

Experience of Foreign Countries in Food Security and How to Use Them in Uzbekistan

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Abstract

the article examines the experience of some foreign countries in ensuring food security and develops proposals and recommendations for their use in Uzbekistan. In addition, the issues of localization of the experience of leading foreign countries in ensuring food security were considered. The necessary foreign experience has been thoroughly studied and the necessary effective proposals have been developed.

Keywords: *security, economic security, food security, agriculture, food aid program, eco-enterprise.*

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Introduction

Relevance of the research topic

Natural disasters as a result of global climate change, water shortages for irrigation, and droughts make it difficult to grow food. As a result, world food markets are rising. The global financial and economic crisis, which began in 2008 and is still ongoing, is exacerbating the problem. This is evidenced by the decline in the financial situation of families in 54 countries, the fact that more than 20 countries suffer from hunger, the average life expectancy in 12 countries has decreased, and in recent years more than 840 million people worldwide suffer from hunger¹. . That is why food security is so important around the world.

From the first years of independence, food security has been at the center of Uzbekistan's socio-economic policy.

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 security. In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said:

We must never forget that. The Cabinet of Ministers has stated that it should adopt a “National Program for Food Security in the Country 2019-2024” within two months ”². Therefore, the need to study the experience of developed and developing foreign countries in the implementation of the food program and security in Uzbekistan and their use, taking into account the specifics of our country, highlighted the relevance of this research topic.

The aim of the study is to study the experience of foreign countries in ensuring food security and develop scientifically based proposals and practical recommendations for their use in Uzbekistan.

Research methods. The research involves the use of methods of scientific abstraction, analysis and synthesis, scientific and statistical analysis, comparison, expert evaluation.

The main results of the study are as follows: → Measures taken in developed countries such as the United States, Canada, the European Union, and Japan to ensure food production and food security, as well as a comparative analysis of the results and their experience. Author's proposals for use in Uzbekistan have been developed; the experience of the People's Republic of China, which has achieved great success in ensuring food security, was studied, and proposals for its use in Uzbekistan were based.

It is important to study the experience of developed and developing countries, which have achieved great success in ensuring food security in Uzbekistan, and uses them in our country.

In this regard, the mechanism and experience of the United States in ensuring food security is particularly noteworthy. In 2015, the gross agricultural output in the United States was \$ 197 billion, and its share in GDP was 1.1%. As a result, of the 157 million people employed in the economy, only 1.01 million (0.7% of the total employed population) are engaged in agriculture. A large amount of transfers will be allocated for strengthening. According to the analysis of Jason & Partners Consulting, the amount of funds allocated to support agriculture has been growing again since 2014, although in recent years it has decreased slightly compared to 2000. Investment in agriculture in the United States and the European Union is 6-8 times higher than in Russia.

In the United States, agricultural land accounts for 44.32% of total land area, in Germany for

47.91%, in China for 54.81%, in India for 60.64%, and in Russia for 13.24%. The decline in agricultural land is observed in many countries around the world. In 2013, agricultural land decreased by 0.38% in India and 0.16% in Russia compared to 2000, compared to 2.16% in the United States¹. In Uzbekistan, the figure is 57.1%. However, irrigated agricultural land accounts for 8.3% of the country's total land area and 14.6% of the total agricultural land area. In 2016, compared to 1991, the total area of agricultural land decreased by 9%, and the area of irrigated land decreased by 3 %.

The shrinking agricultural land area has raised the issue of food security. That's why the United States passed the Food Security Act. According to him, agriculture is a strategically important sector of the economy. The law proposes a clear program to combat soil erosion. As a result, the use of soil protection technologies in agricultural lands is expanding.

In recent years, the United States has placed great emphasis on government support for the development and strengthening of large-scale agricultural production.

Subsidizing family farms is done to maintain social stability in society. As a result, the average land area of large cattle farms is about 200 hectares, while that of large crop farms is several thousand hectares. Large farms, which make up only 8% of the total number of agricultural organizations, account for 65% of agricultural production³.

In the United States, measures are being taken to accelerate the development of export-oriented agriculture, including the export of agricultural products and subsidies to agricultural producers.

As a result of its export-oriented agro-food security policy, the United States has become the world's leading exporter of food, while meeting its domestic demand for food.

In the United States, food security programs include social programs to provide food to the poor, children, and retirees, as well as programs to promote a balanced diet and a healthy lifestyle. The country spends \$ 35-40 billion annually on food aid programs.

