



TRENDS OF ECOLOGICAL FOOD SOVEREIGNTY AND THE INTRODUCTION OF ECOLOGICALLY CLEAN FOOD PRODUCTS

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Abstract

This article examines food security and its important aspects for the development of the country. Important aspects of the implementation of the country's ecological sovereignty through ensuring food security for developing countries are revealed. Ecological sovereignty is considered the main development trend that ensures the ecological stability of these countries in the future, and is considered the basis for a safe and guaranteed future. For this future, it is analyzed that developing countries today need to solve a number of actual problems and develop a system of timely and adequate measures in view of these problems.

Keywords: Ecological security, ecological sustainability, ecological sovereignty, food security, organic agriculture, "green products".

Introduction

Food security is a process related to food freedom. At the end of the last century, various social movements representing peasants, indigenous peoples, fishers and smallholder farmers emerged globally at a time when crises – structural change, increasing threats to biodiversity, climate change, rural poverty and rising levels of global hunger – were converging and are accelerating. In response to these challenges, food freedom movements advance policies to ensure the right to healthy and culturally appropriate food produced through ecologically sustainable methods.

The framework of food freedom is based on participatory governance structures at intersectoral scales, from the local to the global, to support people's right to determine their own food and agricultural systems.



Ensuring food security remains one of the key determinants of social, economic and political stability in the world. In the last century, most countries were called agrarian-industrial states. However, today this concept has been replaced by industrial-agrarian states.

The main task of today's peasants and farmers is to produce environmentally friendly food products that are safe for human health, increase the health and longevity of the population. Organic agriculture considers this to be important not only economically, but also socially and demographically. Organic agriculture means products grown without additional mineral fertilizers and other man-made influences, products grown on the basis of modern technologies from natural clean raw materials.

This concept in itself undoubtedly determines the question of whether countries can now achieve food security through industrial development. Can they satisfy the primary needs of the population for food. Like most developing countries, the development of the food industry, attracting new investment in the sector, and supporting export potential are among the most important problems of today in Uzbekistan. In Uzbekistan, a number of actions have been taken for these purposes, and a number of legislative acts have been adopted. This led to the creation of a unique practical experience.

The international community is now saying that it is time to radically change the position on the production and distribution of food. Ideally, agriculture, fisheries and forestry are able to provide everyone with food. It is only necessary to clearly mark the direction of this position. Even the slightest wrong step and action, taken without thinking about the consequences, can lead to the collapse of an entire ecosystem.

Analysis of literature on the topic. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on additional measures to ensure food safety in the republic. Kudratov G. gave his observations on the role of growing environmentally friendly products in ensuring food safety. H. Witman, in his article "Food sovereignty: an inclusive model for feeding the world and cooling the planet", states that although humans have been practicing traditional agriculture and farming for about 10,000 years, about 30 percent of the world's population (as of 2021) suffers from moderate or severe food insecurity. These figures are still growing despite decades of public and private investment in the industrialization of the food system. Scientists are trying to limit the growth of this figure for various reasons. I.L. Urbanova, in her article "The question of forming ecological sovereignty", stated that the most important aspect of a multipolar world



is the preservation of a system of national sovereign states, not a few “superstates” on the planet. Humanity has already felt the depth of the ecological crisis at both the national and regional levels. has done, and therefore is trying to harmonize its relationship with nature. The legal norms of environmental protection and the effect of their implementation are to ensure environmental safety and legality, as well as to strengthen environmental sovereignty. The state has introduced a new requirement: a responsible approach to ecology, putting environmental issues on the agenda, includes not only the active use of technologies to achieve the necessary results, but also the application of a number of measures that encourage individuals and businesses to protect the environment.

The right of citizens to a favorable environment is an inviolable social value, the provision of which is guaranteed by the constitutions of most states as a constitutional norm. In accordance with Article 49 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, everyone has the right to a favorable environment and reliable information about its condition. The state creates conditions for public control in the areas of urban planning activities in order to ensure the environmental rights of citizens and prevent harmful effects on the environment. Draft urban planning documents are subject to public discussion in accordance with the procedure established by law. In accordance with the principle of sustainable development, the state implements measures to improve, restore and protect the environment, maintain ecological balance. The state takes measures to protect and restore the ecological system of the Aral Sea region, and to develop the region socially and economically.

