

The Problem of Food Security in the Context of Globalization and its Solutions (On the Example of the Republic of Uzbekistan)

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to food security and its peculiarities in our country, which are among the current global economic problems. The article also reveals the scope of work done to ensure food security in Uzbekistan on the basis of practical analysis and provides relevant conclusions and recommendations.

KEY WORDS: *food products, food safety, food industry, processing of agricultural products, livestock products, agro-industrial complex.*

INTRODUCTION

Ensuring food security is a guarantee of Uzbekistan's independence, socio-economic and political stability in the country. Natural disasters as a result of global climate change, water shortages for irrigation, and droughts make it difficult to grow food. As a result, prices in world food markets are rising. The global financial and economic crisis, which began in 2008 and is still ongoing, is exacerbating the problem. This is evidenced by the decline in the financial situation of families in 54 countries, the fact that more than 20 countries suffer from hunger, the average life expectancy in 12 countries has decreased, and in recent years more than 840 million people worldwide suffer from hunger. That is why food security is so important all over the world [5].

In Uzbekistan, great attention is paid to the deepening of reforms in the agricultural sector, an important sector that works to fully meet the needs of the population in food and agricultural products, to ensure stability in the food market.

Food security means ensuring that the country's population is adequately supplied with basic foodstuffs using domestic resources, achieving a minimum level of dependence on imports. After gaining independence, Uzbekistan has taken measures to ensure food security in two areas:

- ✓ expansion of rural areas and allocation of new ones;
- ✓ Revision of the composition of agricultural crops [3].

The state food policy also provides for self-sufficiency in potatoes, fruits and vegetables. Adequate supply of livestock products and vegetable oil to the population, building the necessary base for processing and storage of agricultural products, as well as the formation of sufficient stocks of basic foodstuffs, ensuring the stability of their retail prices, reducing the volume of imported products etc. are also important areas of food security.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

While some aspects of the topic studied in Uzbekistan are studied in general in the textbook "Economic Security of the State" by HP Abulkasimov, another economist NH Ergashev shows the

importance of insurance in ensuring food security in Uzbekistan [5].

Also, economists of our country Sh.Shodmonov, A.Olmasov, T.Juraev, D.Tajibaeva studied some aspects of food safety in their textbooks and manuals.

It should be noted that although many years of official publications have been used in research conducted by foreign scholars, no practical recommendations and suggestions have been made on how to address them within the national economy. In the studies studied, the issue of food security was mainly considered as a factor driving global economic security.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the first years of independence, the country has implemented a strategy aimed at reviewing and improving the structure of agricultural crops on the basis of agrarian reforms to ensure food security. In particular, the implementation of the Program aimed at achieving grain independence in our country has acquired great socio-economic and political significance. If in 1990 more than half of the sown area was technical crops, including cotton, by 2016, their area was reduced by 35.1%. At the same time, the share of grain crops increased from 24% to 45.2% of total arable land.

Table 1 Dynamics of changes in the composition of agricultural lands in Uzbekistan (1990–2016) (in %)

	1990	1995	2000	2010	2016
Arable land, total thousand ha /%	4200,1	3628,1	3778,3	3708,4	3706,7
	100	100	100	100	100
Including					
Cereals	24,0	44,8	42,0	45,2	45,2
Technical crops	55,3	37,9	41,3	38,2	37,0
Hence the cotton	53,3	36,1	38,2	36,2	35,1
Potatoes	0,9	2,1	1,3	1,9	2,2
Vegetables	3,2	5,0	3,3	4,6	5,3
Melons are nutritious products	1,8	1,5	0,9	1,4	1,4
	14,8	8,7	11,2	8,7	8,9

As a result of the gradual reform and diversification of agriculture in our country, over the years of independence, grain independence has been achieved; the production of nutritious agricultural products has grown sharply. In 2017, compared to 1991, the production of cereals increased by 4.2 times, potatoes by 847.5%, fruits by 595.5%, grapes by 363.9%, vegetables by 343.9%, melons by 226.2%. Increased by%. At the same time, the production of raw cotton decreased by 37.6%. Its share in the total volume of agricultural production decreased from 47.7% to 11%.

Structural changes are also taking place in the livestock sector in our country. During the years of independence, the number of cattle has increased more than 2.4 times; the number of cows has more than doubled. The number of sheep, goats, and poultry also more than doubled during the same period.

As a result of the increase in the number of livestock, the share of livestock products in the total volume of agricultural production increased from 36.6% in 1990 to 41% in 2016. This was achieved mainly due to an increase in the number of livestock on farms. In 2017, 94% of cattle, 84.8% of sheep and goats, and 61.9% of poultry accounted for the share of farmers and ranchers [10]. As a result, between 1990 and 2017, meat production (live weight) increased by almost 2.9 times, milk by 3.3 times, and eggs by more than 5.3 times (Table 2).

Table 2 Dynamics of growth of production of basic types of livestock products (thousand tons)

	1990	2000	2010	2015	2017	In 2017 compared to 1991, in%
Meat (live weight)	789,1	841,8	1461,4	2033,4	2281,1	289,1
Milk	3034,2	3632,5	6169,0	9027,8	10083,2	332,3
Eggs, million pieces	1231,8	1254,4	3061,2	5535,4	6605,5	536,2

CONCLUSION

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). ;
- Support for food producers. At the same time, farmers, dehqan farms and landowners, enterprises, food industry enterprises producing agricultural products will be supported and their activities will be encouraged.

It is expedient to further increase the volume and accelerate the growth of agricultural food production in the Republic of Uzbekistan, to introduce practical experience of foreign countries in achieving high production efficiency.

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