



ANALYSIS OF FOOD SECURITY IN TERRITORIES

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Article history:	Abstract:
<p>Received: 6th February 2022 Accepted: 8th March 2022 Published: 26th April 2022</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Keywords: Food Security, Food Problem, Roman Declaration, Food And Agriculture Organization</p>	

In order to reduce the negative impact of sharp fluctuations in world markets on the supply of food products to the domestic market, the Cabinet of Ministers has adopted a number of decisions to ensure the uninterrupted and guaranteed supply of wheat, flour and vegetable oil products. Because the problem has now become one of the most pressing issues in the whole world.

Food security represents the ability of the country's population to provide itself, independently, with basic food products. Also [1,2], which means that food imports are relieved of extreme fastidiousness. It is worth noting that food safety is not limited only to the provision of internal self-complete food products. For this, food import is also taken into account. In the state's policy towards ensuring food security, it is envisaged to meet the needs of its population at an acceptable level for food, mainly on the basis of its agricultural production and the development of domestic sales marketstirishga, in part, the importation of food products from abroad.

The policy of ensuring food security of the state is considered important because of the level of self-supply of food products, as well as the rational harmonization of their import levels, the creation of guaranteed opportunities for the provision of food products to the population of the country, the ability to establish international cooperation in this regard [3,4].

In addition, this policy will also be aimed at creating a food reserve that will be updated on a davriy basis. The fact that the gap between the growth opportunities of the volume of production of food is

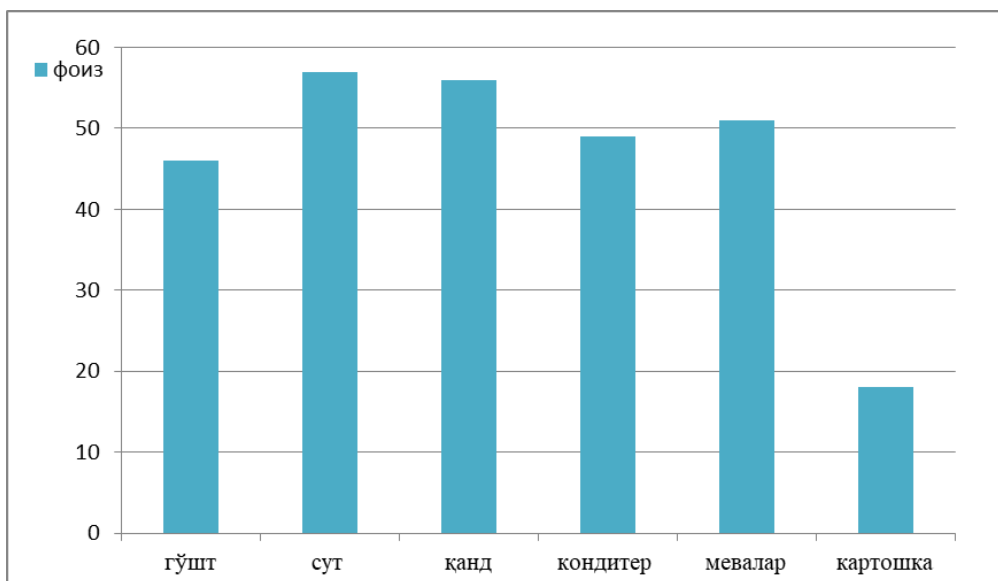
limited due to the fact that the population in the whole world increases year by year and increases rapidly, the issue of solving the Food Program becomes more acute from year to year, indicates the relevance of this issue.

Natural disasters that occur as a result of climate change on earth, water shortages for irrigation of lands, droughts make it difficult to grow food products. As a result, prices are rising in the World Food Markets. Also, the ongoing global financial and economic crisis, which began in 2008 [5, 6], is causing a sharp rise in this problem.