The introduction of ecological sovereignty is important for understanding the role and responsibility of the state in establishing environmental law and order.

Discussion

In most scientific literature and among the public, the concepts of organic products and organic agriculture are widely used. This concept is also called “green production”. Organic agriculture involves a closed production cycle with limited use of external resources, which increases its sustainability. At the same time, the implementation of environmentally friendly practices faces problems, including high project costs and limited certified land, as well as difficulties in preparing and storing products, high product costs and low marketability of the population. 5/4 of the territory of Uzbekistan consists of plains. The first provision on nature protection was



also included in the Constitution of the Uzbek SSR, adopted in 1978. It clearly stated the need to ensure scientifically based, rational use of land and subsoil resources, water resources, flora and fauna of the Uzbek SSR, to preserve clean air and water, to ensure the increase of natural resources and to improve the human environment. Nature protection was included as a duty, but the right to a favorable environment was not included. The reason for this was the constitution, which was developed by the center, as the country was a colony of the USSR at that time. The leadership of the USSR did not have sufficient knowledge of the ecological situation at that time. Most leaders were proactive. The fact that the situation was not sufficiently analyzed by ecologists at that time, and the “politicization” of human rights by lawyers further complicated the situation. Although the deplorable state of nature and the effective depletion of resources at that time required urgent measures. Natural balance and a stable environment are the guarantors of the right of a person to live in a favorable environment.

Even at that time, the introduction of waste-free technologies was shown as the optimal way as an ideal solution to the issue of balance between society and nature. It was necessary to minimize all interactions in the relationship of man with nature. This included investing special capital in the country's economic structures for environmental protection, ecological ethics, ecological culture, environmental awareness, and minimizing the level of impact of human interaction with nature.

Uzbekistan is the country with the highest population density among the countries of the region. The demographic growth of the population is eight people per irrigated land. Despite favorable climatic conditions, the expansion of agricultural land is limited due to the lack of water resources.

The ecological sustainability of food products is one of the global problems today, which includes ensuring food security of the population without harming the environment and preserving natural resources for future generations. According to the World Bank, food production accounts for 26 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions, while also causing problems such as land degradation and water scarcity. In developing countries like Uzbekistan, the food industry is an important sector of the economy, and its sustainable development directly affects the country's ecological and economic stability. The food industry is an important part of the food policy of each country. It includes such sectors as meat, milk, canned fruits and vegetables, bread and confectionery. The increase in the volume of food production in countries



during the global economic crisis is considered an important achievement. Uzbekistan is among the countries with similar results, with an increase of 1.7 percent in 2020. The country produces up to 16-20 million tons of fruit and vegetables per year, which plays an important role in ensuring the country's food security.

There are also some environmental problems in the process of food production, which are hindering the development of the sector. These problems include the following:

- Excessive consumption and waste of water resources. The main consumer is agriculture, which is irrigated land. The aging of water structures, the fact that rivers are mainly of transboundary importance, and water scarcity threaten sustainable production.
- About 20 percent of agricultural land is losing its fertility as a result of soil degradation, salinization, and erosion.
- Greenhouse gas emissions: methane and nitrous oxide emissions are increasing as a result of livestock farming and the use of chemical fertilizers.
- Waste problems: the disposal of organic waste generated during the processing of food products is not sufficiently organized.

Results

Today, large agricultural farmers and clusters in Europe and the United States have switched to organic agriculture in their development. This is a positive example of improving soil quality and maintaining ecological balance. Although productivity decreases, it shows positive results in terms of climate change impacts, soil degradation and maintaining ecological balance. Farmers' incomes have increased by 300 percent.

The government of Uzbekistan is implementing a number of practical measures to address the problems. In 2020, the “Concept for the Development of Organic Agriculture and Organic Food Production” (PQ-No. 5995) aims to expand organic production and bring it into line with international standards. Since the main focus is on food production and export, the production and preparation of food products that meet international standards is also set as the goal of the resolution.

Also within the framework of the resolution, the “Green Space” project was launched, according to which it was determined to organize environmental protection and protective forest reserves in the Republic in the field of food security, ecological sustainability and combating global environmental problems.



Ecological sovereignty is considered a state's guarantee of natural resources and means the safety of their use, regardless of whether they are located outside the state's borders or within the state.

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