

## FOOD SECURITY AND ECONOMICS

**Niyozov Sodiq Raximovich**

Lecturer, Associate Professor, Military Security and  
Defense University of the Republic of Uzbekistan

**Abstract:** Scientific proposals and practical recommendations have been developed on the issues of food security as one of the important types of economic security, the growing need for food products, the essence of ensuring food security, important conditions for achieving food security, indicators for assessing the level of food security, the recommended threshold value of the level of self-sufficiency in the main types of food products of the CIS countries, ensuring food security and further increasing food reserves in Uzbekistan.

**Keywords:** economic security, ensuring food security, need, population, economic growth, GDP, threshold value, agricultural sector.

In the Strategy of Actions on five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021, the President of our country Sh.M. Mirziyoyev specifically emphasized the need to “deepen structural changes and consistently develop agricultural production, further strengthen the country's food security, expand the production of environmentally friendly products, and significantly increase the export potential of the agricultural sector.” Food security refers to the provision of the country's population with basic food products using sufficient domestic resources and achieving a minimum level of import dependence. After Uzbekistan gained independence, measures were taken in two areas to ensure food security:

- expanding household plots of rural residents and allocating new ones;
- revising the composition of agricultural crops.

The state's food policy also provides for self-sufficiency in potatoes, fruits and vegetables. Providing the population with sufficient livestock products and vegetable oil, Economic security, Security in the industrial sector, Security in the economic and consumer sector, Financial security, Food, Debt, Energy security, Technological security, Ecological security, Insolvency, Transport and communications, Social security, security in the sector, creating the necessary base for processing and storing agricultural products, as well as forming sufficient reserves of the main types of food products, achieving stability in their retail prices, and reducing the volume of imported products are also important areas of ensuring food security.

In his speech at the joint session of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis dedicated to the solemn ceremony of the inauguration of Sh. Mirziyoyev as the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the President of our country emphasized that “the issues of agricultural reform and ensuring food security undoubtedly remain one of the most important tasks for us.” The concept of food security was first proposed in 1974 at the World Food Summit and means “the constant availability of sufficient reserves of basic foodstuffs in the world to ensure sustainable growth in food consumption and to compensate for fluctuations in production volumes and prices.” In recent years, the concept of food security has been expanded to include the safety and nutritional value of food products, as well as personal preferences. There are many concepts and indicators in the modern literature on food security.

Despite the existence of many definitions and indicators of food security, the concept is widely recognized as essential. In 1996, the World Summit on Food Security defined food

security as: "...when all people have access to sufficient and affordable safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and wants for an active and healthy life." In 2001, the concept of social access was added to the concept of food security in addition to material and economic access. The current FAO definition reflects this additional dimension: "Food security means that all people have physical, economic and social access to sufficient and affordable safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and wants for an active and healthy life." Food security is a state of the economy in which, regardless of fluctuations in world markets, the stable supply of food products to the population is guaranteed, on the one hand, in quantities consistent with scientifically based indicators, and on the other hand, conditions are created to satisfy consumption at the level of medical standards.

The fact that the geopolitical situation in the world is currently becoming more serious and the threats to food security are increasing is not just alarming. According to data, 2.3 billion people on our planet live in conditions of moderate or acute food insecurity. This includes not only hunger and water shortages, but also the poor quality and unfitness of available food products. 556 million of these people, or 25 percent, live in Asia. One of the main solutions to the problem is, of course, to develop agriculture, effectively use land, and provide the population with quality food products through increasing land productivity. Our country's geographical location and climate are favorable for the production of agricultural products, the economy is adapted to the agrarian sector, and we have little to worry about in this regard due to the fertility of our soil. However, nothing happens by itself. Especially in a situation where natural resources are not eternal, and the problem of water scarcity threatens us, along with the peoples of the world, we need to use our existing opportunities to the maximum. Therefore, the development of the agricultural sector, the widespread introduction of science and modern technologies into it have become one of our main tasks. In recent years, the agricultural sector has undergone tremendous changes. In particular, serious attention is paid to the effective use and increase in productivity of agricultural land, the re-use of unusable arable land through agrotechnical measures, and the development of wasteland. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mipziyoyev noted, "The goal of agricultural reforms is to increase economic profits, ensure food security, and increase the population's well-being.

