

THE CONCEPT OF FOOD SAFETY AND ITS SCIENTIFIC-THEORETICAL CONCEPT

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Annotation: 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.

Key words: food security, food problem, the Rome Declaration, the organization of food and agriculture.

Introduction

The food security system is intertwined with processes that directly affect the socio-economic situation, natural and economic potential, solvency of the population of the country and individual regions, the level of dependence of the national market on imports, agricultural production and rational use of land resources. depending on. In this regard, ensuring food security is one of the key conditions for economic and social stability and state independence, along with its strategic importance in national policy. In this regard, as noted by the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan IA Karimov, “International expert research on food security shows that the complex situation with this problem in the world and in some regions is a matter of serious concern and concern. Today, this problem is one of the most pressing and serious threats to the world community.”[1]

Ensuring food security 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 forming a food security system and the factors influencing it at different hierarchical levels, the development of criteria for national and regional evaluation is an important task today.

The main part

At present, there is no single definition of the concept of food safety, and many researchers have been making their own corrections and additions in interpretations such as 'food independence', 'food problem', and 'food supply'. In this regard, the theory of food safety has not yet been fully elucidated and there are different approaches to explaining its essence.

According to EV Serova, food security refers to the level of provision of the main part of the population with food products necessary for a normal lifestyle [2]. V.S. According to Balabanov and EN Borisenko, food security is to ensure that the country's food needs are met on the basis of consumption and stockpiling over a period of time, ensuring the health of the products produced [3]. KV Frolov, AV Gordeev, OA Maslennikova and other researchers define food security as follows: to meet the needs of the country's citizens for vital and useful food products in the required volume and range through their own sources [4].

AA Anfinogentova, OV Ermolaeva, NA Kireeva and others in their research focus on the following 3 hierarchical levels that can determine food security [5]:

- Global food security is explained by the stock of wheat per capita and its production volume;
- Food security at the state level is determined by the ratio of national food production to imports, the share of imports in food consumption, the minimum per capita income and changes in food prices;
- Regional food security is measured by data on the income of the population and the volume of food consumption.



According to AA Kudryashova and OP Presnyakova, countries that have achieved food independence can fully provide their population with current consumption and reserves for emergencies and purposes at the expense of national industries. These countries - Canada, New Zealand, the United States, France, Germany, Italy and Spain - produce 80-90% of the food [6]. Many researchers also believe that the food independence of the state can be ensured only if the share of national production in the total consumption of the population is not less than 80% [7].

In his research, I. Lenchevsky focuses on regional aspects of food security. In particular, regional food security depends on the tasks to be solved at the regional level, the existing potential and opportunities for agricultural food production in the region, food self-sufficiency and reducing dependence on imports [8].

Numerous studies on food security have been conducted in Uzbekistan. In particular, in the research of HP Abulkasimov and BE Mamarakhimov, food security is the ability of the population to self-sufficient in food [9]. According to AA Isadjanov, in determining the state and boundaries of food security in countries, it is preferable to use methodological approaches that form the national model of food security, based on physiological norms and indicators of adequate and optimal nutrition, covering various features and criteria [10].

The research of Ch.Murodov and H.Ya.Saatova The solution of the food problem in Uzbekistan involves the sustainable development of efficient agricultural production at all levels, which in turn requires the adoption of specific measures of agrarian protectionism that meet the conditions of a market economy and ensure the necessary level of food security requires [11]. According to K. Matkarimov and I. Makhamkov, ensuring food security means meeting the needs of the population in food products based on scientific and technical achievements through the efficient and rational use of available resources in the region [12].

Research conducted by FM Fazilov shows that the combination of export-oriented and import-substituting strategies in ensuring food security in Uzbekistan has a positive effect on the level of consumption of the population and, ultimately, ensures uninterrupted food security [13]. According to DN Saidova, food security means the provision of the

country's population with basic foodstuffs using sufficient domestic resources, achieving a minimum level of dependence on imports [14].

The theoretical analysis of existing views allows us to talk about two different approaches to food security in the modern economy. The first approach emphasizes the need to ensure that food is obtained in the required quantity and quality, in a guaranteed manner, in order for the population to lead an active life. In addition to self-sufficiency, supply methods such as imports or the use of world resources are considered important. The second approach focuses on supporting agricultural production and related sectors, the introduction of tariffs and quotas on imports of food products produced in the country.

