

GUIDELINES FOR ENSURING THE SAFETY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

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Food security of the country is an integral part of national security. Providing the population with quality food products is one of the most important socio-economic tasks. Today, this issue is one of the same priorities for all countries.

International expert studies on ensuring food safety show that the complex situation related to this problem is emerging in the world and in some of its regions, which causes serious concern and anxiety. With this in mind, every year on October 16, "World Food Day" is widely celebrated in order to raise the awareness of the world's population about the problem of food shortage.

A modern system of providing the population with quality and wide variety of food products has been created in our country. The decision of the head of our state dated April 12, 2016 "On measures to improve the system of purchase and use of fruit and vegetables, potatoes and rice products" serves to further increase the volume and quality of food production.

In the years of independence, large-scale reforms are being implemented to ensure food safety. The country's level of food security is directly related to its agricultural production capabilities. Agrarian policy aimed at ensuring food security should be aimed at encouraging national producers of agricultural goods. Programs for the prevention of food shortages have been adopted and their implementation is consistently ensured. As a result, food independence has been achieved and the possibility of exporting them has increased. Food products are exported to Germany, Russia, Brazil, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Korea, Turkey, CIS countries and other countries. There are 8,927 economic entities specializing in the production of food industry products

In his speech at the international conference on "Important resources for the implementation of the food program in Uzbekistan", the head of our state said that the unique soil and climate conditions of Uzbekistan, the average of 320 sunny days per year in our country, and the consistent change of four seasons have favorable opportunities for growing a wide variety of high-quality fruits and vegetables. that is, he touched on the specific features of the agricultural season and emphasized that it creates a reliable food base in our country. The President's decision "On measures to improve the system of purchasing and using fruits and vegetables, potatoes and potato products" is also significant as it aims to bring efforts in this regard to a new level.

At the event, emphasis was placed on the measures implemented to ensure the safety of food products in our country, and it was noted that while the population of our planet is rapidly increasing, there is an extreme shortage in this regard in some countries, which creates social and political problems. Today, in developed countries, the cultivation and processing of agricultural products is considered one of the main conditions of political stability, and this situation is regulated in a certain way. The events related to the global financial and economic crisis that started in 2008 caused protests and mass riots in many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization, currently more than 840 million people in the world, i.e. almost 1 in 8 people, are undernourished, more than 30 percent of the world's population is undernourished, the most basic micronutrient and vitamin deficiency problem from the beginning is forgiving The difference between the rapidly increasing population of the earth and the limited possibilities of growth of the production of food products is the main reason why the problem of solving the food program is becoming more acute year by year.

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According to the information of international organizations, about one billion people in the world today do not have the opportunity to eat enough. This example alone shows how relevant this issue is today. Despite the growth in international food trade, almost 90 percent of food products are consumed in the country's domestic markets. This high percentage is due to the restrictions imposed by many countries on food imports to achieve food security. This is usually done through licensing, high tariffs and fees to protect national producers and ensure self-sufficiency. Food self-sufficiency programs focus on supporting the cultivation of essential crops, including wheat, rice and other cereals. These programs vary from country to country and aim to provide subsidies for fuels and oils, fertilizers and pesticides, and control production, including domestic prices for finished products and centralized food procurement. Limiting imports into the country will increase domestic production and economically support producers of basic food products. In addition to import restrictions, some countries apply export restrictions. Food export restrictions are aimed at stabilizing the domestic market and limiting food prices. Export restrictions are considered a means of coordinating food products in the domestic market in order to give the population an economic opportunity to have these products.

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