This is evidenced by the fact that in 55 countries of the world there is a decrease in the level of the material condition of families, the main part of the population of more than 20 countries is suffering from hunger, the average life expectancy of the population in more than 10 countries is reduced, in the last years more than 840 million That is why a lot of importance is attached to food security issues all over the world.

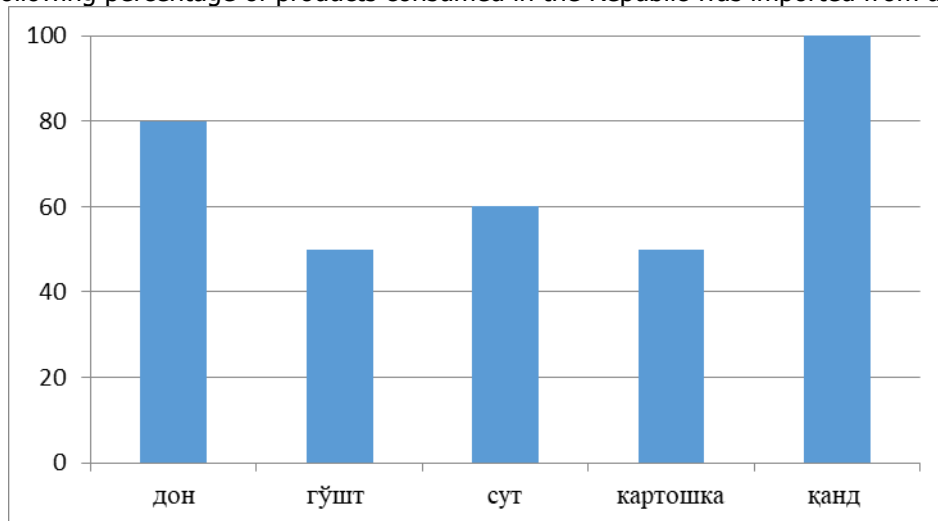
The state of food consumption in Uzbekistan is determined by:

As the world practice shows, the share of consumption of food products in the structure of consumer spending of the population should be less than 50%, in Uzbekistan this figure amounted to 47.3% in 2015, while in 1990 this figure was equal to 58.3%. Until independence in 1990, the level of satisfaction of the population with the need for food products was the same [7, 8]:



1-Picture. Chart of products available in 1990-th year.

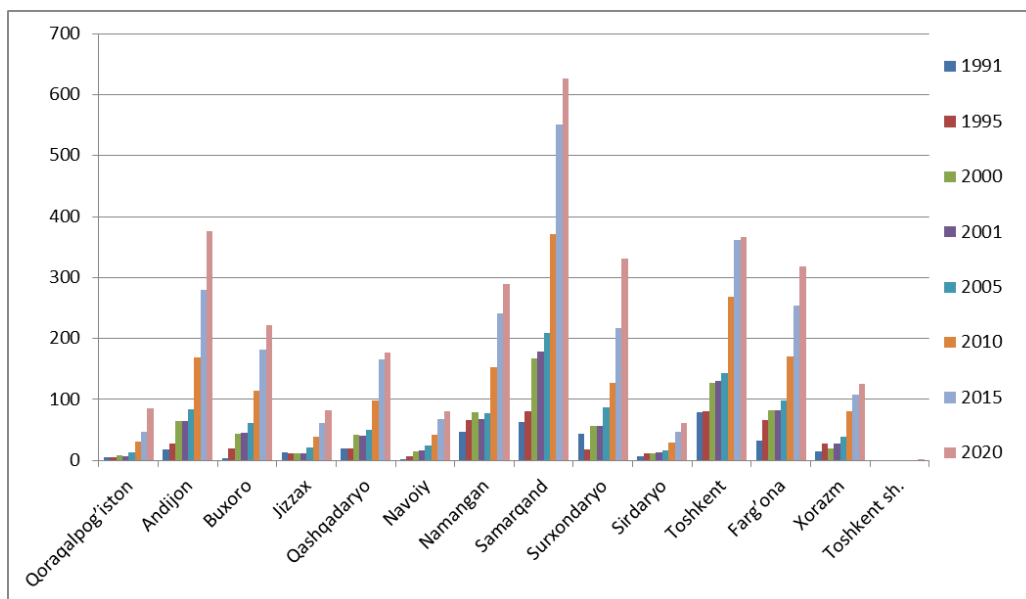
The following percentage of products consumed in the Republic was imported from abroad:



