

Food Safety Issues During The Pandemic Period

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Abstract

The Scope And Structure Of The Food Problem Are Becoming More Complicated Today. The Article Shows That The Provision Of The Population With Food Products Has Become An Important Function Of Every State As A Result Of The Global Changes That Are Taking Place Now.

Attention To The Food Issue Is Growing All Over The World From Year To Year. It Is Known That The Problem Of Hunger And The Issue Of Food Supply To Its Inhabitants Is Now Of Global Importance, And Each Country Takes The Necessary Measures In Solving This Problem, Proceeding From Its National Economy And Economic Characteristics. The Elimination Of Hunger And Poverty Is Reflected In The Millennium Development Goals (2000-2015 Years) Approved By The Un And Included In The Sustainable Development Goals (2016-2030 Years).

No State Can Achieve Sustainable Development And Socio-Economic Growth Without Ensuring Its National Security. The Article Describes The Economic Frustration Among The Concept Of Security In A Broad Sense, Especially The Direct Impact Of Food Security On The Prospects For The Development Of Economic Relations, Which Is Considered Its Segment.

Keywords: Food Security, Sustainable Development Goals, Pandemic, Agriculture Sector, Climate Change.

Introduction

Our Planet Has A Long History Of Being A Habitat To Fatal Health Crises And Pandemics. These Crises Are Mostly The Result Of An Huge Disaster That Has Forced People To Make Sacrifices In Their Current Lifestyles. The Covid-19 Pandemic Is Worsening By The Day, Causing Disruptions In Human Activities, A High Death Toll, And A Direct Impact On The Global Economy.

As The World Becomes More Interconnected As A Global Village, All Countries Around The World Are More Likely To Be Vulnerable To This Health Disaster. As A Result, Failure To Prevent A Pandemic In One Country Exposes The Entire World. The Aftermath Of A Pandemic Has Not Only Negatively Affected The Health Sector, Rather It Has Resulted In Distressing Economic, Social, And Political Crises That Will Lead To Deep Scars If It Is Not Contained In Time. The Situation Is Dire And Exacerbated In The Developing Countries Where Meeting The Basic Livelihood Needs Of A Majority Of The Population Who Are Underprivileged Is Impossible. A Recent Report By The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (Unsdgs) (United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, 2019), Noted That 55% Of The Global Population With A Majority From Developing Countries Do Not Have Access To Social Protection. This Vulnerability Will Aggravate Socioeconomic Losses Whose Effects Will Spill To Human Rights And Educational Sectors In Addition To Depriving The Poor And Marginalized Food And Proper Nutrition.

In The Process Of Globalization Of The World Economy, The Characteristics Of Global Problems Change. At Present, The Problems Raised By The World Community In The Late 60s And Early 70s Of The Xxi Century Have Become More Acute. Despite The Diversity Of Global Problems, They Are Distinguished By Their Common Features Among Other Problems Of The World Economy. According To These Aspects, The Global Problems Of The World Economy Also Include Food Poverty And Environmental And Demographic Issues.

This Process Is Completely New In Meaning, Expressing The Formation Of The Economic, Socio-Political, Natural-Biological Global Environment And, At The Same Time, The Transformation Of Existing National And Regional Problems Into Global Problems.

The Government Tries To Solve Several Economic, Environmental, Social Changes, Including The Consequences Of The Covid-19 Pandemic. Providing The Safety Of Food Products And Improving Consumer Ratio, The Modernization, Diversification Of The Agricultural And Food Network Are Standing In The First Line Of The Government's Plan. (Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан, 2020).

It Was Presented Several Trends Related To The Pandemic, Including Food Problem Issues In The Report Titled "Prospects For The Development Of The World Economy. Great Isolation" Of The International Monetary Fund (International Monetary Fund, April 2020).

