

USE OF INNOVATIONS IN THE DELIVERY OF NATURAL FOOD PRODUCTS TO THE POPULATION

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ANNOTATION:

This article considers the provision of natural and quality food products to the population as a key issue in the current situation. This is considered a local problem, and the creation of a "mobile market" is proposed as an innovative solution to this area.

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INTRODUCTION

Food security is one of the most pressing challenges facing countries around the world. The United Nations also says it is time to radically change its approach to food production and distribution. Ideally, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries can provide food for all and provide a source of income for people, as in the brochure. Moreover, in this case, both agriculture will be developed in the interests of the people, and measures to protect the environment will be implemented.

Today, indifference to nature, growing anthropogenic impacts on it, waste, growing food inequality between advanced and developing countries, and climate change are contributing to a number of negative factors. Our resources, fresh water, oceans, forests, and biodiversity are declining rapidly, soil fertility is declining, and soil is degrading. As a result, according to the United Nations, 815 million people are currently starving, and by 2050 this number will reach 2 billion. reaches the person. 12.9% of them live in developing countries. Forty-five percent of deaths among children under the age of five are due to malnutrition. Today, 3.1 children die every year as a result.

Another side of the issue. Agriculture is the largest employer in the world. Today, 40 percent of the world's population lives on this sector. It is a major source of income and employment for families in poor villages.

Research methods. This article is based on the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan on food quality and safety, regulations, decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers, social science textbooks, scientific papers and Internet sites. It used methods such as comparison, analysis and synthesis.

The main results obtained. The state's food security policy is effective only when production and import levels are rationally balanced, guaranteed opportunities are created for the population, and pragmatic international cooperation is developed, as well as the creation of periodically renewable food stocks.

The strategy states that as of 2018, the share of malnourished people in Uzbekistan will be 6.3%. The priority is to reduce this share to 5 percent by 2021, to 3 percent by 2025, and to zero by 2030.

The coronavirus pandemic is forcing the world community today to think about food production and stocks, along with many other areas. First of all, it is important to understand that the problem of empty counters is a local problem, not a global one. It is important to make the right diagnosis first so that you do not write the wrong prescription. Empty counters are mainly due to local factors. We see that in many parts of the world, consumers are buying more than they need because they are worried about the future and need to create enough reserves for the needs of the whole family, which creates unprecedented demand for some goods.

As the unemployment rate soared and businesses shut down, people's incomes plummeted, and consumers' ability to buy goods on store shelves also declined. Therefore, filling the store shelves with food alone does not solve the problem of food safety. This will require increasing the purchasing power of the poor.

Second, states must forget export restriction measures. This is a misguided measure that makes the situation worse. During the crisis of 2007–2008, about a third of the world's countries imposed restrictions on foreign trade, and as a result, food prices rose everywhere. According to some estimates, such inappropriate restrictive measures have pushed up world rice prices by 45 percent and grain prices by almost 30 percent. Currently, there are reports of attempts to temporarily restrict exports from Eastern European countries, Central Asian countries and countries in the Asian region.

Conclusions and suggestions. In general, the food problem is mainly a local problem. Will I have enough money to eat next time? Are there any stores in my village or town today? Do I have seeds for a new crop? The World Bank, together with its partners, governments and other organizations, is closely monitoring the level of food security in various regions and countries of the world, in particular, the functioning of the production and trade chain of agricultural products. Together, we can help states ensure that the vital functions of food production systems continue on a daily and sustainable basis, even in times of crisis, through the right policy measures and programs.

In the current situation, providing the population with quality and natural food remains one of the most important tasks. As mentioned above, such a problem is a local problem, so the solution to the problem also depends on local action.

So what innovations should be used to deliver natural and quality food to the population?

Another innovative solution is to create a "mobile market" to address the problems of local people in the delivery of natural food products grown on their own farms. The main purpose of the "mobile market" is: to facilitate the sale of home-grown food by the population without leaving home (in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on food quality and safety); providing all segments of the population with natural, high-quality and affordable food.

This involves considering food quality and food safety [3] as key issues.

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