



PROBLEMS IN THE FOOD SAFETY PROCESS

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| Article history: | Abstract: |
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| Received: 6 th February 2023 Accepted: 6 th March 2023 Published: 10 th April 2023 | In this article, the problems and solutions of food safety will be discussed. In fact, there are about 10,000 food industry enterprises operating in our country today, and their share in the gross domestic product is more than 16 percent (%). By safe food, we usually mean high-quality, environmentally friendly, genetically modified organism (GMO)-free products that do not contain harmful food-related elements such as pesticides. In order to monitor the quality of food products, establish quality control of food products using a scanning system. step by step adjustment. |

Keywords: Food Security, Food Balance, Food Supply, Food Consumption, Macroeconomic and Institutional Aspects.

INTRODUCTION

Food is one of the most important elements in human life. Consumers always want to get quality and safe products. By safe food, we usually mean high-quality, environmentally friendly, GMO-free (genetically modified organism)-free products that do not contain harmful food-related elements such as pesticides. Food security is one of the main problems of humanity and determines the health, development and prosperity of nations. The quality of food consumed by the population is an important component of the level and quality of life of citizens, and has a serious impact on the protection of the environment, as well as on the socio-economic and demographic situation of the country. Food security has a significant impact on the positive development of the demographic situation, which allows maintaining the health of the country's population. Safe nutrition extends life expectancy, promotes healthy growth and development of children, prevents many diseases, thereby ensuring the health of the nation. In today's world where the production of artificial products is increasing day by day, the control over food safety cannot be allowed to slacken.

MAIN PART

According to the World Health Organization (2018), 600 million people on our planet, i.e. every 10 people, are poisoned by poor-quality food, 420,000 people die, 2.5 million people are poisoned by counterfeit and low-quality alcohol products. . As can be seen from these data, providing the population with quality food is one of the most urgent tasks. It is known that more than 51 percent of the population of our country lives in rural areas. However, the share of agricultural products in the country's gross domestic product does not exceed 17 percent. The processing

volume of agricultural products does not even reach 10%. However, in developed countries, this figure is more than 50 percent. In this regard, it is necessary to develop a comprehensive program for further agricultural reform. As for the livestock industry, we need to create sufficient conditions to increase the number of cattle and poultry, to achieve quality and productivity in this regard. In the near future, specialized breeding complexes, high-tech poultry factories, as well as greenhouse farms should be established in each district. Effective marketing of agricultural products is a very important issue. For this purpose, it is necessary to create a single database of information on the size and quantity of products grown on farms." In fact, today there are about 10,000 food industry enterprises operating in our country, and their share in the gross domestic product is 16 percent ("Uzbekoziqvokeholding", "Uzdonmahsulot", "Uzvinosanoat-holding" companies, which are the main participants of the food market, as well as a significant contribution of private production entities. In particular, the company "Uzbekoziqvokeholding" is working effectively on the development of medium- and long-term development programs of the industry, and the wider introduction of the latest technologies for deep processing of raw materials into practice.

Until now, state-owned meat and dairy enterprises are unable to produce products at full capacity. The cost of products (meat, milk, eggs, etc.) is increasing day by day. Uzbekistan has a strong dairy industry, many dairy factories have been established. Oil factories are new or rebuilt. There are also factories that produce canned milk. But due to the scarcity of raw materials, these factories and factories are not working at full capacity. The produced product cannot



fully satisfy the demand of the population at the moment.

It can be seen from the above analysis that the volume of import of meat and dairy products to the territory of our country is quite high. Controlling the quality of imported goods, simplifying their customs clearance processes is a special responsibility of the customs authorities. Because the quality of these products, which are considered first-class food products, is directly related to the health of our people. These thoughts determine how relevant this topic is. Based on this goal, the following tasks were set: To reveal meat and dairy products, their types, characteristics; To justify the importance of the work carried out in this field in our country; In order to reduce the import of meat and dairy products, it is necessary to demonstrate the need for production enterprises that can maximally satisfy the needs of the country's population for these goods; It consists in giving suggestions on improving the customs examination, which is carried out in order to control the quality of imported meat and dairy products. The importance of customs expertise and the main criteria to be considered when studying the quality of meat and dairy products transported across the customs border.

By safe food, we generally mean products that are of high quality, environmentally friendly, non-GMO, and free of harmful food-related elements such as pesticides. Food security is one of the main problems of humanity and determines the health, development and prosperity of nations. The quality of food consumed by the population is an important component of the level and quality of life of citizens and has a significant impact on environmental protection, as well as on the socio-economic and demographic situation of the country. Food security has a significant impact on the positive development of the demographic situation, which allows maintaining the health of the country's population. Safe nutrition extends life expectancy, promotes healthy growth and development of children, prevents many diseases, thereby ensuring the health of the nation. In today's world where the production of artificial products is increasing day by day, the control over food safety cannot be allowed to slacken. Food security of the country is a socio-economic and legal situation in which the possibility of continuously providing the population with essential consumer products without endangering the health of the population at the level of physical requirements is guaranteed. In other words, food that does not pose a threat to the current and future generations is considered safe. Therefore, today the objectivity of product quality control, in turn, guarantees safety for

the health of all mankind. problems related to this field cannot be looked at superficially. Deep disclosure of our research topic, disclosure of problems in the field, making necessary proposals requires analysis of legislative documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

