

ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS OF ENSURING FOOD SECURITY IN ARAL SEA REGION

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Abstract: *In the article, issues such as food security in Karakalpakstan, its geographical location, regional and periodic aspects, monitoring indicators and important issues for Aral sea region were studied and relevant conclusions were made.*

Key words: *Food security, supply at the national level, sufficiency at the family level, individual availability, periodic stability of supply*

Annotatsiya: *Maqolada Orolbo`yi hududida oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi, geografik joylashishi uning hududiy va davriy jihatlari, monitoring qilish ko`rsatkichlari va Qoraqalpog`iston uchun ahamiyatli kabi masalalari o`rganilgan hamda tegishli xulosalar qilingan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Oziq-ovqat xavfsizligi, milliy miqyosda ta'minlanganlik, oilaviy darajada yetarlilik, individul foydalana olish, ta'minotning davriy barqarorligi.*

INTRODUCTION

Ecological food security in 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 priorities for all countries.

International expert studies on ensuring ecological 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 awareness of the problem of food shortage among the world's population.

The improvement of the country's ecological environment and the level of food security are directly related to its agricultural production capabilities. Agrarian policy aimed at ensuring food security should be aimed at encouraging national producers of agricultural goods.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Today, in developed countries, the cultivation of agricultural products and their processing are considered as one of the main conditions of political prosperity, and this situation is regulated in a certain way. The events related to the global financial and economic crisis that began in 2008 caused international price rises and disruptions in food supply, which caused protests and mass unrest in many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. .

The difference between the rapidly increasing population of the earth and the limited growth opportunities of food production is the main reason why the issue of solving the food program is becoming more acute every year.

In many countries of the world, many things are being done to eliminate the problem of food shortage. This situation depends on the implementation of strategies and programs in agriculture and trade.

In particular, in the second half of the 20th century, as a result of the sudden increase in the yield of crops known as the "Green Revolution", the volume of food production increased significantly. According to the FAO, between 1960 and 2000, wheat yields increased by 208 percent, and rice, corn, and potato yields increased by 109, 157, and 78 percent, respectively.

"Green Revolution" is a successful example of cooperation between science and government programs aimed at improving the ecological environment, food security and agricultural development. In many countries, the government supports the supply of different varieties and seeds, develops irrigation systems, and subsidizes the supply of chemical fertilizers. Agricultural pilot programs supported the wider implementation of the positive results of this revolution, along with the supply of new varieties of seeds, mineral fertilizers, and pesticides to farmers. The application of scientific achievements, ecological improvement, and effective use of mineral fertilizers allowed many countries in Asia and Latin America to solve pressing issues in providing food to their population.

It is no secret that the issue of ensuring food security in the Republic of Uzbekistan and its integral part, the Republic of Karakalpakstan, located in the center of Central Asia, has become one of the most pressing issues. According to the geographical location of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, it occupies 37 percent of the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan and is located at the foot of the desert zone. Neighbor

It borders Kazakhstan, the Republics of Turkmenistan and the Khorezm region and is divided into 4 zones.

1. South (Tortkul, Ellikkala, Beruni, Amudaryo districts)
2. Middle (Khojaili, Shomanay, Takhyatosh, Kegeyli, Nukus districts)
3. North (Qanlikul, Chimbay, Kongirat, Karaozak, Takhtakopir districts)
4. Sea area (Moynaq district)

The land area of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is 164.9 thousand square kilometers. The population is 1,948,000. Soil: consists of sand, sandy loam and loamy soil. Total 500,000 irrigated land area, of which 447,000 is irrigated. [Pages 3]

In the Republic of Karakalpakstan, it is possible to provide information on the area of crops and the harvest.

Crop type	Crop area is thousand ha	Productivity ts/ha	Received Harvest
Cotton	94-110	15-22	220
Wheat	50-60	20-30	180
Sholi	20-30	30-45	135
Vegetable	15-20	20-30	60
Gardening	10-15		
Grapes	2		

Average amount of products required per capita (for 1 year) in the Republic of Karakalpakstan

Bread and bakery products	90,2 kg
Vegetable oil	6,3 kg
Rice	4,9 kg
Meat	46,1 kg
Fish	10,1
Milk	135,6
Police	19,5
Potatoes	50,4
Fruit	58,3
Grapes	13,9

Low production of meat, eggs, potatoes, vegetables and other products in the conditions of Karakalpakstan, that is, ensuring food safety in order to bring it from other regions. [Page 18, 27] Ensuring food security is one of the main issues for the health and peace of our people to achieve all-round progress in raising a healthy generation, and in achieving the great goals ahead of our nation and the state. In order to increase these products, the head of our state is carrying out large-scale works. In particular, the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on "Measures to ensure compliance of quality and safety indicators of agricultural products with international standards" was adopted. In recent years, consistent reforms have been implemented to effectively use land and water resources, increase the volume of product production, and expand the export geography. During 2020-2023, the volume of gross agricultural products increased by 171.2%, including fruit and vegetable production by 172.6%, livestock products by 170%, and the production of forest and fishery products by 177.5%.

The export volume of fruit and vegetable products exceeded 1.4 million tons, an increase of 1.5 times compared to 2020. At the same time, in order to strengthen the position of the products grown in our republic in the

international markets, the requirements are increasing, and the Organic and Global G.A.P. in order to develop product production, regulation and coordination systems in accordance with the requirements of international standards, to improve the quality and safety indicators of agricultural and forestry products, to expand the export geography, as well as to increase the possibility of fully using the organic product production potential of our country ; In accordance with the implementation of measures of the concept of development of organic agriculture and production of organic food products of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in recent years, large-scale practical works and reforms have been implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan: including the Republic of Uzbekistan Rural A total of 975 million soums of subsidies were granted within the framework of 7 projects launched in the Republic of Karakalpakstan by the Agricultural Development and Food Supply Fund under the Ministry of Economy.

Also, within the framework of 6 projects to be launched in 2022, it is planned to give another 650 million soums of subsidies upon the implementation of the projects.

As a result of the implementation of new projects, the processing capacity of fruits and vegetables increased to 36.5 thousand tons and the processing rate was 9.6%, meat and milk to 23.4 thousand tons and the processing rate was 4.6%, other types of food products will be delivered to 749.1 thousand tons

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