2-Picture. Chart of products brought to our republic

As a result of the implementation of the policy aimed at ensuring food and grain safety, localization of production, rapid development of food and non-food products, thinking about the target and prospects in

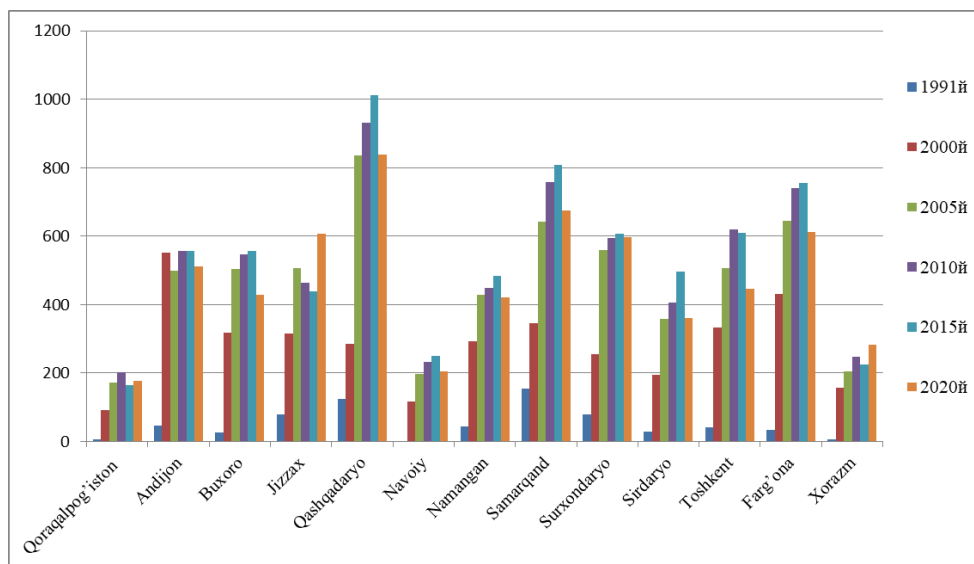
Uzbekistan, it was aimed at fully satisfying the needs of its population for the main food products, which are constantly growing. We will be able to analyze the basis of this on the basis of the following data.



3-picture. The amount of potatoes grown in our country by the year.

Based on this data, we can say that together with the growing number of the population, we can see that the number of potatoes grown has also increased significantly. Samarkand, Surkhondaryo, Fergana, Andijan, Bukhara, Namangan, Tashkent regions are the regions that grow many potatoes in

our country. Compared to 2015 year, the amount of potatoes currently grown has increased more than 3 times, and if this indicator will continue to grow further, it will be possible for ourselves to ensure that prices do not exceed much in our markets and that we fully provide domestic markets[10-12]

