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Article

Current State of Supplying the Population with Agricultural Products

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Abstract: This article provides reasons for the need to study the level of supply of agricultural products in the world community. Also, in the article, the situation of providing the population of Uzbekistan with food products, which is the main product of agriculture, is studied. Addresses the increasing global demand for agricultural products driven by the rapid growth of the population, projected to reach 9.6 billion by 2050. It highlights the need to increase agricultural production by 70% to meet future demands. Focusing on Uzbekistan, where agriculture contributes 32% of GDP and employs 27% of the workforce, the study emphasizes the importance of agricultural development as part of national policy. It examines the country's strategies to ensure food security, particularly following the presidential decree aimed at strengthening food safety. Various challenges such as limited arable land, climate change, and water scarcity are discussed, alongside solutions like increased state support and improved transport infrastructure. The analysis reveals that Uzbekistan's production of key food products surpasses the minimum consumption norms, demonstrating a positive trend in agricultural productivity. Key recommendations for improving food supply systems include state intervention in logistics and support for local farmers and producers, particularly in hard-to-reach areas

Keywords: productivity of agricultural products, positive growth rates, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, supply level, gross domestic product per capita.

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1. Introduction

Along with the increase in population, the need for agricultural products, especially food products, is also increasing. Today, providing the population with high-quality and cheap agricultural products, which has become the most important issue in any developed country's rational socio-economic policy, does not escape the attention of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Ding, 2020).

Every year, the number of people living on earth will increase by more than 80 million, it is predicted that the world's population will reach 9.6 billion by 2050, and the leading agricultural economist of the World Bank, Sergiy Zorya, in his article As a result of the announcement of the low efficiency of the production of agricultural products, it is necessary to produce 70% more products than the current level by 2050. Today, it is important to study the current state of providing the population with agricultural products. is enough (Zhao, 2022).

As in all countries, issues of agricultural development, productivity and quality improvement are of urgent importance for Uzbekistan. According to statistical data, the product created in the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan is 32% of GDP. Also, ensuring the development of the agricultural industry, which provides employment to 27% of the working population, was brought to the level of state policy. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-36 dated 02.16.2024 "On additional measures to ensure food safety in the Republic" can be cited as a clear proof of this (Altukhov, 2019).

In addition, the strategy of ensuring food security and healthy nutrition of Uzbekistan until 2030 was approved by the presidential decree. Its main directions are:

- creation of strategically important agricultural and food products and their raw materials reserves through mechanisms based on the principles of free market economy (Zhou, 2022);
- in the process of ensuring food safety and healthy nutrition, to identify, assess, and management, as well as the creation of a notification and monitoring platform (Hao, 2019).

2. Materials and Methods

Russian researchers A.B. Neustroeva and A.N. Shishigina's research paper entitled "Food Supply in the Arctic" examines the problems of food supply in the remote areas of the Yakut Arctic (Berger, 2022). It was reported that, in the Arctic regions of Yakutia, there are problems such as a shortage of products, a limited choice of products, low quality of food, high prices, almost no food control, and a lack of warehouses for storing vegetables. During the study, it was reported that the high prices of food are causing hardship to poor people, especially families with children (Tuscano, 2022). Russian researchers A. B. Neustroeva and A. N. Shishigina believe that the main reason for these problems in the region is the geographical location of the region and the lagging behind the development of the transport infrastructure (Köktürk, 2024). The representatives of the study developed the following recommendations as a solution to the problems related to food supply in the Yakut Arctic regions:

- Increasing the number of 'green flights' for food delivery;
- Supporting entrepreneurs in solving transport issues;
- State support for agricultural producers, communities of indigenous peoples and private auxiliary farms;
- Implementation of a unified regulatory legal framework at the federal level and a clear organizational structure for these hard-to-reach areas

If J. Kurbanov emphasizes that the acceleration of industrialization, the reduction of the size of the land used for agriculture, the decrease in the productivity of the existing land occupied by agriculture, the shortage of water and climate change make it difficult to grow food products on agricultural land, A O In the research conducted with Numonjon's daughter, it was strongly emphasized that while the demand for food products is increasing, the reduction of the supply of food products in the market may leave the food safety in a dangerous situation in the future. As a solution to these problems, Kurbanov recommends the introduction of advanced intensive technologies in the agricultural industry, direct investment in the field of delivery of cultivated products to consumers without losses (Petrova, 2019).

