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SOME ISSUES OF FOOD SAFETY IN UZBEKISTAN

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Annotasiya: Mazkur maqola oziq-ovqat-xavfsizligi va uning mamlakatimizdagi o'ziga xos xususiyatlariga bag'ishlangan. Shu jumladan, maqolada O'zbekistonda oziq-ovqat xavfsizligini ta'minlash bo'yicha amalga oshirilgan ishlar amaliy taxlillar asosida yoritib berilgan hamda xulosa va tavsiyalar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi, oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari, oziq-ovqat sanoati, qishloq xo'jaligi mahsulotlarini qayta ishlash, iste'mol me'yorlari.

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена продовольственной безопасности и ее особенностям в нашей стране. В частности, в статье на основе практического анализа описывается проделанная работа по обеспечению продовольственной безопасности в Узбекистане, даются выводы и рекомендации.

Ключевые слова: продовольственная безопасность, продовольственная промышленность, переработка сельхозпродукции, нормы потребления.

Abstract: This article is devoted to Food safety and its peculiarities in our country. In particular, the article covers the work done to ensure Food safety in Uzbekistan on the basis of practical analysis and provides conclusions and recommendations.

Key words: food safety, food products, food industry, processing of agricultural products, consumption norms.

Introduction. The issue of Food safety in the country is directly related to such factors as socio-economic situation, natural and economic potential, solvency of the population of the state and individual regions, the degree of dependence of the national market on imports, agricultural production and rational use of land, agro-industrial complex depending on. In this regard, ensuring Food safety in the country is of great strategic and topical importance in economic policy. Because the importance of these issues is one of the main conditions for economic and social stability and state independence.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev noted, "... our most important task is to reform the management system of the agricultural sector, the introduction of advanced technologies for the rational use of land and water resources, ensuring Food safety" [1]. Ensuring Food safety is one of the macroeconomic challenges associated with the intensification of agro-industrial production, on the one hand, and the increase in social production efficiency and incomes, on the other. Therefore, in developing solutions to problems, along with market mechanisms, it is necessary to take into account state control. In this context, the analysis of the method and methodology of the formation of the Food safety system and the factors influencing it at different hierarchical levels, the development of national and regional evaluation criteria is an important task today.

From the first years of independence, the issue of Food safety has been at the center of socio-economic policy of Uzbekistan. Now the issues of further improving the welfare and quality of life of the population, the full provision of the population with food are closely linked with the problem of Food safety. Therefore, the need for scientific, theoretical and practical study of the theoretical foundations and priorities of Food safety in Uzbekistan through the implementation of the food program has highlighted the relevance of this research topic.

Literature review. Solving the theoretical and practical problems of Food safety as an integral part of economic security and substantiating its role in the development of society, human well-being by various CIS economists DV Zerkalov in the monograph "Food safety" many practical analyzes are given.

There is an analysis of many official statistical materials on the emergence of Food safety water scarcity in the XXI century and its transformation into a global economic problem [2]. Another economist, L. Revenko, in his official article "Food safety: There is an opportunity to find a solution" raises the issue of Food safety on the world stage, mainly the distribution of external flows, ie the production capacity and capacity of countries [3].

While some aspects of the problem under study in Uzbekistan are studied in general in the textbook "Economic Security of the State" by H.P.Abulkasimov, another economist N.H.Ergashev shows the importance of insurance in ensuring Food safety in Uzbekistan [4].

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 research conducted by foreign scholars has used official publications for many years, 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 safety was mainly considered as a factor driving global economic security.

Research Methodology. The study was conducted in order to improve the theoretical and practical aspects of Food safety, and identified clear priorities. The article seeks to shed light on the problem using methods such as analysis and logic, as well as a practical analysis of agricultural lands and products, which are among the leading sectors in ensuring Food safety in Uzbekistan. The information required for the study was obtained mainly from foreign literature, statistical and regulatory databases.