Currently, 820 Million People In The World Do Not Have Enough Food, And Because Of The Pandemic, These Numbers Are Increasing (БМТ глобал озиқ-овқат етишмовчилигидан оғохлантирди, 2020). The World Has Collided With Global Food Shortages Because Of The Pandemic. In The Period Of The Covid-19 Pandemic, The Main Factors Affecting The Food Markets Were Considered And Substantiated The Important Aspects Of The Policy In The Field Of Expenditure, Which Should Be Adapted To The Conditions In Certain Countries (Мозес, 2020).

Materials And Methods

Many Research Methods Were Used To Develop Proposals And Recommendations For The Solution And Sustainable Provision Of The Country's Food Problems, Including Systematic Analysis, Synthesis Method, Analysis Based On Factors. The Study Framework Used National Statistics Data Of The United Nations (Un), Food And Agriculture Organization (Fao).

Results

The Policy Of Ensuring Food Security Of The State Aims To Develop Agriculture, The Support Of The Export Of Grown Food Products, The Evasion Of Imported Products From Abroad, The Satisfaction Of The Population's Need For Food At An Acceptable Level.

Dependence On Imports Of Food Products Generates The Following Negative Consequences For Countries:

First Of All, It Puts Food Security In A Way That Depends On The Conjuncture Of The World Markets. And They Are Highly Variable, Monopolistic, Speculative, Conducive To Climate Change And Other Environmental Cereals, As A Result Of Which Factors Lead To A Shortage And A Sharp Increase In Prices;

Secondly, In Case Of An Increase In Prices Of Such Countries, The Possibility Of Paying Them Will Decrease;

Thirdly, The Import Of Food Products Adversely Affects Farmers Because Of The Presence Of Agricultural Products That Can Not Compete In Such Countries;

Fourthly, Households Who Reside Mainly In Rural Areas Cannot Buy Adequate Food, The Level Of Hunger And Homelessness Increase (Uwe, 2013).

Besides, The Un Believes That It Is Necessary To Expand Social Support For The Most Vulnerable Strata Of The Population – Children, Pregnant And Lactating Women, Older People. According To The Un Food And Agriculture Organization (Fao), World Food Prices Rose For The First Time Since The Beginning Of The Year (2020) (Global food commodity prices rebound in June).

As A Result Of The Coronavirus Pandemic, There Was A Short-Term Increase In Demand For Certain Types Of Food Products In Uzbekistan At The End Of March 2020 Year. In Order To Further Increase The Food Supply Of The Republic And Reduce The Prices Of Food Products, The President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Issued A Decree "On Additional Measures To Support The Population, Economic Sectors And Business Entities During The Coronavirus Pandemic Period" Dated April 3, 2020". Moreover, It Was Established Customs For Several Food Products Imported Into The Territory Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan, Including Poultry Meat, Fish, Milk And Cream, Butter, Bird Eggs Until December 31, 2020.

In 2020, There Was A Decline In Most Countries, Including The United States (-5,9 Percent), Japan (-5,2 Percent), The United Kingdom (-6,5 Percent), Germany (-7,0 Percent), France (-7,2 Percent), Italy (-9), 1 Percent And Spain (-8,0 Percent) (Счетная палата Российской Федерации, 2020).

Since The First Years Of Our Country's Independence, A Strategy That Has Led To The Revision And Improvement Of The Composition Of Agricultural Crops In The Processes Of Implementation Of Agrarian Reforms Was Implemented. As A Result, The Potatoes Cultivation Increased In 2015 By 705,0% Compared To 1991, Fruits By 528,6%, Grapes By 323,5 (Статистик тўплам, 2011).

It Is Known That The Government Of Uzbekistan Adopted Obligations On The Implementation Of The Global Agenda In The Field Of Sustainable Development Till 2030 In 2015. In October 2018, 125 Tasks Were Adopted In The Field Of 16 National Goals And Sustainable Development (Барқарор ривожланиш соҳасидаги 2030 йилгача кун тартибиди амалга ошириш, 2020).

In The National Objectives Of Sustainable Development, By 2030, It Was Aimed To Reduce Poverty By Two Times And Eradicate Extreme Poverty.

