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Sustainable Development of Fishing, Increasing Production Volume, Strengthening Food Base

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Absract: The article analyzes the work being done to ensure food security, sustainable development of the fishing industry, increase production, strengthen the feed base.

Keywords: food security, environmentally friendly products, national food industry, fishing industry, Aydar-Arnasay lake system.

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Introduction

Food security is one of the most pressing challenges facing countries around the world. The UN also says that today it is time to radically change the approach to food production and distribution. After all, ideally, agriculture, forestry and fisheries are able to fully provide everyone with food and create a source of income for people as in the brochure. Moreover, in this case, both agriculture will be developed in the interests of the people, and the implementation of measures to protect the environment will be ensured.

Why is such an influential organization, which serves the well-being and future of mankind, advancing the idea of renewing views on this issue?

The reason is that today the indifference to nature, the growing anthropogenic impact on it, waste, the growing gap in the food balance between advanced and developing countries, climate change are causing a number of negative factors. Our delicacies, fresh water, oceans, forests, biodiversity are declining rapidly, land fertility is declining, and soil is degrading.

As a result, according to the United Nations, 815 million people are currently starving, and by 2050 that number will reach 2 billion. reaches 12.9% of them live in developing countries. Forty-five percent of deaths among children under the age of five are due to malnutrition. Today, 3.1 children die every year as a result. In addition, one in four children on the planet has been found to be underweight. 66 million school-age children. boys and girls come to classes involuntarily hungry. Of these, 23 million live in Africa.

Methods. The following are identified as key areas for food security:

- Improving the regulatory framework in the field of food security;
- rational use of agricultural land and water resources;
- Sustainable development of domestic production of basic types of agricultural and food products, raw materials;
- Sustainable development of livestock, poultry, fisheries, increase production, strengthen the food base;
- Improving the infrastructure of agricultural and food production;
- ensuring food safety;
- Increasing the economic capacity of all segments of the population to be provided with food;
- State regulation and control of food security.
- The following are internal factors of food security:
- volume, quality and opportunities for efficient use of land and water resources used in food production in agriculture;
- the level of introduction of innovative technologies in the production, storage and sale of food products, including environmentally friendly products;
- The level of competitiveness of food products produced in the country in domestic and foreign markets;
- state of development of the potential of the national food industry;

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- ratio of food imports and exports;
- the level of meeting the demand for food products of the general population at the expense of domestic production by type, volume and quality of products;
- growth rate of consumer prices in accordance with the income of the population;
- Sustainability of local supply of seeds and seedlings, guaranteed variety and quality, in demand in domestic and foreign markets;
- Systematic organization of selection and breeding work to improve the breed of livestock and increase the productivity of local breeds;
- Existence of a system of coordination of supply and demand on the basis of regular study of the requirements of the domestic market;
- Sustainability of the supply of material and technical resources required for the production of agricultural food products and the balance of prices for products and the level of growth of prices for material and technical resources and services used in their production;
- Level of infrastructure development in the regions, especially in rural areas and the availability of incentives;
- productivity of natural pastures and establishment of a system of their efficient use;
- Lack of working capital for the development of production and high bank loans;
- Conformity of contractual relations between suppliers of raw materials and processors to market mechanisms.

The following are external factors in ensuring food security:

- Rising world food prices and growing demand from developing countries;
- Climate change;
- increase in the use of biofuels;
- Geopolitical factors.

Food security mechanisms are ensured through the implementation of the following measures in accordance with the established target criteria:[5]

- Introduction of a system for identifying, assessing and predicting food safety at all levels of the country;
- introduction of a system of regulations in line with international requirements for food security;
- Sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex and the introduction of a system of regulation and management of food security, ensuring compliance with the target criteria set at the level of all regions of the country.

Results. When will the state's food security policy be effective? When it is necessary to rationally harmonize the levels of production and import, to create guaranteed opportunities for the population in this regard, to develop pragmatic international cooperation, to create a periodically renewable food supply. Therefore, the issue of food security is a guarantee of independence, socio-economic and political stability of Uzbekistan, as well as all other countries.

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This problem is still relevant in our country. At the same time, the demand for food is growing,

and per capita consumption is increasing as the population grows.Consequently, over the past three years, the approach to ensuring food security, improving the quality of agricultural products and export potential in our country has completely changed, has become a priority of public policy.[1]

One of the things being done in this regard is to develop the fishing industry.

The saying "fishing is one of the seven treasures" will never become obsolete. This is a very important issue, especially for our country, whose territory is not connected to the world's seas and oceans. Because a bite of halal has a special place in a person's healthy life.

According to the recommendations of the World Health Organization, each person should consume at least 15.6 kilograms of fish meat per year.

This principle applies equally to those who live on the coast and to the people of the desert. It is well known that the fish on our table does not meet this standard.

Therefore, the state pays great attention to the development of fisheries. In the last two years alone, the President and the government have taken a number of decisions to develop fisheries, increase fish production and increase the efficiency of water use, which shows that there is more work to be done in this area.

