IMPACTFUL TOPICS IN AGRICULTURAL FOOD PROCESSING

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(Abstract)

The role and importance of the agricultural sector in ensuring the food security of the population on a global scale is increasing day by day. Wheat, in particular, is one of the most common cereal crops. Wheat bread is highly valued for its taste, richness and digestibility, the use of available resources and opportunities in our country to ensure a guaranteed supply of agricultural products, further increase productivity and interest in the implementation of scientific advances and modern approaches in the field is a pressing problem.

(Key words): grain and grain products, grain production, yield, efficiency, grain independence, agrotechnology.

Introduction

Ensuring the stability of grain production is the driving force behind much of the country's economic system. More than half of the nations of the world use wheat bread for food.In the strategy of agricultural development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030,

the average yield of goat grain by 2025 should be brought to 70 tce/ha. it is planned to reach 75 tce/ha by 2030 [1]. In irrigated conditions, each province has different soil and climatic conditions depending on its geographical location and regions. In addition, a set of new agro-technological measures applied to new promising varieties will be developed based on the natural conditions of the area and recommended for use by cereal growers in the near future [2,3].

Analysis and results

The multifaceted linkages between grain production and economic sectors help to underline that sustainable grain production is the basis for ensuring the stability of all agricultural production and the commodity market. Sustainable grain production has significant potential for the development of a large part of the country's economic system. At the same time, considering questions of definition of scientific category "Stability of grain production", peculiarities of structure of production-economic potential of grain production, cycles of economic development of grain production, influence of weather and climate change conditions of released Development of climatic conditions and long-term scenarios of providing stability of grain production remain understudied.At the same time fast changing economic and technological conditions of agriculture, instability of grain growing require yes. Economic growth in the grain industry is expressed by growth of gross grain production, both in physical terms and per capita, which is stable in dynamics[4,5].

TABLE 1: Cereal and legume crops cultivated on farms of all categories in the Republic of Uzbekistan[1]

Type of products	**Unit of measurement**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cereals and legumes, total	**thousand tons**	**7 288,5**	**6 535,5**	**7 437,8**	**7 636,0**	**7 634,6**
including:	x	x	x	x	x	x
Wheat	thousand tons	6 079,2	5 410,8	6 093,5	6 157,8	5 984,8

Barley	thousand tons	134,3	111,8	133,5	161,5	95,8
Rye	thousand tons	-	0,7	0,8	5,2	3,8
Corn for grain	thousand tons	389,4	413,2	421,3	475,3	590,0
Corghum	thousand tons	-	21,1	14,7	19,0	22,1
Millet	thousand tons	-	54,5	104,3	99,1	99,8

[1] Compiled by the author on the basis of information from STAT.uz.

In this connection in order to provide population with wheat and flour products in 2022 on 1 million 27 thousand hectares of lands in republic it is planned to grow 7 million 679 thousand in June-July of this year. [6].

Conclusions and recommendations (Conclusion/Recommendation)

Grain is one of the most common cereal crops. The multifaceted links between cereal production and the branches of the economy allow us to underline that sustainable cereal production is the basis for the stability of the whole agricultural production and the commodity market. Sustainable grain production has considerable potential for the development of a large part of a country's economic system.More than half of the world's population uses wheat bread for food. Wheat bread is high in protein and starch, and its protein component consists mainly of gluten, which is why it is used to bake quality bread.[7]

I can make the following additional suggestions for the sustainability of grain production.

- Increase the number of mills;

- to expand the area of grain cultivation and increase the yield;

- introducing a system of reimbursement of transport costs for the delivery of flour and flour products to remote settlements;

- ensuring price stability.

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