

Food Security Through Agrarian Market Development

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Abstract: The article scientifically substantiates the peculiarities of the development of the agricultural market. The current situation in the world agricultural market shows that the growth rates of agricultural production and its exports are observed in countries with natural and climatic advantages. International expert studies on food security show that the situation in the world and in some parts of the world is difficult.

Keywords: Agricultural market, food security, free competition, demand, supply, evaluation, income, profit.

1. INTRODUCTION

Based on the 1996 World Food Summit, food security is defined when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.

The four main dimensions of food security:

Physical availability of food: Food availability addresses the “supply side” of food security and is determined by the level of food production, stock levels and net trade.

Economic and physical access to food: An adequate supply of food at the national or international level does not in itself guarantee household level food security. Concerns about insufficient food access have resulted in a greater policy focus on incomes, expenditure, markets and prices in achieving food security objectives.

Food utilization: Utilization is commonly understood as the way the body makes the most of various nutrients in the food. Sufficient energy and nutrient intake by individuals are the result of good care and feeding practices, food preparation, diversity of the diet and intra-household distribution of food. Combined with good biological utilization of food consumed, this determines the nutritional status of individuals. [10]

According to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the world's population will reach 10 billion by 2050. By the end of this century, the figure will be 11.2 billion. According to the statement, the world's population was 300 million 2,000 years ago, but by 1600 this number had doubled (600 million). By the end of 1804, the population had reached one billion. Nearly a century later, in 1900, the world's population reached 1.5 billion. Since the 1950s, the land population has grown dramatically. In 2011, the population was 7 billion. There are currently 7.8 billion people living worldwide.

The world's population is growing by 84 million every year. That means a billion every 12 years. Accordingly, the population is expected to reach 10 billion by the middle of this century. This requires serious positive changes in the agricultural sector. In particular, the main goal of the ongoing economic reforms in agriculture of the country is to develop agricultural products to a level that can meet the requirements of international standards in terms of quality. Today, in the international economy, the sustainable operation of each business entity and the volume of production is formed and developed on the basis of free supply and demand in the market. In particular, the demand of the population for food products is growing from year to year.

According to experts, by 2050, agricultural production will almost double. Significant quality changes are taking place in production technology and equipment. However, these processes do not solve the problem of adequate food supply to the population [1]. Therefore, the implementation of new innovative projects in the process of intensive cultivation of agricultural products is one of the important tasks today.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Today, the situation in the world market is changing dramatically, and in the context of globalization, competition is growing, which requires the development and implementation of a completely new approach and principles for the more stable and rapid development of our country. A number of measures have been taken to further increase the effectiveness of reforms in the agricultural sector, to create conditions for agricultural enterprises and their development.

At present, the Strategy of Actions for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan sets priorities for the gradual development of agricultural production, further strengthening the country's food security, expanding the

production of environmentally friendly products, significantly increasing the export potential of the agricultural sector. In particular, "... implementation of investment projects for the construction of new processing enterprises, equipped with the latest high-tech equipment for the deep processing of agricultural products, production of semi-finished and finished food and packaging products, reconstruction and modernization of existing ones. increase ... "[2].

In order to ensure the stability of the agricultural market in the current innovative economy, it will be necessary to implement business projects that cover all aspects of agricultural production. To do this, it is necessary to improve the development of complex measures in the cultivation of agricultural products, including varietal selection, selection work, harvesting technology, systems of sorting, processing, packaging and sales.[7]

The peculiarity of the modern economy and the basis of competition in the market are, first of all, the saving of resources in the production of goods and services, the prevention of overhead costs. This is the simplest and most effective way to gain a competitive advantage and continue the production process. Also, in order to gain an advantage in the competition in the free market, agrarian market entities will need not only modern technologies, but also qualified specialists with the ability to work in a free market environment.[8]

Despite the fact that today there is a sufficient level of competition among agricultural producers in agriculture, the system of sales of finished products is not developed at the level of modern requirements, which also affects the process of exporting products.[9]

In a free market, the expected results cannot be achieved without the balanced development of the agrarian market through comprehensive economic, legal and organizational coordination within the state.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

According to experts, "... today the competitive environment in the world agricultural and food markets is growing. This is especially the case in the markets of wet and dried fruits, vegetables, processed fruits and vegetables, vegetable oil, flour and flour products, tea, coffee, citrus fruits, dairy and meat products "[3].

