

THE MAIN DIRECTIONS OF ENSURING FOOD SAFETY IN THE REGION

Mamajanova Saida Vakhobjonovna

Toshmamatova Zuhra Sheramat qizi

Senior teachers of Gulistan State University,

Department of Economics

Annotation. *The article focuses on food safety, the main directions and approaches to ensuring food safety in the region. The directions of ensuring food security of foreign countries are analyzed. Also, scientific proposals and practical recommendations aimed at ensuring food safety have been developed.*

Keywords: *food safety, agrarian capacity level, protectionism approach.*

Аннотация. *В статье уделяется внимание вопросам продовольственной безопасности, основным направлениям и подходам продовольственной безопасности региона. Проанализированы направления продовольственной безопасности зарубежных стран. А также, разработаны научно-обоснованные, практические рекомендации по обеспечению продовольственной безопасности.*

Ключевые слова: *продовольственная безопасность, аграрный потенциал, подход протекционизма.*

Introduction. The solution to the problem of ensuring food security is an important priority area of Public Policy and scientific research facility of any country. In the provision of food for a whole country and some of its regions, a number of tasks are assigned to the agro-industrial sector and the agricultural sector, which requires their solution without a WTO. In this regard, the president of our country Sh.M.Mirziyoev-the solution to the problem of food safety, the establishment of strict control over the non-cultivation of genetically modified products requires special attention. The growing number of imported fruit and vegetable products in the markets of our country in recent years should definitely call us to vigilance. In order to prevent such a situation, it is necessary, first of all, to restore the endangered ancient varieties, to conduct selection works wisely and efficiently, to introduce into the sphere a wide range of scientific achievements, innovative works.

One of the important problems in the theory of food safety is the question of methods and principles of its provision. Of course, the issue here goes about the agricultural production of the state and the support of the food market both internally and externally. Both directions are a complex system, the functioning of which in the conditions of a free market is heavier and requires effective intervention of the state. Theories and practices are proving that the level of food safety directly depends on the role and level of state regulation of the network.

Analysis of literature on the topic

In the sectors of the economy, a lot of research work has been carried out on the main directions of ensuring food security in the region. Scientific-practical issues of ensuring food security of the region have been studied extensively in the scientific work of the scientists of our country and foreign economists, and they include: E. Mamarahimov, T.S.Rasulov, T.V.Uskova, R.Eat it.Selimenkov, A.N.Anihenko, A.N. It is possible to indicate the work of chekavinsky and other scientists. B. from the scientists of our country. E.Mamarahimov studied the main direction of ensuring food security, in which the state's policy on ensuring food security is indicated mainly on the account of the development of its own agricultural production and domestic sales markets, in part on the import of food products from abroad[6]. T.S.Rasulov also studied the issues of ensuring food security, which, in his opinion, indicated the expediency of Agriculture to ensure food security in the region on account of the requirements for the establishment of soil-climatic conditions, the release of the place, the economic profitability of production as a result of rational, proper placement of land types[7]. In the research of this field, foreign scientists T.V.Uskova, R.Eat it.Selimenkov, A.N.Anihenko and A.N.Chekavinsky divided into three approaches depending on the level of Agrarian potential of food security in the world. These are protectionism, export-oriented and intermediate approaches.

Research methodology

The main objective of the study is to develop scientific and practical proposals and recommendations for satisfying the population of our country at the required level with quality food products. In the course of the study, comparison, grouping and economic-statistical methods were widely used.

Analysis and results

According to the results of the analysis, the region is the most prominent representatives of the protectionist approach to food security-Japan and Norway, and the one that is oriented to exports - the United States(USA). Almost all countries of the world (for example, the countries of the European Union) use an intermediate approach to ensure food security. In this approach, there are some elements of protectionism and export-oriented approaches, through which the intermediate path is followed. 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 Georgia, the level of state support for agriculture is above world indicators. The main means of protecting the domestic market of Japan are the restriction of food imports through the regulation of prices of food products, as well as Customs and tariffs, the implementation of direct payments to farmers in the form of various subsidies. With this approach, part of the funds that will be spent to support agriculture will be converted into investments for industrial and agricultural production, and shutarika will participate in the process of rebuilding national capital. In turn, the money spent on food imports will leave the country and will participate in the development of production in the exporting countries. Countries with high potential in the agrarian and economic sphere rely on an export-oriented approach to ensuring agricultural and food security. Among them are the United States of America. While only one percent of

the population in the United States is directly employed in the production of agricultural products, the country is considered to be the largest food exporter in the world, not only in terms of its production needs, but also in terms of its own food needs. The US ranks first in the world in terms of agricultural products Exports. Important foods such as soy, corn, soybeans and fruits, as well as fodder crops, have a large share in World Trade.

The land area of farmer farms in the United States is an average of 200 hectares, while in large farmer farms it is several thousand hectares. The high level of business activity mechanization in large farmer farms allows only 15-20 employees to be managed. The rapid development of the United States Agro-Industry Index is explained by the increase in efficiency achieved not by subsidizing agricultural exports, but by the introduction of advanced technologies, the transition of Agriculture to innovative development. For countries with different approaches to food security, the overall approach is to maintain a high level of provision of their population with food products.

For example, in the US, the share of food costs in the family budget is an average of 10%, in the European Union 15%, in Russia 40%, in China 60%, in Haiti 85%. Increasing the adequacy of food products for the US population was carried out due to the provision of assistance to the poor through state food programs. These programs are an integral part of the food safety system. The security of the country is primarily aimed at eliminating the inconsistencies and social misbehaviour that arise in the society. However, these programs are aimed not only at solving the problem of shortage of the poor, but also at lowering the price of low-demand food products and increasing the income of the consumers on account of increasing food production.

The main measures aimed at ensuring agricultural and food security in all countries are the implementation of state policy in the field of development of Science in the agrarian sector, the introduction of scientific and technological achievements in agricultural production. One of the main factors of success in the production of agricultural products in China is the wide introduction of advanced technologies in the field of Agriculture. Within the framework of China's new agrarian policy, it is planned to increase the financing of Agrarian science and encourage the introduction of advanced achievements of Science and technology in production in the long term. The Chinese experience in ensuring food security is unique because the country has the task of feeding 22 percent of the world's population, which is 7 percent of the world's land. If food is not produced on its territory, even the World Food exports can not meet the needs of the inhabitants of this country. For this reason, there is no big tie-in problem with imports in China.

Today, a number of developed countries are leading exports and imports. However, these countries do not have a large share of food products in their exports and imports. Developing countries exports and imports of food products constitute the main part.

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