3. Results

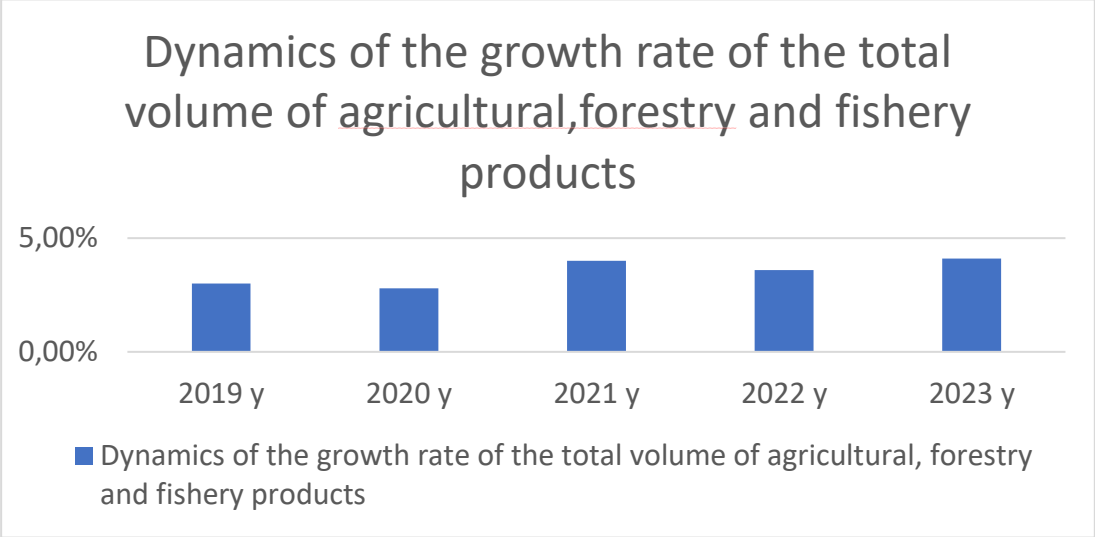
The total land fund of the Republic of Uzbekistan is 45 million hectares, 27.9 million hectares (62% of the total land fund) are allocated for agriculture, of which the total area of agricultural land in Kashkadarya region is 2,322,754 hectares. . Cultivated area in the region is 362,871.

In the last two years, 200,000 hectares of cotton and grain areas were reduced and given to 670,000 citizens in order to ensure the employment of rural residents, reduce

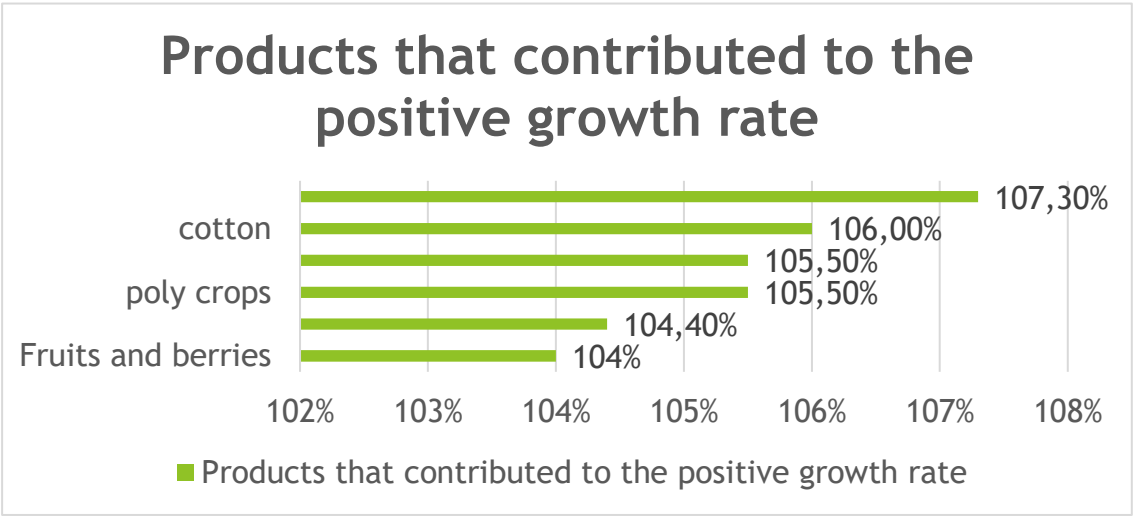
poverty and increase the volume of food production. As a result, about 2.2 million seasonal and permanent jobs were created, and an additional 3 million tons of products were produced (Dukhnytskyi, 2020).