In 2015-2018, The Level Of Poverty In Uzbekistan Decreased From 12.8% To 11.4%, In Cities From 9.5% To 8.4%, In Villages From 15.9% To 14.3% (Table 1).

Table 1

The Share Of The Low-Income Population In The Republic Of Uzbekistan, Percent (Ўзбекистан. Добровольный Национальный Обзор 2020, 2020)

Poor Population Share	2015	2016	2017	2018
In The Republic	12,8	12,3	11,9	11,4
In Urban Areas	9,5	9,2	8,7	8,4
In Rural Areas	15,9	15,1	14,8	14,3

In Recent Years, Effective Measures Have Been Taken To Ensure Food Security In Uzbekistan, And The Domestic Need For The Most Necessary, Vital Food Products Has Been Fully Met (Ўзбекистан. Добровольный Национальный Обзор 2020, 2020).

The Level Of Satisfaction Of The Need For The Main Types Of Agricultural Food Products On Account Of Domestic Production In 2019 Is Presented In Table 2.

Table 2

The Level Of Satisfaction Of The Need For The Main Types Of Agricultural Food Products On Account Of Domestic Production In 2019 (Ўзбекистан. Добровольный Национальный Обзор 2020, 2020)

Product Type	Per Capita Production Kg/Person/Year	The Average Norm Of Consumption, Kg/Person/Year	Aggregation Rate, In % Of Consumer Norms
Wheat	179,1	77,5	231,1
Meat	42,6	42,8	99,5
Milk	319,0	325,5	98,0
Egg	231,0	245,0	94,3
Potato	87,9	52,6	167,1
Vegetables	296,2	119,2	248,5
Fruit	81,6	108,7	75,1
Grape	47,5	17,5	271,5
Melon, Watermelon, Pumpkin	57,2	23,8	240,5

At The 39th Session Of The World Food Safety And Nutrition Agency (Rome, Italy, October 15-20, 2012), Experts Noted That The Threats To Food Security Are Becoming Increasingly Acute In Their Report Titled "Food Safety And Climate Change." (Доклад Группы высокого уровня по продовольственной безопасности и питанию, 2012).

Rural Development Is One Of The Solutions To Food Security. One Of The Important Tasks Is Developing Agricultural Regions On The International And State Level, Considering Food Security Issues.

Discussion

Transition To Sustainable Food Systems Is A Complex Issue That Requires A High Level Of Coordination, Consistency And Integration Of National Food Policies (Kerry Ann Browna, Nikhil Srinivasapura, Cherry Lawa, Francesca Harrisde, Suneetha Kadiyalad, Bhavani Shankarf, Sailesh Mohanb).

The European Union And The Fao Started Preparing Reserves To Assess Progress In Improving Food Safety And Nutrition In 24 Priority Countries (Global Food Security, 2020). Considering The Role Of Small-Scale Farmers Currently Playing In Europe, It Was Identified That They Could Contribute To Regional Food And Nutritional Security In Europe (L.Arnalte-Mur, D.Ortiz-Miranda, P.Cerrada-Serra, V.Martinez-Gómez, O.Moreno-Pérez, R.Barbu, H.Bjorkhaug, M.Czekaj, D.Ducket, F.Galli, G.Goussios, M.Grivins, P.A.Hernández, P.Prosperi, S.Šūmane, 2020).

According To H.Abulkasimov And N. Saidahmedova, The Most Important Directions For Increasing The Food Products, (Абулқосимов Х.П., Саидахмедова Н., 2016) Cover Further Deepening Of Economic Reforms In The Agrarian Sphere, Improvement Of Property Relations And Forms Of Economic Conduct, Introduction Into The Production Of Scientific Achievements And Advanced Foreign Experience.

T.Rasulov Noted As The Priority Directions Of Attracting Foreign Investments In The Agricultural Sector, The Formation Of An Illiterated Production Based On The Cluster Structure (Расулов, 2016).

It Is Very Important To Coordinate The Activities Of The State, Business, And Civil Society In Implementing Anti-Pandemic Measures, The Paris Agreement On Climate, And The Achievement Of Sustainable Development Goals.

