

Theoretical Foundations of Food Safety and Food Supply of Military Personnel of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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Abstract

This article provides information on the theoretical foundations of food safety and the food supply of military personnel of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The explanatory dictionary meaning of the term "food" and the approaches of various economists to this term were carried out in detail. In addition, brief information about the organization of food supply for the military personnel of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan was given.

Keywords: *food safety, food supply, sanitary standards, food availability, emergency reserve, military supply, outsourcing, insourcing.*

The issue of providing food to the population is now more than ever becoming one of the main factors of maintaining the statehood and sovereignty of the country. Food safety as a component of the economic security system is a complex systemic and multi-level problem.

The term food security entered international circulation after the grain crisis of 1972-1973. During this period, in the case of excess food production in the developed countries, famine occurred among the population in the third world countries. This problem has begun to be discussed in the world community. This is at the heart of the discussion

The UN General Assembly held in December 1974 approved the "International Commitments to Ensure World Food Security" developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. However, this document does not define the term food safety.

The concept of food security was first proposed at the World Food Summit in 1974, "the existence at all times of sufficient global reserves of staple foods to ensure sustained growth in food consumption and to cover changes in production and prices." means In recent years, the concept of food safety has been expanded to include the safety and nutritional value of food products, as well as personal preferences. There are many concepts and indicators in the current literature in the field of food safety. Despite the fact that there are many concepts and indicators related to food safety, the importance of this idea is recognized by everyone.

Food security is a state of the economy in which, on the one hand, regardless of the fluctuations of world markets, conditions are created to satisfy consumption in accordance with scientifically based indicators, and on the other hand, at the level of medical standards, to provide the population with food products. stable supply is guaranteed.

According to the FAO, food security means that all members of a household have physical and economic access to sufficient food without risk of loss.

Food security is a broader term that encompasses food availability, nutritional status, food quality, and individual or group resilience.

Also, in our legislation, the concept of "food product safety" is defined as follows: "food product safety - compliance of food products with sanitary, veterinary, veterinary-sanitary, phytosanitary rules and norms." As you can see, the definition refers to other normative documents without specifying the security requirement. The requirements that ensure the quality and safety of the product are mandatory and are established in accordance with the law or other regulatory document. Mandatory requirements for ensuring the safety of consumers are defined in the standards, sanitary norms and regulations approved and controlled by the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

According to the World Health Organization, food security consists of four aspects: food availability, food availability, food sustainability, and food access. (Figure 1)

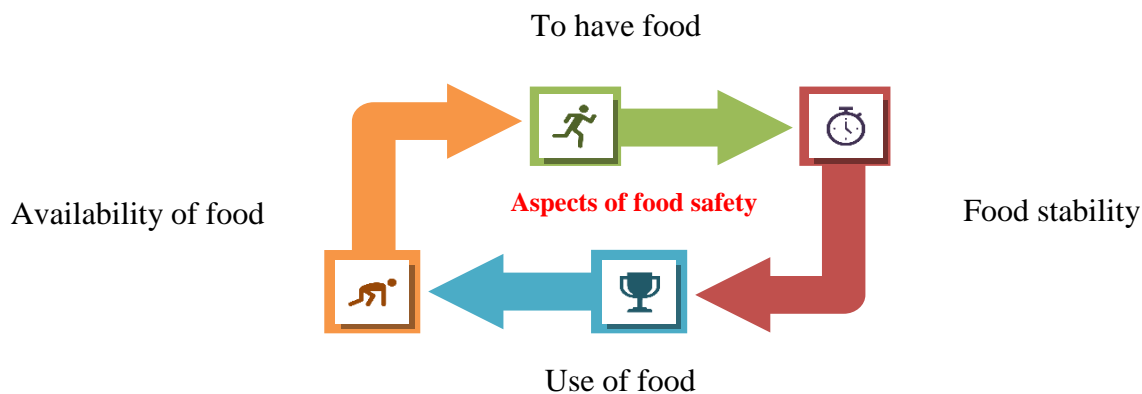


Figure 1. Food safety aspects

Food availability - supply of necessary quality food products in the necessary amount through domestic production or import (including food aid). The most commonly used measure of food availability is the per capita daily energy expenditure (DES), measured in calories. According to FAO methods, the KES indicator is calculated according to the type of food consumption based on the food balance.

