

CHALLENGES OF FOOD SECURITY

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Abstract: Food security implies that people may consume the ingredients they need for an active and healthy lifestyle at any time, in any quantity or variety. As a result, it should be mentioned that in the process of globalization, it has become vital to provide high-quality, low-cost food to the country's population. Food is one of the most important factors in human survival. Customers seek high-quality, risk-free products. We commonly define "safe food" as high-quality, environmentally friendly, devoid of GMOs (genetically modified organisms), and free of potentially harmful food-related variables such as pesticides. This article examines the current food security issues.

Keywords: safe products, genetically modified organisms, poisoning and food infections, biological agents, and toxic compounds.

Introduction

The importance of food security is increasing every year, since the safety of food raw materials and food products is one of the most important variables affecting human health and the maintenance of the gene pool. Food safety refers to the lack of danger in terms of both immediate harmful effects on human health (food poisoning and food infections) and long-term implications. In other words, food products that do not harm the health of current or future generations are deemed safe. Numerous potentially harmful compounds can enter the human body through food. As a result, significant problems are connected with greater accountability for the efficacy and objectivity of food quality management, and ensuring customer safety.

Literature Analysis And Methodology

The formal definition of the word "food security" first emerged in science in 1974 at the Rome World Meeting on Food Problems, and the notion was then more extensively and precisely articulated at a similar conference in 1996. In this context, "food security" is commonly considered, meaning when it is physically and economically viable to use it. In terms of physical food availability, it is normal to consider the number and variety of food products that fulfill the effective demand in their areas of demand. It refers to a region's or country's food supply. [2]

Economists define food security as first and foremost defending the local market against unjustifiable imported food goods, secondly increasing the position of domestic producers, and, finally, fixing the country's food crisis. [5]

Results

In our perspective, the food security mechanism is a set of legal and socioeconomic standards aimed at preventing food shortages by monitoring food production and import. The development of essential food consumption values involves the number of individuals per capita, the decrease which might lead to societal destabilization. Food safety principles are linked to threshold levels and have boundary features. Food safety thresholds in Uzbekistan are scientifically proven and acknowledged medical consumption norms and social standards suitable for the complete and sustainable development of health and the individual.

The achievement of the human right to excellent food is the most essential duty of the state, which solves it by avoiding internal and external dangers. The economic literature and government papers of Uzbekistan describe many forms of food security risks.

According to the results of the study, food in our nation is heavily polluted with toxic chemicals, biological agents, and microorganisms, owing mostly to the environment, artificial pollution, lack of agrotechnical culture, and agrochemical technology violations. Food items may accumulate and concentrate all ecologically harmful elements found in the environment. 70% of environmental poisons reach the human body through

food produced from plants and animals. In comparison to the 1960s, the number of radionuclides in food has grown 5–20 times since 1986. Food contamination from nitrates and their breakdown products has increased 5 times in the last five years. [3,4]

Discussion

Uzbekistan has long been concerned with food security. Since the Soviet period, the country's food security has altered considerably due to the shift to a market economy. As a result, we must investigate the structure of food supply in a market economy, which is to assess the directions and opportunities for providing excellent food in the current scenario and making it more available to the people who permit you to depart. In the framework of national security, our country's food security is regarded as an important aspect of economic security, demonstrating its economic stability and independence, as well as its ability to successfully supply inhabitants' fundamental requirements. However, food security is more than just economic security. It is linked to national security considerations, such as sociopolitical stability in society.

The requirements for the safety of products differ according to the standards outlined in the following documents. Deviation from these standards, including the consumption of products under abnormal settings, warehousing, or breaking of consumption rules, might have severe implications for the customer. In this respect, In this regard, the President of the country, Sh. M. Mirziyoyev stated, "Strengthening our people's health and choosing a wellness is a significant challenge for us." Everything else will follow if we secure peace and health. At the same time, it is critical to provide food security and promote people's well-being. That is something we must never lose sight of. Food security measures, in our opinion, are inextricably linked to governmental activity not just in the agricultural sector, but also in the political and economic sectors. The notion of this economic category, originally offered at the World Food Summit in 2018, assumes that there is always enough finance in the world for the necessary food products to maintain sustainable food consumption and production, as well as to compensate for price changes. [1] Indeed, as the global population expands, so does the need for food. As a result, the food supply will rise. In such circumstances, the manufacture or cultivation of low-quality, harmful human health goods is likely to increase.

Conclusion

In short, all the factors threatening the state's food security can be classified into four categories:

- reduction in absolute and per capita agricultural production;
- economic scarcity of food for a significant portion of the country's population; -poor food quality;
- high reliance on food imports. [6]

The existence of these risks affects food security and may result in non-compliance with food safety threshold values in Uzbekistan.

As a result, it is essential to recognize that food security is an important component of national security. Maximum self-sufficiency in basic commodities might be viewed as a critical component in preserving Russia's national sovereignty. The Republic of Uzbekistan's food security is based on the state's continual preparation to prevent disruptions in the system of food delivery to all residents during various situations. To achieve this, the state should have a strategic food supply as well as an efficient food delivery system.

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