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 347 of 22.04.2019 approved measures to further increase the efficiency of the use of biological resources of the Aydar-Arnasay lake system.[4]

The document was adopted in order to meet the needs of the population in fish products, strengthen the protection of flora and fauna in the region, the effective use of tourism potential. To do this, the following priorities have been identified:

- Ensuring strict compliance with the requirements of environmental legislation, the use of biological resources by individuals and legal entities in the region;
- Conservation of the system's biodiversity and introduction of new fish species that can be grown in water bodies into the fishing industry;
- Accelerate the development of fish farming, processing, packaging, storage and export through the widespread attraction of foreign direct investment in the region and the establishment of fishing clusters;
- Transformation of the lake system into one of the main fish farming areas in the country;
- Further development of amateur and sport fishing tourism, tourism infrastructure, increase the volume of services provided to tourists.

The natural conditions and climate of Uzbekistan are very suitable for the development of fisheries.

***For information*:** The Aydar-Arnasay lake system is a tributary lake in the Jizzakh and Navoi regions, which includes the Aydarkol, Tuzkon and East Arnasay lakes, located east of the Kyzylkum Desert and southwest of the Chordara Reservoir.[6]

The Aydar-Arnasay lake system is one of the most unique natural water bodies in the country. In our country, on the basis of the laws on the protection of nature and natural resources, a large-scale work is being carried out to study and preserve the fauna and flora of the lake system on a

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scientific basis, using it for the benefit of our people.

The Aydar-Arnasay lake system is saturated with wastewater from Kazakhstan's Chordara Reservoir and local collectors and drains. Due to the lack of clean water entering the lake over the years, salinity levels are rising, negatively affecting the natural reproduction of fish.[7]

Analyzes

In 2018, a project to build an incubation workshop was launched to address this problem. For this purpose, the Khokimiyat of Arnasay district has allocated 450 hectares of land for the cultivation of fish fry and feeding of commercial fish. Currently, work has begun on the cultivation of 200 million fish larvae. The construction of a special hatchery and artificial ponds on an area of 76 hectares has been completed.

The State Unitary Enterprise "Directorate of Aydar-Arnasay Lakes System" under the State Tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan is one of the organizations responsible for the implementation of activities related to fish farming in the largest reservoir in the country.

According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of March 7, 2017 "On organizational measures to ensure the rational use of biological resources of the Aydar-Arnasay lake system", the directorate was established in the industry is responsible for the implementation of tasks such as the widespread introduction of modern technologies and methods.[3]

Discussion

In 2018 and in the past period of this year, the directorate has set up 2 fish storage refrigerators with a capacity of 25 cubic meters each around Lake Arnasay. At present, the directorate has prepared 100 cages (sadok) for the organization of intensive fish farming. Production of another 55 such devices has begun.

In short, all this work is the efficient use of the lake system, providing the population with quality and cheap fish and fish products.

Growing fish fry is one of the main tasks of the unitary enterprise. In the 70-hectare artificial water basins built by the company, 5.3 million pieces of fish, and a total of 7.1 million pieces of fish fry with tenants were grown and thrown into the lake system.

The Directorate has been entrusted with the task of ensuring the implementation of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of 22 April this year "On measures to further increase the efficiency of the use of biological resources of the Aydar-Arnasay lake system."[4]

Practical work has begun on two of the five priority areas identified in the resolution.

The first is to accelerate the development of fish farming, processing, packaging, storage and export through investment in the region, including the widespread attraction of foreign direct investment and the establishment of fishing clusters;

Secondly, by applying the best practices of developed countries in the fishing industry, work has begun to transform the lake system into one of the main areas of fish farming in the country.

These investments will be directed primarily to the construction of an incubator for the production of fish larvae on the basis of Chinese technology, the import of mixed feed and fish processing until the construction of a plant for the production of high-protein compound feed for fish fry and commercial fish.

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In addition, medicines will be imported to prevent fish diseases, and the number of fish species that are suitable for our climate and have high yields will be increased.

According to the above-mentioned decision of the Government, the Directorate together with local authorities, relevant ministries and departments and fishing farms on the first Saturday of each month in the territory of the Aydar-Arnasay lakes system is carried out landscaping, landscaping and cleaning the bottom of the lake. Fish and fish products trade fairs are held every Sunday during the fishing season.

The full implementation of the tasks set out in the resolution means the well-being of our people, the abundance of the most necessary food products on our table. Implementation of this task imposes a great responsibility not only on the staff of the State Unitary Enterprise "Directorate of Aydar-Arnasay Lakes System", but also on entrepreneurs, specialists and economists working in the field.

These include a number of untapped opportunities for further development of the sector, increasing farmers' incomes, ensuring food security and sustainable use of natural resources. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 16, 2018 "On measures to further ensure food security of the country" and the currently developing strategy of agricultural development of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030 are relevant in this regard.[2]

Conclusions

Therefore, as a result of our research, we would like to suggest the following to ensure food security in Uzbekistan:

- further strengthening of legislation aimed at ensuring the efficient and effective use of land and water resources in agriculture, achieving a high share of food products in agricultural production;
- Improving the system of water use for the production of agricultural food in the required volumes;
- introduction of innovative technologies in the production, storage and sale of food products, including environmentally friendly products;
- sustainable development of the fishing industry, increasing production volumes, strengthening the fodder base;
- rational use of water resources for fisheries;
- Sustainable development of domestic production of basic fish products and raw materials;
- Improving the infrastructure of fisheries and food production;
- Increasing the level of meeting the demand of the general population for fish products at the expense of domestic production by type, volume and quality of products.

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