



SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF GLOBAL WHEAT PRODUCTION BY REGION

Donaev Sheroli Burkhonovich

Tashkent State Technical University

ANNOTATION

The article analyzes the growth rates of food production, the average annual production of wheat per capita worldwide, and the global production by region based on statistical data. the dynamics of production, consumption and sale of wheat have been developed by the author.

KEY WORDS: *Cereal products, food prices, food products, global grain production, food production, consumption.*

For the twenty-four years since the beginning of the second millennium, the world's demand for food has been steadily increasing, driven primarily by population growth, record harvests, rising incomes, and increasingly are shown as diversified diets. Despite of food prices continued to fall in the early 2000s, the prices of staple grains began to rise from 2004 and have continued to do so.

The current growth rate of food production cannot keep up with the rapidly growing demand for food. In addition, the food industry is seriously affected by natural disasters and cataclysms, such as droughts, depletion of water resources, and unfavorable climatic conditions, which occur in major food supplying countries. Global grain production fell by 2.1 percent in 2006, while a spike in oil prices in 2007 led to a sharp rise in fertilizer prices and higher food production costs. As food prices reach unprecedented levels, economies are looking for ways to protect themselves from food shortages and new price shocks. Some food exporting countries have already imposed restrictions on food exports. Several major importers have started buying grain products at any price to supplement domestic supply.

Because of the above-mentioned reasons and various other factors, the main goal of current economic paper is to increase economic efficiency based on the optimal organization of economic instruments and levers of the production process in the food industry, on the basis of the application of innovative measures, certain technology and requires solving tasks such as conservation available resources by simplifying and alleviating processes. Implementation of this research work is intended to study the economic and organizational mechanisms of the existing production process in the grain products network of Uzbekistan, to provide the possibilities of achieving more efficiency compared to the current situation on the basis of the analysis of economic indicators and influencing factors.

It is known that cereal products have an integral part in the daily life of mankind from the earliest times. Today, their importance in our daily diet is not limited to participation as food, but also performs other additional functions. An example of these is the use of various products obtained from them in pharmaceutical, cosmetology, veterinary, construction and other sectors.

A number of complex processes related to their preparation for planting, planting, care, cultivation, harvesting, packaging and storage in the market of grain products show the unique difficulties of this industry. According to studies, global post-harvest grain losses alone amount to US\$ 1 trillion annually ¹. According to surveys conducted among many farmers and grain producers, the main losses are related to storage ².

The global average annual per capita food consumption of wheat, one of the major cereals, is 65.6 kg, which is 37% of the global average annual cereal consumption of 175 kg does. Wheat is the second most consumed grain (as food) after rice (81 kg per year, 46%). Wheat is consumed in 173 countries, with consumption levels exceeding 50 kg per capita per year in 102 countries. Countries

¹ Kumar D, Kalita P. Reducing Postharvest Losses During Storage of Grain Crops to Strengthen Food Security in Developing Countries. *Foods*. 2017 Jan 15;6(1):8. doi: 10.3390/foods6010008. PMID: 28231087; PMCID: PMC5296677. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5296677/> Accessed 11/01/2023

²Food and Agriculture Organization. MEASURING FOOD LOSSES. *Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics*. <https://www.fao.org/3/ca6562en/ca6562en.pdf> Slide 13.



with strong wheat consumption traditions, including North Africa, West/Central Asia, and Europe, have particularly high per capita wheat consumption. It consumes 68% of the world's wheat as food, which means an above average amount of wheat is consumed per capita. In terms of world wheat consumption, Europe stands out as the main gross consumer with 26% and America and Africa about 10%, and Asia with a share of 53% (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1.
Dynamics of global wheat production, consumption and sales by region