Today, global climate change, adverse weather conditions, an increase in various pests and other natural factors are affecting the volume of agricultural production.[6]

This requires the formation of a market of production and locomotive services that will adapt to the negative effects of global climate change on agricultural production from resource-efficient innovative technologies in the efficient use of available resources.

The development of the market of agricultural services in ensuring food security is based on the introduction of mechanisms for the direct implementation of economic relations between producers and consumers of agricultural products, ensuring mutual interest, the widespread application of scientific advances, the views of scientists and experts. requires the development of conclusions and recommendations.

Therefore, the consistent development of agricultural production, further strengthening the food security of the country, the development of the market of agricultural services is one of the urgent tasks in expanding the production of environmentally friendly products.

4. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In recent years, the country's agricultural market is being actively reformed. In order to improve the management system in this sector, the introduction of effective mechanisms of state support, the establishment of cooperation, the introduction of modern resource-saving technologies, a number of decrees and resolutions were adopted to increase exports of agricultural products.[5]

Uzbekistan is geographically far from all foreign markets. This means that the cost of delivering the product to consumers, i.e. logistics costs, is always high. Therefore, it makes no sense to export low-cost products - the margin for profitable exports may not be sufficient. In addition, it is necessary to use the country's labor force - the more labor-intensive and costly the harvesting process, the higher the chances of Uzbekistan to export this product.[2]

In the formation of the agricultural market in the agricultural sector should take into account the type of agricultural production (sowing), natural and climatic conditions, the size of arable land, the composition of agricultural crops, forms of ownership and management, and other similar factors.[4]



Fig1.Food Security

Food security can be broken down into the following components, as explained largely in the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) own words:

Food availability is the availability of sufficient quantities of food of appropriate quality, supplied through domestic production or imports (including food aid). Food availability addresses the “supply side” of food security and is determined by the level of food production, stock levels and net trade.

Food access means access by individuals to adequate resources (entitlements) for acquiring appropriate foods for a nutritious diet. Entitlements are defined as the set of all commodity bundles over which a person can establish command given the legal, political, economic and social arrangements of the community in which they live (including traditional rights such as access to common resources).

Stability means that a population, household or individual has access to adequate food at all times. They should reduce their risk of losing access to food as a consequence of sudden shocks (e.g. an economic or climatic crisis) or cyclical events (e.g. seasonal food insecurity).

Utilization of food is optimized through a combination of adequate diet, clean water, sanitation and health care in order to reach a state of nutritional well-being where all physiological needs are met. Sufficient energy and nutrient intake by individuals is the result of good care and feeding practices, and it is especially important for infants and young children. For the broader household, food preparation, diversity of the diet and intra-household distribution of food are also important. [11]

The increase in the number of service enterprises in the agricultural market will lead to competition in the market and an increase in the quality of services, and this is a certain law of the market, which requires the effective use of this law. At the same time, the role of government incentives in the development of the agricultural market is invaluable.

5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Currently, the economic situation of fruit and vegetable enterprises in agriculture is determined by the level of development of services. Therefore, due to the dependence of the development of fruit and vegetable markets in agriculture on the market of agricultural services, it is important to develop the activities of service entities, increase the competitiveness of service structures, improve the scientific and theoretical basis of domestic economic relations.

Taking into account the above, one of the urgent tasks is to study the development of fruit and vegetable markets

in the agricultural sector in a comprehensive manner, within the laws of the free market, on this basis to prepare recommendations of scientific and methodological significance. In the development of the agricultural market in the country, it is expedient to pay attention to the following:

- establishment of a national agricultural market network based on scientific achievements;
- ensuring the mutual integration of state, economic and service organizations in the agro-industrial complex in the regions within the agricultural market;
- In order to expand the modern agricultural market, public-private partnership mechanisms will be widely introduced;
- Formation of "digital agricultural market" systems;[1]
- introduction of international quality standards and certificates based on the principle of "from field to consumption" in order to further develop the export of agricultural products;
- establishment of the International Expert Board for the development of the agricultural market network;
- identification of the need for personnel in the agricultural sector based on long-term development trends of the regions and the requirements of the human capital market;
- formation of orders for ready scientific developments and relevant scientific advice to scientific organizations based on the needs of agricultural production of the region;
- commercialization of international experience and results of scientific activity based on the main specialization of the agricultural sector of the regions;
- providing services to agricultural entities directly and online and through the "call center".

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