The scientific and theoretical foundations of ensuring food security and the means of its regulation were studied by foreign scientists J. Addison (2001) mechanisms for protecting employment in agriculture, G. Becker (1962) capital that should be included in human capital, A. Brittain (1997) full employment in industrially developed countries, P. Samuelson, S. Brew, K. McConnell (1992) problems and policies in agriculture in their studies. Scientists from the CIS countries A.G. Efendiev (2002) studied modern agriculture and reform, N. Baryshnikov, Ye. Cherdantseva (2017) production agriculture, V.K. Senchagov (2002) studied the formation and development stages of ensuring economic security and food security, as well as their specific features. In terms of scientific, theoretical and practical views on ensuring food security in Uzbekistan, our country's economists A. Abdug'aniev (2004) agricultural economics, A.F. Khurramov (2005) property relations and their characteristics in the agrarian sector, F.T. Egamberdiev (2003) agro-industrial production processes, D. Tadjibaeva (2020) improving the theoretical foundations of increasing the effectiveness of institutional changes, I.B. Rustamova (2020) scientific methodological foundations of increasing the effectiveness of innovative processes in the agrarian sector, Dusmatov B.O. (2022) developing innovative infrastructure in agro-industrial production in the context of economic modernization, Ch.P. Khojageldiev (2022) studied the theoretical aspects of stimulating the productivity of

agricultural land, A.Kh. Toshkulov (2021) studied the issues of stimulating the economic activity of economic enterprises through taxes, H.P. Abulqosimov (2012) studied food and economic security, T.S. Rasulov (2017) studied ensuring food safety, and S.R. Topildiev (2023) studied the theoretical aspects of developing the agricultural sector in scientific research.

The problem of ensuring food security in Uzbekistan is discussed in the scientific study of Abulkosimov H.P. (2012), which examines the economic security and food security in the monetary and financial aspects of economic activity from the perspective of the country, the enterprise, and the individual. Abulkosimov H.P., Rasulov T.S. (2017) Theoretical aspects and directions of ensuring food security, Abduganiev O.A. (2018) Methods and criteria for assessing the food security of the region, Caidakhmedova N.I. (2020) "Theoretical aspects and directions of ensuring food security in the conditions of the agricultural economy", Saidova D.N., Rustamova I.B., Tursunov Sh.A. (2016) Agrarian policy and food security, Topildiev S.R. (2023) conducted scientific research on the topics "Improving mechanisms for regulating agrarian relations".

The value of the food basket, which is an important outcome indicator of food security, depends on the set of products in that consumer basket. Its amount is calculated for certain groups of the population by multiplying the minimum consumption standards, taking into account their gender and age, by the average prices established in the sector of commodity production: production of means of production - agriculture - processing - sale of products to the final consumer. It should be borne in mind that in different countries the standards of the minimum consumption basket may differ significantly from scientifically based nutritional standards. In conclusion, Food security is a state of the economy in which, regardless of fluctuations in world markets, stable food supply of the population is guaranteed, on the one hand, in quantities corresponding to scientifically based indicators, and on the other hand, at the level of medical standards, while creating conditions for satisfying consumption.

In conclusion, Food Security is a state of the economy in which, regardless of fluctuations in world markets, the stable supply of food products to the population is guaranteed, on the one hand, in quantities consistent with scientifically based indicators, and on the other hand, conditions are created to satisfy consumption at the level of medical standards.

#### List of references.

1. Абдуғаниев А. Қишлоқ хўжалиги иқтисодиёти. Дарслик. - Т.: ТДИУ, 2004. – 304 б.
2. Хуррамов А.Ф. Ўтиш иқтисодиётида мулкый муносабатлар ва уларнинг аграр соҳадаги хусусиятлари. Иқт. фан. док. ... дис. автореф. - Т.: ЎзМУ, 2005. – 42 б.
3. Эгамбердиев Ф.Т. Региональные особенности развития агропромышленного производства в условиях либерализации экономики. Автореф. дис...докт. экон. наук. - Т.: НУУз, 2003. – 40 с.
4. Алтиев А.С. Ер ресурсларидан фойдаланиш тизимини тартибга солиш муаммолари. – Т.: Фан, 2018. Монография -274 б.
5. Таджибаева Д. Миллий иқтисодиётда институционал ўзгаришлар самарадорлигини оширишнинг назарий асосларини такомиллаштириш. (Ўзбекистон Республикаси аграр соҳасида мисолида) Иқт. фан. док. ... дис. автореф. - Т.: ЎзРИИВА, 2020. – 81 б.
6. Рустамова И.Б. Аграр соҳада инновацион жараёнлар самарадорлигини оширишнинг илмий услубий асослари. авт. ... и.ф.д. Т.: 2020. - 77 б.



7. Д.Н.Саидова, И.Б.Рустамова, Ш.А. Турсунов. “Аграр сиёсат ва озиқ-овқат хавфсизлиги”. Ўқув қўлланма. Т.: “ЎзР Фанлар Академияси Асосий кутубхонаси” босмахонаси нашриёти, 2016. – 257 б.