Region	Annual average					
	Aggregate consumption (Megaton/year)	Food consumption per capita (kg/year)	Aggregate consumption (%)		Feed consumption per capita (%)	
			1994-2013	2014-2017	1994-2013	2014-2017
Asia	375.1	62.8	1.2	2.8	-0.5	0.5
South	146.4	67.6	1.8	2.9	0.0	0.7
West and Central	61.9	132.6	1.7	-1.3	-0.2	-0.5
East and South East	166.8	49.6	0.7	11.8	-0.6	0.3
Africa	70.7	49.5	3.3	1.0	0.1	-0.7
North	45.2	143.8	2.6	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
South	25.5	25.2	5.1	1.0	1.9	-0.7
America	78.7	61.4	0.7	2.3	-0.1	-0.2
North	41.4	80.4	0.05	4.4	-0.2	0.4
Central and South	37.2	50.5	1.5	-0.1	0.1	-0.6
Europe	196.8	110.5	0.2	2.5	0.1	0.2
Oceania	8.4	75.4	3.5	3.0	0.1	0.4

Source: Erenstein, O., Jaleta, M., Mottaleb, KA, Saunder, K., Donovan, J., Brown, HJ. (2022). *Global Trends in Wheat Production, Consumption and Trade*. In: Reynolds, MP, Brown, HJ. (eds) *Wheat Improvement*. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-90673-3_4

https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-030-90673-3_4/tables/4

Taking into account the rapid growth of the world's population, the rate of malnutrition in some developing countries increasing year by year, the fact that fruits, vegetables and grain products are the main products in the human diet, their rational consumption and ensuring direct access is one of the most urgent issues of today. In particular, in 2021, 828 million people worldwide experienced scarcity, and this number was 46 million more than in 2020 and 150 million more than in 2019. In the global context, the share of people condemned to hunger has been relatively constant since 2015, but the global pandemic caused by COVID-19 in 2020 and the slowdown of economies as a result of social lockdown measures made this indicator even higher and continued at the same pace in 2021 and made up 9.8% of the world's population. For comparison, this share was 8 percent in 2019, and 9.3 percent in 2020³.

Due to this, the issues of production of food products in the world, their preservation without loss, transportation and distribution are very important. Today, all countries are putting great emphasis on measures such as creating resistant varieties of food products, developing and further improving economical technologies for the use of natural resources, reducing soil and water erosion and rational use of other natural resources, effective use of aeroponics and hydroponics processes to increase productivity.

In recent years, the increasing problems related to water supply in our region, the decrease of fertile land, and the rapid increase in the number of the population, primarily in order to prevent problems that may arise in the near future in providing them with food products It is important to research, analyze and formulate scientifically based conclusions on the economic basis of increasing the efficiency of the production process in the cereal industry, which is one of the main consumer goods.

LIST OF USED LITERATURE

1. Kumar D, Kalita P. *Reducing Postharvest Losses During Storage of Grain Crops to Strengthen Food Security in Developing Countries*. *Foods*. 2017 Jan 15;6(1):8. doi: 10.3390/foods6010008. PMID: 28231087; PMCID: PMC5296677. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5296677/> Accessed 11/01/2023

³UN Report "Food Security and Nutritional Status". <https://who.int/ru/news/item/06-07-2022-un-report--global-hunger-numbers-rose-to-as-many-as-828-million-in-2021> Access date 05.11.2023



2. Food and Agriculture Organization. MEASURING FOOD LOSSES. *Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics*. <https://www.fao.org/3/ca6562en/ca6562en.pdf> Slide 13.
3. Erenstein, O., Jaleta, M., Mottaleb, KA, Saunder, K., Donovan, J., Brown, HJ. (2022). *Global Trends in Wheat Production, Consumption and Trade*. In: Reynolds, MP, Brown, HJ. (eds) *Wheat Improvement*. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-90673-3_4
4. https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-030-90673-3_4/tables/4
5. Kumar D, Kalita P. Reducing Postharvest Losses During Storage of Grain Crops to Strengthen Food Security in Developing Countries. *Foods*. 2017 Jan 15;6(1):8. doi: 10.3390/foods6010008. PMID: 28231087; PMCID: PMC5296677. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5296677/> Accessed 11/01/2023
6. Food and Agriculture Organization. MEASURING FOOD LOSSES. *Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics*. <https://www.fao.org/3/ca6562en/ca6562en.pdf> Slide 13.