According to the preliminary data of the Statistical Agency under the President, the total volume of agricultural, forestry and fishery products (services) in January-December 2023 is 426,264 billion. Including agriculture and animal husbandry, hunting and the services provided to these areas, 411,594.6 billion soums, forestry 10,399.5 billion soums. Soums, the fishing industry amounted to 4,269.9 billion soums (Shi, 2021).

The growth rate of agricultural products was 104.1% compared to the same period last year (103.6% in January-December 2022 compared to January-December 2021, respectively). (Fig. 2.1.)



The positive growth rate of the network was achieved mainly due to the high growth of fish, raw cotton, grain crops, food grains, eggs, fruits and berries compared to the corresponding period of 2022. (Figure 2.2)



It is known that due to the rapid growth of the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the transfer of agricultural land to another category, and the worsening of the effects of global climate change, "in the last 15 years, the size of the corresponding irrigated land area decreased by 24% (from 0.23 hectares to 0.16 hectares), while the area of land with credit score above 60 decreased by 10.4%, the land quality The average and below-average areas increased by 14.0%

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It can be seen that the volume of basic food products produced for population consumption in the Republic of Uzbekistan in the last 2 years has increased significantly since 2022 (Table 1). According to the statistics agency, the economy of Uzbekistan will grow by 6% in 2023 and will amount to 1.07 quadrillion soums (about 90.8 billion dollars). Gross domestic product per capita increased by 28.98 million soums ($2468). This is 10.4 billion dollars more than in 2022. It can be observed that the share of Agriculture in the GDP of 2023 has also increased. The volume of agriculture, forestry and fishing increased by 4.1% and amounted to 426.3 trillion soums. The analysis by categories of farms shows that 63.1% of the total volume of agricultural products are farmers and auxiliary farms, 29.8% are private farms, 7.1% are agricultural It was announced that it was contributed by local organizations. By 2030, the volume of products grown in the country is expected to reach 25 billion dollars.

2.1-table.

Analysis of indicators of production of agricultural products per capita in Uzbekistan

Food products	**Minimum consumption norm (kg/yil)**	**2022 (mln tonns)**	**2023 (mln tonns)**	**Ratio of 2023 to 2022 %**	**The ratio of the minimum consumption to the norm in 2023**
Cereal products	99,0	8	8,4	105	231,9
Potato	54,6	3,4	3,6	105,9	180,1
Vegetables	109,2	11,2	11,6	103,6	290,2
Poly crops	19,6	2,4	2,4	100	334,5
Fruits and berries	76,7	3	3,1	103,3	110,4
Grapes	13,9	1,8	1,7	94,4	334,1

4. Conclusion

From the table above, we can see that the volume of production of the main products in the consumer basket for the needs of the population of Uzbekistan is sufficient and has a growing tendency. We can see that grapes and sugarcane crops, which are the main components of the consumption basket, are almost 3 times more than the minimum consumption norm, and grain products, especially flour products and vegetables, are 2 times more than the minimum consumption norm.

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