Food aid programs have played an important role in the global financial and economic crisis. In March 2009, 33.1 million people used food stamps. That's 600,000 more people than in February that year. By early June, one in nine Americans had access to food stamps. On average, each participant received \$ 114 per month for food vouchers. The U.S. Congress allocated \$ 4 billion in 2009 and \$ 60 billion in 2010 to fund the programs².

Canada's experience in food security is also noteworthy. In the 2016 World Food Security Rankings, Canada ranked 7th. In 1998, the Canadian Food Security Action Plan was developed and implemented. The plan is based on the idea that food security is an important factor in improving living standards. The plan sets out specific measures for the participation of government agencies and civil society organizations in the food security community's activities.

The urgency of food security in Canada is explained by the fact that 10% of its population (more than 3 million people) has low incomes. And families with one in ten children under the age of 6 are undernourished. About 8% of the total number of families, or 800,000 families, lives below the level of food security. 2G'3 of the population has weight problems. The majority of the country's indigenous population lives in remote areas and does not have access to healthy and inexpensive food⁴. Therefore, one of the priorities of Canadian public policy is to support the provision of food to the people living in the northern and Arctic regions of the country. In 2007, the government adopted a five-year program called the Northern Strategy of Canada. Under this program, people living in remote areas receive state subsidies for food orders. This benefit is

available to residents of the Yukon, Northwest and Nunavit provinces of the country, as well as other settlements in the northern part of the country.

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At present, agricultural policy is aimed at improving the security system and eliminating potential threats in the future. In many EU countries, including Germany, one of its leaders, food security is based on the protection of consumer rights, environmental safety of food products, and the protection of the external environment. Therefore, German legislation has three objectives to ensure the right to food: - to protect human health (i.e. to ensure the sale of safe food); - protection of consumers from fraud; - Ensuring public awareness. In Germany, food law contains more than 200 decrees and laws. All of them are aimed at achieving the above goals.

It should be noted that the EU countries attach great importance to the production of environmentally friendly products. Therefore, the number of eco-enterprises producing environmentally friendly products is growing every year. In particular, from 1995 to 2014, the number of eco-enterprises in Germany increased from 6.6 thousand to 23 thousand, and their area under crops increased from 310 thousand hectares to 1 million hectares. In Germany, during the transition from traditional production to organic production, eco-enterprises receive a special award (subsidy). The amount of this award varies across federal lands. Manufacturers who switch to a new method of production earlier and maintain it later will also be rewarded.

In the European Union, including Germany, there is a social partnership between government and non-government organizations to ensure food security, protect the rights and freedoms of consumers, and protect public health and the environment.

In Japan, the problem of food security has become more acute in the world economy since the 1974 crisis, which was accompanied by a sharp rise in commodity and energy prices. The country's self-sufficiency in food decreased from 93% in 1960 to 79% in 1975, and as a result of increased demands from other countries and international organizations (GATT) for food market liberalization. The concept of food security was introduced for the first time in the document "The main course of agrarian policy in the 1980s". After joining the GATT in 1955, Japan liberalized its economy somewhat and gradually opened up its domestic markets to imported goods. However, some sectors of the economy have been protected from international competition through tariff and non-tariff barriers.

Japan is self-sufficient in rice, fruits, vegetables and seafood. However, it is strongly dependent on imports of corn, cereals and legumes. In recent years, rice consumption has declined and has been replaced by increased imports.

The United States is currently the main exporter to Japan.

The United States exports large quantities of agricultural products to Japan. It is now seeking to conclude long-term food supply agreements with other countries to reduce the U.S.'s leading role in imports.

The country is pursuing a policy of increasing agricultural productivity in order to achieve self-sufficiency in basic foodstuffs.

According to him, the village is able to quickly and sufficiently increase the production of rice, wheat, barley and other cereals, potatoes and other products in case of emergency to ensure food security at the expense of domestic resources. The task of forming the agricultural potential (labor force, seeds of agricultural crops, arable land) is defined. as well as in extreme situations to ensure food security (unharnessed, interrupted supply of food from other countries, etc.), the creation of food stocks, self-sufficiency in food The task is to increase the level of supply, reduce the cost of production by strengthening the economy, reduce the price of agricultural products in the medium and long term to the level of Western European countries. The government document entitled "Food Policy of the Country" sets the following main objectives of food security:

1. Increase food production, self-sufficiency in food through the efficient use of available resources in Japan maintain the level;
2. conclusion of bilateral agreements with exporting countries, ensuring the stability of food supplies;
3. creation of stocks of the most important types of agricultural products to prevent crises;
4. Expansion of assistance to agriculture in developing countries to diversify imports.

In general, Japan's state food security policy is import-oriented, primarily aimed at expanding the food supplier market and reducing the share of major importers in total imports.

