

Dekhkanova N.

*Senior Lecturer, Tashkent State
Agrarian University, Department of
Agroeconomics and Tourism*

Aktamova Irodabonu Aktam kizi,

Bobomurodova Laylo Ilkhom kizi

Students of Tashkent State Agrarian University

FEATURES OF THE FOOD SECURITY STRATEGY

Abstract. Food security is one of the main goals of the agrarian and economic policy of the state. In its general form, it forms the vector of movement of any national food system towards an ideal state. In this sense, the pursuit of food security is an ongoing process. At the same time, to achieve it, there is often a change in development priorities and mechanisms for the implementation of agricultural policy. This article summarizes the main aspects of a food security strategy.

Key words. *Strategy, food, security, food policy, agricultural policy, demography.*

Food security is a special area that ensures the national security of the country in the medium term, a factor in maintaining its statehood and sovereignty, an essential component of demographic policy, a necessary condition for the implementation of the strategic national priority - improving the quality of life of citizens by guaranteeing high standards of life support.

Features of the national interests of the state in the long term are to increase the stability and competitiveness of the economy as a whole, turning into a world power, whose activities are aimed at maintaining strategic stability and mutually beneficial partnerships in a multipolar world [1].

The basis of the strategic goal of food security is to provide the population of the country with safe, environmentally friendly agricultural products, as well as other

products from aquatic biological resources and food. The basis for its achievement is the stability of national production, as well as the availability of the necessary reserved reserves of raw materials.

The main tasks of ensuring food security, regardless of changes in external and internal conditions, are:

- timely forecasting, identification and prevention of internal and external threats to food security, minimizing their negative consequences due to the constant readiness of the system for providing citizens with food, the formation of strategic food reserves;

- sustainable development of domestic food production and raw materials, sufficient to ensure food independence of the country;

- achievement and maintenance of physical and economic availability for every citizen of the country of safe food products in volumes and assortment that correspond to the established rational standards for the consumption of food products necessary for an active and healthy lifestyle;

- Ensuring food safety.

Food independence - sustainable domestic production of food products in volumes not less than the established threshold values of its share in the commodity resources of the domestic market of the relevant products.

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Based on the requirements of food independence, the main sources of food products are the products of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, hunting, as well as the food industry. Agriculture, fisheries and the food industry play a decisive role in ensuring food security [2].

In order to increase the availability of food for all groups of the population, the following decisions need to be made:

- on the formation of mechanisms for providing targeted assistance to groups of the population whose income level does not allow them to provide adequate nutrition;

- on approval of a system of interrelated indicators that ensure the safety of food products, including products made from raw materials obtained using genetically modified organisms;

- on the development of unified requirements for control systems at food enterprises and harmonized with the recommendations of international

- organizations, the transition of the food industry to an integrated safety control system.

In the sphere of production and circulation of agricultural, fishery products and food, it is necessary to implement measures aimed at:

- optimization of intersectoral economic relations that would stimulate the growth of the rates of expanded reproduction, attract investment and

- introduction of innovations in agriculture and fisheries;

- stabilization of the price situation and formation of pricing mechanisms based on indicative prices for the main types of products;
- improvement of the lending support system in order to ensure the availability of short-term and investment loans for the majority of commodity producers [3];
- stimulating the development of integration and cooperation in the production, processing and sale of agricultural and fish products, raw materials and food;
- accelerated development of the internal market infrastructure;
- development and implementation of technological modernization programs, the development of new technologies that increase labor productivity and resource conservation in agriculture, fisheries, and the food industry;
- formation of a common food market and a single commodity distribution network within the framework of the customs union of the member states of the Eurasian Economic Community;
- improvement of the state trade policy, regulation of the markets for agricultural and fish products, raw materials and food, including purchases for public needs, ensuring the expansion of demand for domestic products [4].

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