The concept of "food security" was formed in the middle of the twentieth century. However, there are difficulties in explaining the content and essence of this concept, and many clarifications are being made. In particular, there are specific theoretical approaches to the concept of "food security" in the sanitary-epidemiological, physiological, environmental, agricultural, legal, political, economic and other fields, which are explained by more than 200 concepts and more than 450 indicators.

The impact of the level of globalization on food production and consumption is generating new theories and the concept of 'food security' is changing. This means that countries are a multifaceted problem at all stages of development and its content needs to be constantly replenished and modified.

The following historical and economic steps can be taken to clarify the concept of "food security" or a retrospective analysis:

The first stage (1940-1960). [15] World War II damaged the agriculture of many countries, and food production declined sharply. In particular, the agricultural production of the former Soviet Union in 1950 was restored to the level of 1940. As a result, there was a need to establish a special international organization in the field of agriculture and food to restore agriculture and reduce the dependence of war-torn countries on food imports. Issues of food security and agriculture began to be discussed in the international arena. During this period, the United Nations focused on the problem of achieving the required level of food production, taking into account the natural resources suitable for

agriculture. The need to develop domestic production in ensuring the country's food security was considered and ignored as a national security priority. The research of Ch.Murodov and H.Ya.Saatova The solution of the food problem in Uzbekistan involves the sustainable development of efficient agricultural production at all levels, which in turn requires the adoption of specific measures of agrarian protectionism that meet the conditions of a market economy and ensure the necessary level of food security requires [11]. According to K. Matkarimov and I. Makhamkov, ensuring food security means meeting the needs of the population in food products based on scientific and technical achievements through the efficient and rational use of available resources in the region [12]. Research conducted by FM Fazilov shows that the combination of export-oriented and import-substituting strategies in ensuring food security in Uzbekistan has a positive effect on the level of consumption of the population and, ultimately, ensures uninterrupted food security [13]. According to DN Saidova, food security means the provision of the country's population with basic foodstuffs using sufficient domestic resources, achieving a minimum level of dependence on imports [14]. The theoretical analysis of existing views allows us to talk about two different approaches to food security in the modern economy. The first approach emphasizes the need to ensure that food is obtained in the required quantity and quality, in a guaranteed manner, in order for the population to lead an active life. In addition to self-sufficiency, supply methods such as imports or the use of world resources are considered important. The second approach focuses on supporting agricultural production and related sectors, the introduction of tariffs and quotas on imports of food products produced in the country. The concept of "food security" was formed in the middle of the twentieth century. However, there are difficulties in explaining the content and essence of this concept, and many clarifications are being made. In particular, there are specific theoretical approaches to the concept of "food security" in the sanitary-epidemiological, physiological, environmental, agricultural, legal, political, economic and other fields, which are explained by more than 200 concepts and more than 450 indicators.

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In 1943, an international conference was held in Hot Springs (USA) with the participation of representatives from 46 countries to establish the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). It adopted a number of recommendations of a recommendatory nature, such as the development of national agriculture and the reduction of tariff barriers for food products. An ad hoc commission has also been set up to prepare a charter for the FAO and to define its functions and powers. The Interim Commission meeting has been held in Washington for more than two years. In 1944, the Provisional Commission presented a draft of the FAO Charter to the representatives of the countries participating in the conference. The draft charter was viewed from two clearly defined perspectives. On the one hand, the future international organization was to prevent famine and develop agriculture, on the other hand, to perform the functions of a statistical body, collecting and processing data on the state of food and agriculture in the world, making recommendations to member states. At the same time, some countries



have expressed a desire to establish an agency to deal with the creation and distribution of world reserves, taking into account their interests. However, this aspect was not reflected in the Charter.

In 1945, the inaugural meeting of the FAO Conference was held in Quebec City, Canada. At this session, it was decided to suspend the work of the temporary commission and adopt the Charter of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Although the former Soviet Union was present at the meeting, the Soviet Union did not sign this Charter because it did not make proposals on matters of principle related to the functions of the FAO. Initially, the head office of the new organization was in Washington (USA), and in 1951 he moved to Rome (Italy).

