



**DIRECTIONS FOR FOOD SECURITY IN THE CONTEXT OF
GLOBALIZATION**

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Annotation: The article explains the advantages and disadvantages of globalization in terms of food security. The world prices and trends in the field of food security are analyzed. Food security at the national level is scientifically based.

Key words: globalization, world market, country, foreign trade, food security.

Introduction

Today, the development of the world economy and the position of countries is determined by globalization. The main advantages of globalization are reflected in the dissemination of technological advances, modern management methods, the creation of a single market, the development of international trade, ensuring price balance and improving the living standards of the population. There are also downsides that the crisis of one country's economy will affect other countries as well, the bulk of revenue will remain in developed countries and transnational corporations, the sovereignty of backward countries and the national identification system will be lost.

The main part

In terms of food security, strategic indicators have been formed that determine the position of countries in the world economy. In this context, food security for all countries is under the influence of external factors. In international relations, food security has been a source of political and economic pressure. The rapid rise in food prices on world markets is also the result of joint and long-term effects of exporting countries.

In particular, by the year 2000, world prices had fallen due to high yields and food stocks. At the same time, the volume of public and private investment in agriculture has decreased.

As a result of low world market prices, farmers in some countries have suffered and land resources have gone out of agricultural circulation. Since 2004, world food prices have risen significantly. In 2006, world grain production fell by 2.1 percent and the price index was 118.9 percent. The sharp rise in oil prices in 2007 led not only to an increase in the cost of mineral fertilizers and other foodstuffs, but also to an increase in the production of biofuels from grain and oilseeds. As a result, the food price index was 161.4%. In 2011-2014, the food price index was over 200%, and in 2019 it will be 171.4% (Table 1).

Table 1 Озиқ-овқат World Food Price Index жаҳон нархлари индекси
(base 2002-2004, in percent)

Years	Food price index	Meat	milk	Grain	Vegetable oil	Sugar
2000	91,1	96,5	95,3	85,8	69,5	116,1
2001	94,6	100,1	105,5	86,8	67,2	122,6
2002	89,6	89,9	80,9	93,7	87,4	97,8
2003	97,7	95,9	95,6	99,2	100,6	100,6
2004	112,7	114,2	123,5	107,1	111,9	101,7
2005	118,0	123,7	135,2	101,3	102,7	140,3
2006	127,2	120,9	129,7	118,9	112,7	209,6
2007	161,4	130,8	219,1	163,4	172,0	143,0
2008	201,4	160,7	223,1	232,1	227,1	181,6
2009	160,3	141,3	148,6	170,2	152,8	257,3
2010	188,0	158,3	206,6	179,2	197,4	302,0
2011	229,9	183,3	229,5	240,9	254,5	368,9
2012	213,3	182,0	193,6	236,1	223,9	305,7
2013	209,8	184,1	242,7	219,3	193,0	251,0
2014	201,8	198,3	224,1	191,9	181,1	241,2
2015	164,0	168,1	160,3	162,4	147,0	190,7
2016	161,5	156,2	153,8	146,9	163,8	256,0
2017	174,6	170,1	202,2	151,6	168,8	227,3
2018	168,4	166,3	192,9	165,3	144,0	177,5
2019	171,4	175,7	198,7	164,3	135,2	180,3



In this context, countries are imposing restrictions on food exports, while major importers are buying in order to ensure the required level of domestic food stocks, regardless of prices.

It is known that in the context of globalization, each state takes measures to ensure food security of its country. These measures depend on the level of protection, including the level of economic development, such as political, social, legal, economic conditions. In order to prevent the negative impact of external factors, countries implement strategies and programs in the field of agriculture and foreign trade. The following directions from these strategies and programs [4] have shown both positive and negative consequences.

In the first direction, a policy of production support was pursued. The Green Revolution began in 1943 with the Mexican government's agricultural program to increase crop yields. The new variety of seeds has been widely adopted in Colombia, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and the Philippines. The spread of new varieties of wheat continued, and by 1990 it accounted for 50 percent of the total crop area in Africa and 70 percent in Latin America and Asia. As a result, food production has increased. World wheat yields increased by 208 percent between 1960 and 2000.

