

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS IN THE PRODUCTION OF NATURAL FOOD

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ABSTRACT

Changes in the quality of life are inevitably associated with the formation of environmental needs as a new economic category, which refers to the state of the individual, determined by his environmental education and environmental awareness.

Keywords: natural food, ecological agriculture, organic farming, ecological lands.

INTRODUCTION

“We eat to live, not live to eat.” This aphorism is known to many; sooner or later we come across it in our lives. True, most often the opposite is true, and food is something that brings pleasure and gives a person the opportunity to relax.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Of course, all organisms need food, it's hard to argue with that. It serves as a source of energy and also as a building material for cells. But humans are still the most indiscriminate eating species on Earth.

What a person puts into his mouth, no matter how he gets his food, must be environmentally friendly. In this case, it is better to say – harmless to the body. Every year this becomes an increasingly impossible task, which is most often associated with the global chemicalization of the Earth.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Ecology is associated with many sciences, it covers various fields of knowledge and studies the patterns of life of organisms in their natural habitat, that is, ecology is the science of the connections of organisms with the natural environment. One type of such connections is various trophic (food) connections. Food webs consist of many small rows that inhabit a specific ecological space. Such rows are called food chains. Trophic levels are individual links in trophic chains. They always begin with living or dead plants or their remains. The top of many trophic chains is humans. Despite the complexity of trophic chains, strictly speaking, this is the consumption of some organisms by others, which also applies to humans.

Humanity and its health have always depended and will depend on agriculture and its products. However, intensive farming methods that have become traditional not only hinder the

further increase in production output, but also sharply worsen the environmental situation and pollute the agricultural products themselves.

The agricultural crisis is largely attributed to the use of pesticides. Their use has increased dramatically since the 40s. The concept of intensive agriculture has exhausted itself, and it becomes obvious that the optimization of agricultural production must be carried out together with environmental protection and rational use of resources.

A counterbalance to intensive agricultural land use has become biological (organic, ecological) farming, which, however, has not yet found widespread use. The products of bioorganic agriculture have high prices, but are popular with buyers, which causes dissatisfaction among mass producers, for whom the transition to organic farming is a complex and expensive process. The movement against the greening of agriculture is primarily associated with serious costs for environmental and sanitary measures. Today's economic difficulties in Uzbekistan have unwittingly created the preconditions for the transition to the mass introduction of environmentally friendly technologies. Bioorganic farming, which does not involve or sharply reduces the use of chemical fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides, may be attractive to Uzbekistan farmers who are experiencing an acute shortage of funds to purchase them. Reducing the use of fertilizers and pesticides leads to a significant reduction in pollution of water sources, soils, and crop products, and also has a beneficial effect on the health of rural residents. Existing experience shows that the use of environmentally friendly technologies makes it possible to obtain not only natural products of the best quality, but also yields no lower than with intensive farming. However, the greening of agriculture is not limited to the refusal or minimal use of pesticides and mineral fertilizers. The location of agricultural farms in industrial and highway areas leads to contamination of products with heavy metals and radioactive exposure. Therefore, the immediate task of science in the field of agricultural ecology is the creation of reliable, high-precision and cheap methods for determining toxic substances throughout the entire field-consumer chain: in soil, raw materials, finished products and before their consumption by humans.

The transition to ecological agriculture involves conducting production in a closed cycle, which implies a refusal to purchase not only fertilizers, but also feed. The structure of agricultural production should include processing technologies that ensure the production of products in the most finished form, and using all reserves and alternative energy sources available on the farm (energy from the sun, wind, water, biomass).

To become balanced, organic agriculture must produce a sufficient amount of food and reproduce its environmental resources, and be safe for the environment.

When considering the issue of greening agriculture, special attention should be paid to restoring and maintaining soil fertility. There are three main classes of ecological lands: environmentally friendly, polluted and heavily polluted.

The concept in the field of healthy nutrition provides for the allocation of environmentally friendly zones that primarily provide raw materials to enterprises producing children's products and dietary foods. Such products must be safe and have certificates of conformity and hygienic passports for all types of technologies, raw materials and products used. In the area where such farms are located, stations for technological control of environmentally friendly products should be created.

When sending products for processing, the certificates indicate the timing of pesticide treatment of crops, animals and poultry. In all cases, the production of products for children's, medical and dietary nutrition is permitted on lands that do not contain residues of particularly dangerous pesticides or heavy metals above the permissible norm. Thus, to solve the global problem of providing the population with high-quality agricultural products, a complex is needed. lexical approach to the entire agricultural sector.

The need to single out natural and safe products from the general mass and to create appropriate standards has now already been recognized and will find its solution.

CONCLUSION

For the real development of the production of natural products, it is necessary to create new organizational structures so that the products of environmentally friendly agriculture and livestock are produced and processed separately from other agricultural products.

If we talk about the quality and safety of modern food products, which are produced by domestic enterprises, then I would like to recall the classic phrase

"The customer is always right." Today, the domestic buyer, as a rule, tries to choose products manufactured in accordance with GOST. And it is right! In this regard, it would be advisable to think through approaches that would allow stimulating the production of basic types of food products under the GOST system.

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