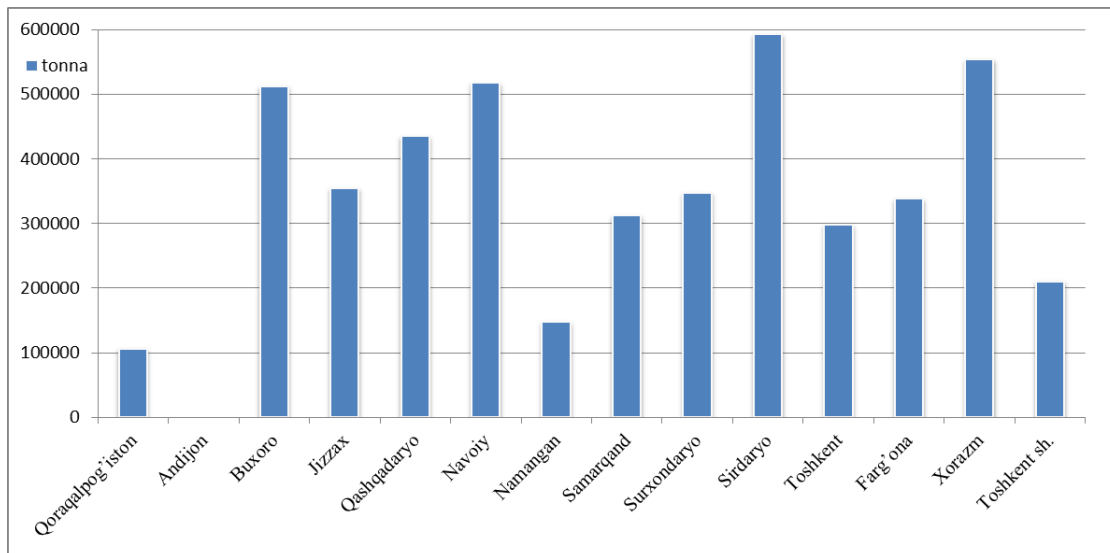


4-Picture. The amount of water grown in our country by years.

In our country, Kashkadarya, Samarkand, Surkhondaryo, Fergana, Tashkent regions are the regions that grow a lot. We can see that the amount of soybeans grown in 2020 year decreased by 10-15% compared to 2015 year. Currently, even in Russia, prices for food products show an increase of 2021 percent in Yanvar compared to the same period last year [13-15].

During this period, the prices of food products in the European Union increased by 1,1 percent, that is, the prices of food products in Russia increased by 7,5 percent compared to the European Union. The highest increase in food prices in Russia was observed in vegetable products with 17,5 percent. The price of fruit increased by 13,5 percent, the price of sweet

products such as honey and chocolate by 13,7 percent.



5-Picture. Total gross crop of leguminous grain crops grown in the Republic in 2021

Despite the fact that the population of our country increased by more than 10 million people or by more than 30 percent compared to the years of independence, it allowed to increase the consumption of meat per capita by 1.3 times, milk and dairy products by 1.6 times, potatoes by 1.7 times, vegetables by 2 times, fruits by almost 4 times. Every year about 16 million tons of fruits and vegetables are grown in our country. The population accounts for about 300 kilograms of vegetables, 75 kilograms of potatoes and 44 kilograms of grapes per capita.

Among the countries of the world in the conditions of a Global pandemic, one of the main issues facing our country is increasing the living standards of the rural population, ensuring food security, meeting the requirements of consumers with quality agricultural products.

It is known to all of us that the ongoing pandemic of COVID-19 on the planet plays an important role in the development of scientific-theoretical, scientific-methodical and scientific-practical proposals and recommendations on the full use of resources and opportunities available in agriculture among all sectors of the economy, ensuring its security, ensuring the demand of the population for food products.

Today, scientists, analysts, politicians, public figures and public figures from all over the world have started a heated discussion about the socio-economic consequences of the coronavirus pandemic, the ways in which humanity is experiencing it.

According to the new forecasts of the International Monetary Fund for 2020 year, as a result of a pandemic on the base scenario, the global economy is expected to decline by 3 percent this year.

This is 6,3 percent lower than the forecast announced in January this year. If the fight against the virus is stretched, then it is recognized that the global economy can decline by 6 percent.

As we all know, the coronavirus pandemic forced governments to close their borders. As a result, it seriously undermined the world's entrepreneurial activity and the turnover of mutual goods and services. The limitation of actions, disruptions in the delivery and aviation industry have made the process of food production, difficult to transport them internationally. This, in turn, began to undermine the production and supply chain, as well as food security.