In the 1950s and 1960s, food and agricultural policies were mainly focused on reviving wheat and rice cultivation and sales. During this period, countries that were major exporters of wheat also had food aid programs aimed at eradicating poverty in the world.

The second phase (1970-80) began in 1973 with the need to hold a world food conference at the UN General Assembly. The main reasons for this decision were the depletion of food resources in the unfavorable climate of 1972, the unexpected decline in the 1973 grain harvest, and the rise in prices that led to the global food crisis. In this regard, in 1974, the World Food Conference was held in Rome, Italy with the participation of 134 countries. It adopted a global declaration on the threat of food shortages, hunger and malnutrition, the introduction and recognition of the term "food security" and, on the recommendation of the conference, the FAO's "World Food Security Committee" was established. It was also suggested that the term "food security" be used as "there are always sufficient reserves of basic foodstuffs in the world to ensure sustainable growth of food consumption and to compensate for changes in production volumes and prices" [16].

During the Second World Food Crisis in 1983, the FAO reviewed the concept of food security at a session of the World Food Security Committee and approved an expanded concept. The concept of "always having physical and economic possessions" was introduced into this concept. In 1985, a draft of measures was adopted, such as the preparation of a global food security concept, rules for the development



of an action plan, the creation of reserves for global food security, and the definition of an international development strategy covering regional and national levels.

Thus, in the first and second stages, the world community became aware of the problem of food security. However, international policy has been largely focused on the national level.

The third phase covers the years 1990-2002. This period includes the need for food security to be addressed and addressed not only at the global level, but also at the national, regional and individual levels, including the 1996 and 2002 FAO World Summits.

The 1996 summit adopted the Rome Declaration on World Food Security. The Rome Declaration gave a new definition to the concept of food security, taking into account the scientific development of that period. It states that "food security means that all people have access to adequate safe and nutritious food according to their nutritional needs and personal preferences and to ensure an active and healthy life" [17]. For the first time, the problem of poverty has risen, along with other problems related to economic, social, natural and climatic aspects that are the causes of food shortages. It was also concluded that solving the problem of food security requires the integration of the whole world community into a single goal, i.e. providing food to everyone on the planet requires a comprehensive approach and coordinated efforts. In 2015, a commitment was made to halve the number of hungry people in the world.

At the 2002 World Food Summit, all participants from 179 countries (73 heads of government) reaffirmed their commitment to the 1996 Rome Declaration, including reducing the number of hungry people in the world by 2015 as a foundation for achieving food security at all levels. also noted. In addition to the physical and economic opportunity, the concept of social opportunity was added to the definition of food security: "physical, economic and social opportunities "[18]. The Declaration of the World Food Summit and an action plan for its implementation were also adopted. It was noted that in order to fulfill and implement the obligations on food security, it is necessary to establish regular monitoring activities. This approach has led to the formation of an open database of FAO and other international

organizations and the availability of reliable data in terms of food security worldwide.

The fourth phase (2009 to present) focused on the implementation of the rules and obligations of the 1996 and 2001 Rome Declarations, and demonstrated a new form of food security management. This was due to the global financial and economic crisis that began in 2008, and in 2009 a global summit was held in Rome. The summit was attended by 50 heads of state and more than 180 ministers. A two-pronged approach to food security has been introduced: 1) immediate measures; 2) Incorporate medium and long-term planning.

This summit declaration gave a new definition of food security. Food security is the physical, social, and economic capacity of all people to always have adequate amounts of safe and valuable food to meet their essential dietary needs and tastes in order to lead an active and healthy life [19]. At the same time, the concept of food security has not undergone significant changes and has been supplemented only by “valuable food” aspects.

In general, if we look at the history of human society development over the past 25 years, between 1990 and 2015, the world's extreme poverty rate decreased by 2.3 times, malnutrition in developing countries more than 2 times, or many positive aspects of socio-economic life. development results can be tracked.

But no matter how positive the results may be, the sustainable food supply of the world's population has not been fully addressed. Special attention was paid to this issue in the speeches of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan IA Karimov at the opening ceremony of the international conference "Important resources for the implementation of the food program in Uzbekistan" on June 5-6, 2014 in Tashkent. [1]: First, “According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization, more than 840 million people in the world, or almost one in eight people, are malnourished. is experiencing a shortage problem. As a result, more than 160 million children suffer from stunted growth, physical and intellectual development.” This shows that the important internationally recognized principles of food security and its provision - physical, social and economic access to food - are not being created.