In This Direction, It Is Necessary To Reduce The Carbon Footprint By Encouraging Long-Term Investments In Investment Projects And Abolishing Subsidies For Networks That Consume Many Carbon And Support Enterprises To Survive The Current Crisis.

Disruptions In The Supply Chain Due To Trade Restrictions Or The Closure Of Borders That Are Taking Place In Areas Affected By Covid-19, Problems With Food Security And Export Restrictions Of Large Food Exporters Are Important Sources Of Rising Prices For Food Products.

Because Of The Covid-19 Pandemic, The Universal Labor Expenditure Is Expected To Decrease By 10,5 Percent Compared To The Beginning Of The Year (COVID-19 and the Impact on Agriculture and Food Security, 2020). The Number Of People Living In Extreme Poverty (Less Than 1,90 Us Dollars Per Day) Was Expected To Increase By 20 Percent In 2020 (Laborde, David, William Martin, and Rob Vos, 2020).

Climate Change Is Recognized As A Serious Problem And Requires Implementing Measures That Can Not Be Delayed. The Temperature Rise Can Also Change The Demand For Energy For Heating And Cooling. By 2030, The Temperature Rise Can Decrease The Average Duration Of The Heating Season By 8-9 Percent Compared To 1971-2000. Furthermore, The Duration Of The Cooling Season Is Expected To Increase By 16 Percent In 2030, Affecting Energy Demand As A Result Of Increased Use Of Air Conditioners (Второй национальный доклад Республики Узбекистан, 2008).

The Negative Impact Of Climate Change Can Significantly Damage Many Sectors Of The Economy, Especially Agriculture (According To Forecasts, By 2050, The Yield Of Almost All Crops And Agricultural Crops Will Decrease By Almost 10-25 Percent) (Sutton, WilliamR., JitendraP. Srivastava, JamesE. Neumann, PeterDroogers, andBrentB. Boehlert, 2013).

Conclusion

It Is Necessary To Improve The Food Supply Of The Population With The Necessary Layer Of Social Protection, As Well As The Integration Of Producers Of Agricultural Products With Social Facilities; To Introduce A System Of Food Safety Assessment Based On Internationally Recognized Methodologies And Advanced Experience, As Well As To Attach Great Importance To The Issues Of Continuous Monitoring.

First Of All, The Country Needs To Integrate Environmental Factors To Improve Agroecological Practices And Develop Standards And Guidelines For Protecting Natural Resources.

Secondly, In Order To Ensure Rational And Effective Use Of Natural Resources In The Sustainable Development Of Agriculture And To Protect The Environment, It Is Necessary To Carry Out The Following Tasks:

- The Problem Of Food Is A Pressing, Multifaceted Problem; The Solution Of Agricultural Problems Is Related To The Expansion Of Food Production And The Development Of Ecological Factors, Including Climate Change, The Strategy For The Optimal Use Of Natural Resources.

Thirdly, It Is Possible To Cite Such Issues As The Need To Ensure That, As The Main Aspects Of Food Safety, The Production Of Food Products In This Or That Country Is Guaranteed A Stable And Sufficient Level That Can Fully Meet The Demand Of The Whole Country, The Quality Of The Population, The Provision Of Food Products That Do Not Harm

Fourthly, The Decline In Food Intake Capacity May Be One Of The Strongest Social Consequences Of The Pandemic, Which Is Explained By The Deterioration Of Health Status And Mortality As A Result Of Covid-19, As Well As Disruptions In The Production Process And Unprocessed Income. The Possibility Of The Hunger Problem And Malnutrition During The Pandemic, First Of All, The Threat To Countries With Low-Income Levels, Requires Maintaining Social Stability And Ensuring Food Security.

Conflict Of Interests And Contribution Of Authors

The Authors Declare The Absence Of Apparent And Potential Conflicts Of Interest Related To This Article's Publication And Report On Each Author's Contribution.

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