Analysis and results. With the growing population of the country, the decline of agricultural land in the context of intensification of urbanization processes, the issue of expanding opportunities for food production and meeting the needs of the population is becoming more acute from year to year. According to a study conducted by the British Economist Intelligence Unit, Uzbekistan ranks 83rd in the ranking of food safety. Analysts studied and evaluated the quality, safety, adequacy and popularity of food products in 113 countries around the world. [5].

The area of agricultural land in the country increased from 28080.4 thousand hectares in 1990 to 25621.6 thousand hectares in 2015, respectively, the area of arable land from 4176.5 thousand hectares to 4043.6 thousand hectares, irrigated land

from 3407.3 thousand hectares to 3288.2 thousand hectares, and agricultural arable land decreased from 4200.1 thousand hectares to 3694.2 thousand hectares. This underscores the urgency of ensuring food security.

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 safety. 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 2019, their area was reduced by 35.1%. At the same time, the share of grain crop areas increased from 24% to 45.2% of total crop area (see Table 1).

The data in Table 1 show that in 2019, compared to 1990, the share of potato crop area increased by 2.0 times, vegetables by 3.2% to 5.3%. At the same time, the share of fodder crops decreased from 14.8% to 8.9%.

Table 1

Dynamics of changes in the structure of agricultural lands in Uzbekistan (1990–2019, (in thousand ha) [6]

	1990	1995	2000	2010	2016	2019
Arable land, total thousand ha	4200,1	3628,1	3778,3	3708,4	3706,7	3309,4
Including						
Grain products	1 008,0	1 625,4	1 586,9	1 676,2	1 675,4	1 505,8
Technical crops	2 322,7	1 375,0	1 560,4	1 416,6	1 371,5	1 191,4
Hence the cotton	2 238,7	1 309,7	1 443,3	1 342,4	1 301,1	1 102,0
Potatoes	37,8	76,2	49,1	70,5	81,5	76,1
Vegetables	134,4	181,4	124,7	170,6	196,5	185,3
Melon food products	75,6	54,4	34,0	51,9	51,9	49,6
Forage crops	621,6	315,6	423,2	322,6	329,9	301,2

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 2019, compared to 1991, the production of grain products 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 volume of 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 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 2019. This was achieved due to the increase in the number of livestock on farms. In 2019, 94% of cattle, 84.8% of sheep and goats, and 61.9% of poultry accounted for the share of farmers. As a result, between 1990 and 2019, meat production (live weight) increased by almost 3.1 times, milk by 3.5 times, eggs by

more than 6.3 times (Table 2).

Table 2

Dynamics of growth of production of basic types of livestock products (thousand tons) [7]

	1990	2000	2010	2015	2019	2019 in% compared to 1990
Meat	789,1	841,8	1461,4	2033,4	2 473,6	313,4
Milk	3034,2	3632,5	6169,0	9027,8	10 714,3	353,1
Eggs, million pieces	1231,8	1254,4	3061,2	5535,4	7 771,2	630,8

It should be noted that the measures taken by the government to develop diversified farms and dehkan farms in the country have led to an increase in the volume and share of agricultural food products in agriculture.

As a result of measures taken in our country to intensify and diversify agricultural production, introduce modern agro-technologies, improve seed production, the productivity of agricultural crops has increased. The average grain yield per hectare increased from 17.3 quintals in 1991 to 45 quintals in 2016, respectively.

Conclusion and recommendations. The mechanism of Food safety in the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on three important areas: regulation and promotion of food production in the agro-industrial complex, ensuring access and consumption of food products and improving the organization of food safety management. In our opinion, the mechanism of food security includes the following 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 safety;
- 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;
- Customs tariffs and non-tariff regulation of food exports and imports;
- Encourage investment in the agro-industrial complex (AIC);
- support for food producers. At the same time, support and encouragement of farmers, dehkan farms and landowners, enterprises, food industry enterprises producing agricultural food products.

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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