

MAIN DIRECTIONS OF FOOD SECURITY IN THE REGION

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Addressing the problem of food security is an important priority of public policy and the object of scientific research of any country. In the provision of food to the whole country and some of its regions, the agro-industrial complex and the agricultural sector are faced with a number of tasks that need to be addressed in a comprehensive manner.

One of the important problems in the theory of food safety is the question of the methods and mechanisms of its provision. Of course, we are talking about the state's agricultural production and support of the food market, both internally and externally. Both directions are a complex system, operating in a free market environment is more difficult and requires effective government intervention. Theories and practices prove that the level of food security directly depends on the role and level of state regulation of the industry.

According to the analysis, the most well-known representatives of the protectionist approach to food security in the region are Japan and Norway, while those export-oriented are the United States (US). Almost all countries in the world (e.g., EU countries) take an intermediate approach to food security. This approach contains some elements of protectionism and export-oriented approaches, through which the intermediate path follows.

The main difference between protectionism and export-oriented approaches is that the share of state support for agricultural production is very high. For example, in Japan and Norway, the level of state support for agriculture is higher than the world average.

The main means of protecting Japan's domestic market are restricting food imports by regulating food prices as well as customs and tariffs, and making direct payments to farmers in the form of various subsidies. With this approach, part of the funds spent to support agriculture is converted into investments for industrial and agricultural production, and thus participates in the process of restoring national capital. In turn, the money spent on food imports leaves the country and contributes to the development of production in exporting countries.

Countries with high potential in the agricultural and economic spheres rely on an export-oriented approach in ensuring agricultural and food security. Among them is the United States. While only one percent of the population in the United States is directly involved in agricultural production, the country is not only meeting its own food needs with its own production needs, but is also the world's largest food exporter. The United States is the world's largest exporter of agricultural products. Important food and fodder crops such as wheat, oats, soybeans and fruits have a large share in world trade.

One of the key factors in the success of agricultural production in China is the widespread introduction of advanced technologies in agriculture. As part of China's new agrarian policy, it is planned to increase funding for agricultural science and encourage the introduction of advanced advances in science and technology in production in the long run.

China's experience in ensuring food security is unique, as the country is tasked with feeding 22 percent of the world's population, which is 7 percent of the world's land area. If food is not produced in its territory, even world food exports will not be able to meet the needs of the population of this country. Therefore, China does not have a major problem of dependence on imports.

The most important area of Japanese public policy is also research funding. The state was also forced to undertake funding for the application of research results in agriculture, research institutes, local research centers and agricultural development centers, and farmers' training courses.

In Russia, inspections are carried out within the framework of the government, state bodies, public services and their powers, which exercise state control over food security. Other federal executive bodies may exercise state control over food safety only on behalf of the Government of the Russian Federation.

State control over the production, storage and sale of food products is carried out in all organizations, regardless of organizational and legal forms of ownership. The main document of the national security system in Russia, including food production planning, is the "National Security Strategy" of the Russian Federation until 2020. At the same time, the concept of state policy in the field of food security is based on the "Food Security" Enshrined in federal law. The law defines the main directions of state policy of the Russian Federation in the field of food security.

In order to address the problem of food security in Kazakhstan, the concept of sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex was developed until 2010, in particular, a program of priorities for the implementation of the "Concept of sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2006-2008". The purpose of the program was to ensure the sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex, increase the profitability and productivity of its branches, develop competitive advantages of local products.

Great attention has been paid in Uzbekistan to ensuring the full satisfaction of the population's demand for agricultural products by ensuring food security and ensuring stability in the food market.

The state food policy also provides for self-sufficiency in potatoes, fruits and vegetables. Adequate supply of livestock products and vegetable oil to the population, building the necessary base for processing and storage of agricultural products, as well as the formation of sufficient stocks of basic foodstuffs, ensuring the stability of their retail prices, reducing the volume of imported products etc. are also important areas of food security.

In this regard, it should be noted that in the process of globalization, the problem of proper selection and implementation of key areas of food security around the world is becoming an important issue.

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