



THEORETICAL FUNDAMENTALS OF FOOD SAFETY

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Abstract

This article examines the theoretical foundations of food safety. Food safety is also a very broad concept, based primarily on the need to meet the needs of the population with consumer goods in accordance with physiological norms. In addition, conclusions and recommendations on the theoretical basis of food safety are provided.

Keywords: Food safety, quality security, certification system, artificial and natural products, domestic market protection.

Introduction

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization, more than 840 million people worldwide are currently malnourished. That means almost one in eight of the world's population. In addition, more than 30 percent of the planet's population suffers from malnutrition, a lack of essential micronutrients and vitamins, all of which clearly demonstrates the urgency of food security.

In fact, food security is a very broad concept, which means, first of all, to meet the needs of the population in consumer goods in accordance with physiological norms. However, it is worrying that recent food growth has lagged behind population growth and needs, especially in countries with insufficient conditions for agricultural and processing industries. At such a difficult time, it is commendable that Uzbekistan not only fully meets the demand of the population for essential daily consumer goods, but also exports in large quantities.

The fact is that our country has about 300 kilograms of vegetables, 75 kilograms of potatoes and 44 kilograms of grapes per capita. This is three times the optimal, ie acceptable, level of consumption. In addition, who is not happy that more than 180





types of fruits and vegetables and products based on their processing are exported to 80 countries around the world?!

The Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Jose Graziano da Silva, in his speech at the international conference "Important resources for the implementation of the food program in Uzbekistan" on June 5-6, 2014 in Tashkent. Focusing on the achievements in this area, he said: "Since the early 2000s, Uzbekistan has made great strides in the field of agriculture and food security. "Agricultural production and productivity have been steadily increasing since 2000," he said.

The Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 29, 2015 "On measures to restructure and develop agriculture in 2016-2020" was an integral part of the reforms in this area. According to him, in 2016-2020, 170.5 thousand hectares of cotton and 50,000 hectares of grain will be planted with food crops, and this year the area under cotton has been reduced by 30.5 thousand hectares. As a result, over the years of independence, the volume of agricultural production has more than doubled, in particular, potatoes 7 times, fruits about 4.1 times, vegetables 2.8 times, milk and dairy products 1.7 times times.

Literature Analysis and Methodology

Food security is one of the most pressing challenges facing countries around the world. UN experts also say that today is the time to radically change the 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. Why is it that such an influential organization, which serves the well-being and the future of mankind, promotes the idea of renewing perspectives on this issue? These changes are causing a number of negative factors.

Our freshwater, freshwater, forests, and biodiversity are declining rapidly, and soil fertility is declining. As a result, according to the United Nations, the world's population is growing exponentially, but their needs are being met by arithmetic progression. At present, 815 million people are 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. Food security has a significant impact on the positive development of the demographic situation, which allows to maintain the health of the population. Safe nutrition prolongs life expectancy, promotes the





harmonious growth and development of children, prevents many diseases, and thus ensures the health of the nation. The production of artificial products around the world is increasing day by day, and today it is impossible to weaken control over food safety. The country's food security is a socio-economic and legal condition that guarantees the uninterrupted supply of essential consumer goods without compromising the health of the population at the level of physical requirements. In other words, food that does not pose a threat to the present and future generations is considered safe, therefore, the objectivity of product quality control today, in turn, guarantees safety for the health of all mankind. problems cannot be viewed superficially. Our research requires in-depth disclosure of the topic, disclosure of problems in the field, making the necessary proposals, analysis of the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Article 17 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance of the Population" and the right to receive information from individual entrepreneurs on the safety and quality of products, as well as the work performed and services provided. As a result, every citizen has the right to know enough about the safety of the product they consume. Our legislation also defines the concept of "food safety": "Food safety - compliance of food with sanitary, veterinary, veterinary, phytosanitary rules and regulations" the requirement is referred to other normative documents without specifying. Requirements to ensure the quality and safety of the product are mandatory and are established in the manner prescribed by law or other regulations. Mandatory requirements for consumer safety are set by standards, sanitary norms and regulations approved and controlled by the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Documents in the field of standardization applied in the Republic of Uzbekistan can be divided into the following types:

- National standards
- Documents adopted by the national body of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of standardization;
- Standardization rules, norms and recommendations in the field of standardization; -
- All Russian national classifiers of technical, economic and social information;
- Standards of enterprises, organizations and institutions.

