn land areas by allocating land to agricultural clusters on the basis of an open competition. Reduction of 200 thousand hectares of land for cotton and grain, allocating them to the population on the basis of an open competition on long-term lease terms [4].

Growing export-oriented products and developing horticulture, increasing the area of intensive gardens by three times and greenhouses by two times, increasing export potential by an additional US\$1 billion.

The Agricultural Development Strategy of Uzbekistan states that as of 2018, the proportion of undernourished people in the republic is 6.3 percent. By 2025 it is planned to reduce this share to 3%, and by 2030 - to completely eliminate [5].

How will you be able to do this?

To achieve this, we consider it necessary to take measures to coordinate export-import operations, remove barriers to the import of products, primarily food products needed by the population, create a healthy competitive environment, prevent the monopolization of imported products by individual business entities, and ways to artificially increase prices.

Of course, such situations will naturally increase the working environment in the field, the country's investment potential and its reputation in the world market. At the moment, the implementation of the above Decree will make it possible to fill the



markets of our country with high-quality, cheap and safe food, increase the purchasing power of the population, and create a healthy competitive environment. In a word, today the country is putting an end to all problems and artificial barriers associated with reducing the cost of food, ensuring quality and safety, eliminating bureaucracy, and establishing regular communication and cooperation with foreign investors and partners.

Here, as a specialist, we consider it advisable to implement the following to ensure food security:

- improving legal, organizational and economic mechanisms to reduce the negative impact of sharp fluctuations in world market conditions on the supply of food products to the domestic market;
- further improvement of legal norms aimed at ensuring the productive and rational use of land and water resources in agriculture, achieving a higher share of food products in agricultural products.

In particular, in the event of a corresponding decrease in water supply in neighboring countries, it would be advisable to widely introduce drip irrigation on irrigated lands to compensate for water shortages, although this will require large investments in the future.

Due to the high efficiency of using mineral fertilizers in the process of drip irrigation, it will be possible to reduce the cost of food and prevent deterioration in the quality of the land. Thus, opportunities are created to increase productivity and agricultural production, and in turn, profits also increase.

As a result, in order to solve the problems of increasing agricultural yields and livestock productivity, it is important to support the introduction of advanced modern agricultural technologies, the creation of effective mechanisms for the purchase, preparation, storage, processing, and sale of agricultural products. Thus, it will be possible to provide the population with high-quality, affordable food throughout the year and reduce seasonal price instability.

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