Second, another noteworthy aspect of the report is that “the gap between food production growth lags behind population growth and needs” or “the rapid growth of the world’s population and limited food production growth opportunities” This is the main reason why the issue is becoming more acute year by year. According to the standards of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, a person needs to consume 1 ton of grain per year for a normal life, while the current average consumption is less than 400 kg. This indicates that the issue of food production is expected to remain one of the most important issues at the global level in the near future.

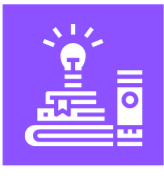
Third, the report notes, “We all remember the events of the crisis that began in 2008, when global prices soared and food disruptions led to protests and riots in many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. was a relatively serious threat.” It is obvious that the unresolved problem of food security is a specific threat to global social stability, and in the socio-economic space is characterized as a "catalyst" that increases the influence of political factors. This can be clearly seen in the case of refugees and irregular migration, which is a specific problem in the practice of the European Union today.

Of course, the question of how relevant a number of statistical data and analytical considerations are to our lives is natural. In this regard, Uzbekistan can not stay away from the problems that arise or remain unresolved in any part of the world, in any sphere of social life.

In this regard, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Food Quality and Safety", adopted on August 30, 1997 and amended on April 18, 2017, in particular, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On 2015- The Resolution "On approval of the Concept and a set of measures to ensure healthy nutrition of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2020" can demonstrate the essence of a principled national approach to this issue.

The concept of ensuring healthy nutrition of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2015-2020 [20]:

- increase the consumption of vegetables and fruits by 15%;
- Reduce the consumption of high-salt foods by 15%;



- increase the share of pregnant women, infants and children under five years of age by 10%, whose diet is in line with the principles of healthy eating;
- Reduction of tobacco consumption and harmful alcohol consumption by 10%;
- expansion of healthy, safe and high-quality agricultural production of fruits, vegetables and meat and dairy products in the country;
- increase the volume of cultivation, processing and sale of products low in sugar, salt, saturated and trans fatty acids;
- allows to increase the share of production of products enriched with vitamins and essential minerals.

As a result, Uzbekistan ranked 64th in the world in terms of food security, according to a 2016 study by The Economist Intelligence Unit. In terms of indicators of this rating, Uzbekistan ranks 57th in terms of food prices, 65th in terms of food volume and 83rd in terms of food products. According to the research center, Uzbekistan currently produces 39,000 calories of food per capita per day, which is 13 times more than the established most active population demand (3,000 calories) [21]. In addition, 10,000 enterprises in the country's food industry produce more than 3,000 types of food products.

From the above, it can be seen that approaches to food security, as an integral part of national security for each country, are reflected in both its vertical and horizontal structures.

Conclusion

In short, for the first time in its historical development, humanity is feeling the concept or problem of global security in all aspects of social life. The issue of food security has a special place in this, and the concept of "food security" is widely used in the modern economy.

Summarizing the results of the research allows to develop the following theoretical conclusions:

- The problem of food security at all stages of socio-economic development;
- There is no strict system of food security in some regions.
- There are constant changes in food production and imports for natural, socio-economic and a number of reasons.

All of the above increases the risk of food insecurity in the country, and this becomes a constant problem of food security.

The study makes the following recommendations:

- Ensuring the integrity of the national market, deepening the process of specialization and mutual integration between the regions of the country based on their natural, demographic and economic potential;
- development of production sectors in the system of food security and thus a gradual reduction of costs, maintaining both price and quality advantages of domestic products over imported goods;
- Ensuring the optimal share of food products in the structure of consumer spending, preventing sharp fluctuations in prices under the influence of various factors;
- take measures to expand the volume and range of supply, taking into account the growing demand and diversification of food prices and the systematic growth of incomes;
- Ensuring a positive balance in foreign trade policy, including food exports and imports, as in other strategic sectors, on the one hand, increases the country's resilience to external pressures, on the other hand, to maintain its national food security potential even in adverse market conditions will be able to.

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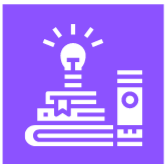
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