It is known that such a situation will exacerbate the food problem in the future. Even in some states there is a risk of a social storm due to the outbreak of famine. Therefore, against this scourge, scientists of the world, experienced experts will have to act together.

Taking into account these aspects, in accordance with the relevant decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, on October 20-22, 2021 Tashkent State Economic University in cooperation with the iamo of Germany and IFPRI Institutes of the United States organized the international online scientific-practical conference "sustainable development of Agriculture and regional cooperation in order to ensure healthy More than 30 professors and lecturers, expert specialists from Germany, Italy, USA, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Indonesia, Portugal, Russia and CIS countries participated in the three-day conference with presentations. The online platform has become a platform for discussions aimed at developing regional cooperation in food security, agriculture and Central



Asia for domestic and foreign scientists, politicians, representatives of business circles and civil societies.

The International Conference is also significant with its dedication to current issues such as ensuring food security of the population in the conditions of the pandemic of COVID-19, the formation of a favorable agrobiotic environment and the factors of the creation of the value-added chain, the integration of Education-Science-production in agriculture and the new trends taking place in the international arena. In it, foreign scientists, experts of international organizations shared their practical experience.

We can not create all the blessings that are necessary for our peoples to have quality agricultural products. Therefore, we must take into account the characteristics and capabilities of each region and establish food supply channels. At the same time, the diversification of food supply regions is also of great importance in the development of international trade. We witnessed that during the pandemic it found its proof.

It is noteworthy that great work is being done in this direction in our country among the countries of Central Asia. The role of research organizations in this issue is of particular importance. The experience in the regions for the development of small and medium-sized farming, especially in the field, the establishment of sustainable agriculture through innovative and new non-traditional methods in the conditions of climate change is growing. Taking advantage of today's opportunity, we must take important views and ideas from researchers participating in this conference and look at Central Asia as a holistic region, striving to find solutions to the needs of each state."

Our research shows that if there were no state intervention to reform the current situation in developing countries, the number of people who faced poverty on our planet would increase to 150 million people at a short opportunity. As we all know, food security has become an urgent issue, being the most basic life necessity in the conditions of the world's prevailing pandemic. This should be assessed as a health care system, economy and food crisis. The food crisis is caused by economic recession and disruption of the food system. The COVID-19 pandemic has shown how enormous the vulnerabilities in the food system are.

What is the situation in the food system today that humanity has made great strides in recent decades in terms of strengthening poverty and food security. But the food system is not able to solve global problems, in particular, environmental deterioration, nutrition-related diseases, obesity and health crises, low salaries for workers and food systems, hazardous jobs, etc. Our environment, our

land, our water and our marine life are being mismanaged.

At US global warming, extreme drought, destruction of forests, degradation of soil, water pollution, loss of biodiversity are taking place. At the same time, poverty, hunger and malnutrition remain at a high level. Nine percent of the world's population lives with an income of less than 1 dollar a day. A quarter of the world's population lives from 3 to 20 dollars a day, which means that two billion people do not eat healthy.

Poverty is three times higher in rural areas than in urban areas. In 2019, almost 690 million people or 8-9% of the world's population were hungry. This increased to 10 million in one year. As a result of the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, it is said that in 2020 Year poverty increased by 20 percent, that is, by an additional 40 million people. The alarming situation is that in 2020 year due to the pandemic, the total number of saturated foods in the world will increase from 3 million to 132 million. In addition, inequality, malnutrition, poverty continue among the rural population. The land, food and water systems are closely interrelated and these problems must be solved through coordinated action between private, public and civil societies, and these actions must be based on evidence, he stressed.

Thus, advanced strategies are required to increase the flexibility and stability of the food economy. In this regard, innovations, in particular, digital news, should be an important tool for solving these problems.

In order to find solutions taking into account the needs for the use of research in the field of Science and education, we must strive to transfer science to business.

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