According to Article 17 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Sanitary and Epidemiological Peace of the Population", citizens receive information from state administration bodies, local state authorities, as well as from bodies implementing state sanitary control, about the sanitary-epidemiological situation and the state of human living environment, from legal entities. and products from individual entrepreneurs. it is also established that he has the right to receive information about the safety and quality of the work being performed and the services provided. It follows that every citizen has the right to have sufficient information about the safety requirements of the products he consumes. Also, in our legislation, the concept of "food product safety" is defined: "food product safety is compliance of the food product with sanitary, veterinary, veterinary-sanitary, phytosanitary rules and norms"

As can be seen, the definition refers to other normative documents without specifying the requirement for risk. The requirements that ensure the quality and safety of the product are mandatory, and they are implemented in accordance with the law or other regulatory document. Mandatory requirements for ensuring the safety of consumers are approved by the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the quality and safety of food products" - Article 2. controlled standards, sanitary norms and regulations are defined. We can divide the documents in the field of standardization used in the Republic of Uzbekistan 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 all-republic classifiers of technical, economic and social information; - standards of enterprises, organizations and institutions. The requirements for the safety of goods are determined in accordance with the rules specified in the above documents. Deviation from these rules, for example, using goods in unusual conditions, storing, violating the rules of consumption, can lead to negative consequences for the consumer.

Agricultural chemicals (agrochemicals - chemicals used in agriculture to control weeds, pests and serious plant diseases) are also one of the global problems that threaten human food security. Based on the analysis of



the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the study of the opinions of scientists of the world community, we can come to the following conclusions: Products containing GMOs are harmful to health. causes the development of cancer; - Causes obesity; - It causes a violation of the reproductive health of the population. Taking into account the above, the following measures should be implemented in our country: taking into account scientifically based risks of genetically modified organisms; - reduction of scientific research related to genetic modification, their use and use of the results of genetic engineering research; support the study and development of environmentally friendly agricultural practices that will help the development of our country's agriculture; - Additions aimed at restricting the importation and consumption of food products containing modified organisms, as well as the introduction of a ban on the use of genetically modified organisms in children's food, to regulatory documents related to the protection of consumer rights. It is proposed to make the following changes to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Quality and Safety of Food Products": 1. Change the concept of "food product safety" to "food product and raw material safety" ;

Establishing special requirements for the quality of food raw materials; 3. Additions aimed at restricting the importation and consumption of food products containing modified organisms, as well as the introduction of a ban on the use of genetically modified organisms in children's food.

According to a study conducted by the US Economist Intelligence Unit research center, Uzbekistan ranked 64th in the world in terms of food "safety" Country Final Acceptability Availability Quality and safety 95.4 83.0. A year ago, Uzbekistan was in 75th place.

| Indikator | Country | Final | Acceptability | Availability | Quality and safety |
|-----------|-------------|-------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Singapore | 87.4 | 95.4 | 83.0 | 79.4 |
| 2 | Ireland | 84.0 | 90.4 | 83.0 | 87.7 |
| 3 | USA | 83.7 | 87.8 | 78.3 | 89.1 |
| 4 | Switzerland | 83.1 | 83.8 | 84.3 | 78.2 |
| 5 | Firlandia | 82.9 | 84.1 | 78.3 | 91.8 |

| | | | | | |
|---|--------|------|------|------|------|
| 6 | Norway | 82.9 | 81.9 | 81.0 | 90.5 |
| 7 | Sweden | 82.7 | 85.0 | 78.1 | 89.4 |
| 8 | Canada | 82.4 | 83.3 | 80.0 | 86.7 |

Experts in calculating the rating of food products in the country took into account the price, size and quality. 109 countries in the overall world ranking attended. Uzbekistan took 64th place in this rating. Locations are in the country It is determined by the price, volume and quality of the food produced. Let them Uzbekistan is in 57th place in terms of food prices.

So, compared to 109 countries of the world, food in Uzbekistan The price of products is average, neither cheap nor expensive. Food volume Uzbekistan is in 65th place. According to researchers, the population in Uzbekistan 39,000 calories of food products are produced per day. However, according to scientists, 3000 calories per day for a man aged 18-40 enough to do. So, Uzbekistan feeds 13 times more people than its own population or can export large quantities of food products. Third, the quality of food products. According to this indicator, Uzbekistan is in 83rd place. That's it First of all, why is it like this in our country, after all, food products are very high in Uzbekistan the question arose that we know well that it is of good quality. Unfortunately, Americans are this the indicator is not based on the actual quality of the products, but without starch control over the number of products, the variety of dietary foods, the use of fertilizers and using secondary indicators, such as the national food strategy calculated.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that there is a high demand for the above-mentioned products in our republic, and their import is carried out from these countries. In particular, at the end of 2019, these goods were imported for 101.3 million dollars (+1.5 times), of which 93% or 94.5 million dollars were accounted for by EOII countries. Statistical data analysis shows that the import of food products of the Republic of Uzbekistan depends on a number of countries and the need to diversify partner countries.

It should be noted that both the price factor and the physical size of some goods due to the decrease in imports. For example, the import of raw sugar for last year compared to 46.4%, the average price is 97.5%, and the physical size is 47.6% it was right. Also, tea



(69.9%, 93.3% and 74.9%), such as margarine (63%, 97.6% and 64.6%), butter (42.5%, 98.3% and 43.2%) can be observed in goods.

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