However, the Green Revolution led to environmental and soil degradation, overuse of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, and reduced diversification of agricultural production. Increased production of the same type of food led to lower prices and a farmers' crisis. In general, the Green Revolution highlighted the need for a comprehensive approach to the problem of hunger and poverty, highlighted the importance of social and economic reforms, and demonstrated that food security could not be achieved through agricultural production and productivity alone.

The second direction was implemented in the policies of countries restricting and liberalizing food trade. Despite the increase in international food trade as a result of trade restrictions, 90 percent of food products were consumed in the country's domestic markets. This figure is due to the restrictions imposed by many countries on food imports to achieve food security. Restrictions on food exports were also introduced to stabilize the domestic market and provide economic opportunities for the population. Trade liberalization, as a result of macroeconomic reforms, has allowed producers to set the price of their products at the lowest cost. In addition, international trade has led to increased profitability through increased productivity and rational allocation of resources.

Restrictions on exports and imports, along with positive results, have created a favorable environment for lawlessness, corruption and illicit trade in all countries, as there has been a high gap between prices in the domestic and foreign markets.

This is because domestic purchase prices have lagged behind inflation, and these prices have been unprofitable for producers. The amount of subsidies to cover production costs has increased.

Trade-liberating countries are introducing compensation to protect farmers from price fluctuations on world markets. There are also subsidies to prevent overgrowth. FAO research has shown that in the short to medium term, trade liberalization could have negative consequences for food security if there are no compensation programs.

The third area is consumption support policy, with targeted food support programs aimed at ensuring food security for the general population or its specific groups. In the 1960s, the former Soviet government allocated subsidies to the processing industries to increase consumption of livestock products. Following the example of the former USSR, Central and Eastern European countries have also begun to subsidize the production of livestock products. As a result, consumption of livestock products has increased. In the United States, a food coupon program has been implemented. In addition, universal food support programs have been implemented, and subsidies have been provided nationwide to ensure a guaranteed minimum level of consumption of a particular food product or group of products for the entire population.

However, many countries have abandoned subsidies for consumers because their efficiency was low compared to economic costs and led to an increase in imports.

The fourth direction is the program of supply of micronutrients. In many countries, fortification of food with micronutrients (vitamins and minerals) is one of the most cost-effective approaches to public health and disease prevention. For example, the annual cost of iodine fortification in the world is \$ 0.02-0.06 per capita. However, today the population of 118 countries around the world suffers from iodine deficiency and is at risk of micronutrient deficiencies.

The above directions were aimed at solving the food problem on a global scale. In recent years, it has been recognized that food security can only be achieved at the level of individual states. Accordingly, the principle of "global thinking, local action" is being introduced at international summits and forums.

Especially in recent years, a new direction has emerged, such as ensuring the financial stability of farmers by increasing the income of the population and the formation of solvent demand. In this direction, increasing the income level of the population and the quality of nutrition through genetic resources.

As a result, states are reducing subsidies and compensations in food production and consumption. However, this direction also showed its negative consequences. Overweight and obesity have been a problem in Western and European countries. The highest rates are in Belgium (13.7% of the population) and Sweden. The disease has led to a low prevalence among children under the age of five and limited physical activity among the middle-aged population [2].

In our view, the structural structure of food security consists of a multi-level hierarchy, which is based on the subject (state, family and individual) that solves the food problem and its functions. At the heart of the food problem is a person with nutritional needs. It is impossible to achieve labor productivity and reproduction without meeting these needs.

The optimal option for solving the food problem is the coordinated actions of subjects at all levels. For example, reducing the number of malnutrition and eliminating hunger depends on the activities of subjects at all stages. At the same time, the state determines the maximum self-sufficiency in food and the achievement of normal consumption.

Conclusion

Given the complexity of current and expected trends in the formation of world resources, the food security of countries today and in the future will be ensured through domestic production. Self-sufficiency at the expense of domestic production does not mean that the state will be wrapped in its own shell, on the contrary, there is talk of increasing production volumes for exports and improving the structure of imports. This, along with taking advantage of the advantages of the international division of labor and the favorable conjuncture of the world market, contributes to the food independence of the state.

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