



WAYS TO DEVELOP FOOD SECURITY

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ANNOTATION

The article says that every economic policy carried out has a reasonable economic policy, national cooperation, an important factor of labor, and the obligation of every person to live a prosperous life.

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Nowadays, our country is full of peace, our marriage faravon, wedding, tableware. In such socio-economic conditions, the rational economic policy pursued in our country under the leadership of the president, the solidarity and hard work of our people are an important factor and a guarantee of the prosperous life of every person. However, the alarming phenomenon in the world-the events are alarming according to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), now more than 850 million of the world's population over 7 billion are malnourished. In this regard, to ensure the safety of food products and to ensure its safety, sharp measures taken in Uzbekistan and in the world, at the Samarkand summit of international organizations, in particular the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, at the Astana summit of the Council on cooperation and trust measures in Asia and at the meetings of the Council of Heads of state of the M.Food in mirziyov's speeches and on the effectiveness of projects of international organizations in our mamalakat-it will be devoted to the factors of ensuring food safety.

It is known that from the beginning of the emergence of mankind, the need for a global solution in the whole world increases, regularly confronting and facing the problems it requires. The most important of them is the spread of various infectious diseases that directly and indirectly affect the gene pool of peoples and peoples, and occur in the environment in which people and animals live in a relationship, regardless of race, nationality and religious beliefs. Such diseases, in particular the coronavirus covid-19 pandemic, in addition to causing economic and moral damage to countries, also threaten the health of people, and such a situation is currently finding proof in the life of mankind. Uzbekistan also has all the right grounds and practical measures in this regard. At the same time, the need and need to develop and implement strategies aimed at further increasing food production, increasing the cost and quality of the primary life factor in the world today is increasing. Speaking internationally about ensuring food security, such measures are a lever of the United Nations ' Millennium Development Goals, first of all, against hunger and reducing poverty, in particular, increasing the level of malnutrition, which is the basis of the efforts of all countries of the world. And mamalakatımızımız, unlike some countries in the world, has chosen its evolutionary path of development in order to build a Democratic state based on a socially oriented market economy from the initial period of independence, to implement large-scale reforms in all sectors.



In the process of Islamization in all spheres of consistent implementation, the amount of basic types of food products per capita in our Republic, regardless of national, racial and religious beliefs, was not at a satisfactory level when compared to those in other countries, and the volume of agricultural processing was at a very low level. Because, the main reason was that over twenty-one million inhabitants of our country were brought daily many types of food products at expensive prices from other republics due to the fact that the main cotton area of the Union of Uzbekistan was transformed into monoculture conditions and fell into grain dependence. Despite the favorable soil and climatic conditions in Uzbekistan, 80-85% of our population needs for bread alone were satisfied at the expense of imported grain and grain products. In the event of a sharp decrease in soil fertility due to the fact that the land did not find a real owner, and a violation of the rule of use of strong chemical poisons, a violation of the principle of cotton cultivation during the century period, a violation of the principle of amonation planting, a deterioration in the orientation and Melor state of According to statistical organizations of the Soviets in 1989, about a million grain crops were harvested in Uzbekistan in 17 ts/ha per hectare.

During that period, the main task of the transverse multi-order before the state was to provide our rapidly gaining independence people with grain and grain products grown in us, and measures aimed at achieving grain independence began to be implemented consistently. Arable land was given to farms and individual farm owners, cotton fields were sharply reduced. This auspicious measure and initiative was also the first president of our country to lead. The ways of development of ensuring food security in the conditions under which New Uzbekistan is being seen after ten years 2001 we received 4.1 million tons, in 2017 7.3 million of which wheat is more than 6.9 million tons, in 2011 7.5 million, of which wheat grain is 6.1 tons, and in 2021 7.6 million tons, wheat It is known that the amount of grain grown most importantly increased not only due to the expansion of crop fields, but also due to the grain extracted from each hectare, as well as due to the improvement of the reclamation state. For example, in 1991, an average of 22.1 centners per hectare of grain crop area was raised, and in 2001, an average of 32.7 centners, and in 2019, an average of 42.6 centners, of which 46.3 centners per hectare of wheat crop. And cotton was harvested up to 25.6 centners.

The essence is determined when all scientific conclusions and data are compared and compared. We want to say that in the current conditions, when comparing the situation in our Republic and in some regions and countries of the Danube, abundant prosperity in our native country is a force of prosperity at a time when such a complex situation is observed in the world. From this point of view, when observed, it turns out that the number of inhabitants of our country is growing steadily. Despite this, the amount of food products produced per capita increased several times. This indicates how correctly the reform strategy in the industry was chosen. It is noteworthy that in recent years, the growth of agricultural products in the volume of cultivation, in particular food products (cereals, potatoes, vegetable and vegetable products, fruits, grapes, meat, milk, etc.), on average, is not less than 5.6 percent.

Without another important indicator, the essence of food supply will not open. While it is also, over the past period, the population increased from 21 million to 35 million or 160 percent by 2021. Despite this,



during the period of independence, meat consumption per capita increased from 29 kg to 315 kg, milk and dairy products from 210 kg to 315 kg, egg products from 119 pieces to 229 pieces, potatoes up to 91.1 kg, vegetables up to -300.4 kg, fruits-up to 80.9 kg, grapes – up to 35.5 kg, more than 191 types of fruit, vegetable and vegetable products prepared on the basis of their processing are exported to more than 80 countries of the world. Behind these rising achievements and victories lies the winter footprint of agricultural, farm and clusters, as well as individual workers, industry professionals and officials of the municipality, the whims of spring, the heat of summer, and the hard work they did selflessly day and night.

The International Fruit and vegetable Fair, which is held continuously every year in Uzbekistan (the first international fruit and vegetable fair on July 12-16, 2016), is attended by representatives of companies and firms, international organizations and financial institutions of more than 20-25 countries of the world, leading experts and specialists of large amounts of contracts are signed. Especially such fairs in 2022 will be held in the regions of Uzbekistan, which will make it possible to increase the amount of fruits and vegetables. But in recent years, despite the impact of the coronavirus pandemic, more than 160 large private grain enterprises with a capacity of about 3 million tons have started operating in the regions of the Republic, but all their grains have flour production, of which 54 percent falls on the hiss of private grain enterprises. In order to meet the growing needs of our people rationally, it was known that within the "Uzdonmahsulotkompany" 43 enterprises were not ready to work effectively in the transition to a market mechanism.

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