Discussion and Results

Requirements for the safety of goods vary, in accordance with the rules set out in the above documents. Deviation from these rules, for example, the use of goods in unusual conditions, storage, violation of the rules of consumption, can lead to negative consequences for the consumer. Deciding on a healthy lifestyle is a vital issue for us. I repeat, if we ensure peace and health, we will achieve everything else. The goal of





agricultural reform is to provide food security and increase the well-being of the people while providing economic benefits. We must never forget that. In our opinion, the measures taken to ensure food security are directly related to the activities of the state not only in the agricultural sector, but also in the political and economic spheres. At the World Food Summit in 2018, the concept of this economic category was first proposed, to ensure sustainable food consumption and production capacity, sufficient funds in the world for essential foods to compensate for changes in prices indicates a permanent presence. Indeed, as the world's population grows, so does the demand for food. This, in turn, will lead to an increase in food production. In such a situation, the production or cultivation of low-quality and dangerous to human health products is likely to increase. Extensive work in this area has been carried out in our country since the early days of independence. In particular, the adoption of the 1997 Law on Food Quality and Safety is a clear example of this. In particular, overall food sustainability is ensured through factors such as the safety of food quality and its level of availability, and the availability of stocks. That is, measures to regulate the negative impact of food on human health are the first priority, and the second is to prevent food dependence on other countries. Food stocks in our country are being strengthened not only due to the expansion of arable land, but also due to the application of world best practices, modern and intensive agro-technologies, the creation and implementation of promising varieties. Scientists and specialists of the Research Institute of Horticulture, Viticulture and Enology named after Academician M. Mirzayev created 28 high-yielding varieties of fruits and grapes and included them in the State Register of apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, almonds. It is noteworthy that 36 new varieties of walnuts, currants (currants) and strawberries have been created and submitted for inclusion and zoning in the state register of agricultural crops recommended for planting in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

At the same time, selection scientists of the Uzbek Research Institute of Vegetables, Melons and Potatoes have created 41 new varieties of high-yielding, high-quality and disease-resistant vegetables, 5 varieties of melons and 6 varieties of potatoes.

In recent years, environmental factors caused by global climate change have placed new demands on breeders. Life itself requires the breeding of science-based, experimentally tested, water-resistant and drought-tolerant, resistant to various pests and diseases, high-yielding varieties. In this regard, last year at the Research Institute of Horticulture, Viticulture and Enology named after Academician M. Mirzayev launched the only laboratory in Central Asia "Invitro", the cultivation of virus-free fruit and grape seedlings. the opportunity arose.





In general, the volume of processed products has increased almost 5 times in the last 5 years due to the development of the seed system, the introduction of advanced technologies for processing and storage of fruits and vegetables.

It is known that one of the main sectors that meet the demand for food is livestock. This sector accounts for 42.2% of agricultural production. As a result of the formation of free market mechanisms in this area, the provision of many benefits, the number of livestock and the production of meat and dairy products is constantly growing. At the end of 2015, the number of cattle in all categories of farms increased by 2.4 times compared to 1991, including 2 times the number of cows and 1.8 times the number of poultry.

Over the past ten years alone, more than 60,000 pedigree cows have been imported from Poland, Austria, the Netherlands and Germany in order to develop livestock farms and increase the number of pedigree cattle in our country. This, in turn, has been a major driver of productivity growth.

Conclusion

In short, it should be noted that despite the fact that the regulations on food security have rules in accordance with international standards, we have enough mistakes and shortcomings to ensure their implementation. This is evidenced by our position in the ranking of food safety levels, compiled every two years by the British Magazine the Economist. According to the results of 2021, Uzbekistan ranked 78th out of 113 countries in this ranking, which is 14 points lower than in 2020. Our total score is 47.5 on a 100-point scale. Based on this, we propose to make the following changes to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Food Quality and Safety": 1. The concept of "Food Safety" change in the form of security; 2. Establish special requirements for the quality of food raw materials; 3. Restrict the import and consumption of food products containing modified organisms, as well as the introduction of a ban on the use of genetically modified organisms in baby food. 4. Improve the system of certification and control, training of qualified personnel in this field, and the introduction of a retraining system.





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