As a result of reforms implemented under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping, the People's Republic of China has gained food security by providing food to 22% of the world's population, with 7% of the world's arable land.

China's experience is important for many countries, including Uzbekistan. Since 1995, China has been able to maintain high rates of rapid growth in economic and social development, and in a short period of time has become a world leader in the production of grain products, including wheat, and has achieved high levels of consumption. Achieved

By the end of the 20th century, maize production had doubled since 1980, to become the second largest crop in the United States. China is the world's largest producer of wheat, followed by the European Union. Also ranked No. 1 in rice production. India ranks second in the world in this regard. It has been able to meet the growing demand of the country's population for this type of product and export it in large quantities to world markets.

The PRC has a policy of high self-sufficiency in food. For many years, producers have used purchase prices that are higher than world market prices in order to produce grain and meet the needs of the population. Since 1999, purchase prices have been reduced and quality standards have been introduced. The role of government regulation in the development of the country's economy and the provision of food to the population has become important. Initially, state

regulation of the economy led to high economic growth, as well as wheat and rice. Measures have been taken to ensure the production and growth rates of corn, soybeans and other agricultural products. Advanced agro-technologies have been widely introduced in agricultural production. The scientific achievements of developed countries and the research work of local scientists were used effectively.

State funding for the introduction of scientific and technological advances in agricultural science and production has increased in the country¹.

In China, along with economic development, a lot of money has been spent on education and health care, especially in backward rural areas.

As a result, educated and healthy rural people have made great strides in agricultural development. as well as the production of high value-added technical crops and export-oriented agricultural products in the eastern coastal areas, large and medium-sized urban areas, in order to balance supply and demand in the production of grain products; prioritize the production of high quality food and nutrition products in the central part of the country; in the western regions, they began to carry out the task of reforesting previously cultivated lands and pastures.

The bulk of the country's arable land, including wheat, accounted for 70% of irrigated land. In recent years, the cost of food has also risen sharply as a result of rising costs of irrigation and chemical treatment.

The cost of production has increased by an average of 10% per year. Increased irrigated area, climate change, and droughts in some areas have caused irrigation problems. therefore, special water conservation programs have been implemented in the country since 1999, including in drought-prone areas.

At present, China imports about 7% of its food from abroad. If we compare this figure with other countries, in 2015 it was 6% in the United States and India. According to China Daily, in 2014 alone, China imported \$ 122 billion worth of food and agricultural products. According to industry forecasts, by 2020, China aims to become the world's largest food importer, maintaining its import growth at 7-8% per year. China is also a major consumer of grain today. By 2020, China's grain consumption will reach 700 million tons, of which 100 million tons are expected to be imported.

Conclusions and suggestions

It is expedient to further increase the volume and accelerate the growth of agricultural food production in the Republic of Uzbekistan, to introduce the following foreign experience in achieving high production efficiency:

- From the experience of the United States to subsidize the development and strengthening of large-scale agricultural production, family farms in our country, the establishment of agricultural clusters, agro-industrial corporations, diversified farms, dehkans and landowners. state support should be introduced;
- In order to ensure food security in the United States, based on the experience of social programs aimed at providing food to the poor, children and retirees, as well as programs on rational nutrition and healthy lifestyles, similar in our country It is advisable to create social programs to provide food to the poor. In particular, it is desirable to restore the free provision of dairy products to newborns under the age of 3, which was in force in the early 90s of the

twentieth century;

- Canada's experience in supporting food security in the north and the Arctic can be used to sustain food security in remote, hard-to-reach areas of the country;
- In Germany, during the transition from traditional to organic production, it is necessary to introduce the practice of awarding special prizes (subsidies) to eco-enterprises in Uzbekistan, to establish eco-enterprises;
- Cooperation on social partnership between state and public organizations in the European Union, including Germany, on food security, consumer protection, public health and environmental protection Based on the experience of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan and political parties and social movements and other interested non-governmental organizations in the development and implementation of food security programs it is expedient to encourage the development of partnership-based cooperation;
- Government document of Japan "Food Policy", the US Law "On Food Security" and the experience of their implementation in the Republic of Uzbekistan "Food Security It is expedient to use it in the development of the law
- Encouraging the growth of production of basic types of agricultural products in the People's Republic of China, the introduction of quality standards for food products, the distribution of the main types of agricultural crops by regions, the general and specialization of the rural population It will be necessary to use the experience of improving their knowledge, including the organization of training courses in rural areas for managers and employees of farms and dehqan farms, landowners in agricultural specialties, the basics of agronomy.

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