Subject levels of the food security problem: global, interregional; interstate; state; local; population groups; family (households).

The levels of the food security problem are international, domestic economic level, the level of individual people, families, social groups of the population, as well as the issue of continuous food supply, parameters representing food security, satisfaction of basic needs for products, is one of the important conditions for ensuring the country's food security. Food safety refers to the relationship that constitutes the level of public safety. Food security system of economic relations is determined by the whole system of economic relations of the country.

As a result of the implementation of the anti-crisis measures adopted in our country, as well as further acceleration of modernization and diversification processes, stable economic growth rates are maintained. Protecting the country's economy from various threats, studying the processes taking place in several spheres of society's life, including issues related to corruption and shadow

economy, and developing recommendations for their elimination, ensuring security by implementing measures is of great importance in current conditions. In such conditions, the issue of ensuring the country's economic security and preventing various threats to it arises.

A number of works are being carried out in our country to create added value by introducing deep processing of agricultural products, to achieve high economic efficiency as a result of the use of new technologies in product production. Especially in recent years, in addition to the production of agricultural products, a multi-sectoral cluster system engaged in processing, preparation, storage, sale, construction works and services, as well as creation of favorable conditions for the promotion and development of farms, deep distribution of agricultural products. Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, presidential decrees and decrees, decisions, instructions and orders of the Cabinet of Ministers in the direction of developing new processing enterprises equipped with the most modern high-tech equipment for the production of processing, semi-finished and finished food and packaging products, the adoption of more than 30 documents in total indicates the incomparable national importance of ensuring the stability of the domestic market and food safety, as well as increasing the export potential of agriculture.

The system of ensuring food security is a direct influence of the socio-economic situation, natural and economic potential, the solvency of the population of the country and individual regions, the degree of dependence of the national market on imports, the rational use of agricultural production and land resources, and the development of the agro-industrial complex. is inextricably linked with the processes involved. In this regard, ensuring food safety is one of the main conditions of economic and social stability and state independence, as well as being of strategic importance in national policy.

External factors of ensuring food safety include: increasing global food prices and increasing demand from developing countries; change of climatic conditions; increase in the scale of biofuel use; geopolitical factors.

Achieving food security in many countries of the world depends on the implementation of strategies and programs in the agricultural and trade sectors.

In order to ensure the socio-economic development of our country, the Decree on the "Strategy of Actions on Five Priority Areas of Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021", signed by President Sh. M. Mirziyoyev on February 7, 2017, also in the priority areas of economic development and liberalization of the country special attention is paid to food security, deepening of structural changes and consistent development of agricultural production, further strengthening of the country's food security, expanding the production of environmentally friendly products, and significantly increasing the export potential of the agricultural sector are set as priorities. To further ensure the country's food security, fill the market with quality, safe and affordable food products, strengthen the purchasing power of the population, liberalize foreign economic activities and develop a healthy competitive environment, as well as eliminate the existing systemic problems in this field. Presidential decree No. PD-5303 of January 16, 2018, "On measures to further ensure the food security of the country", adopted for the purpose of giving is a clear proof of our opinion.

Mechanisms for ensuring food safety are provided by implementing the following activities in harmony based on the established target criteria: introduction of a system of food safety identification, evaluation and anticipation of possible risks at the level of all regions of the republic; introduction of a system of regulatory and legal documents harmonized with international requirements for ensuring food safety; sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex and

implementation of the system of regulation and management of ensuring food safety, which ensures the fulfillment of the set target criteria at the level of all regions of the republic.

A number of measures are being implemented in Uzbekistan to ensure food safety, to fill the domestic market with high-quality, safe and cheap food products, and to strengthen the purchasing power of the population. The decree of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev dated January 16 of this year "On measures to further ensure the food security of the country" brings the work in this regard to a higher level. According to the research conducted by the US research center, this year Uzbekistan has risen 9 places in the food safety rating and has taken the 64th place.

The political, social and economic instability in the current world has had an impact on the country's food security. We can take as an example the mass riots in Kazakhstan, the Russia-Ukraine events. The Republic of Kazakhstan, which is the largest exporter of wheat and flour products, imposes restrictions on exports or some problems related to oil products coming from Ukraine will lead to an increase in consumer demand for this type of food products. But a lack of supply can lead to a violation of the gap between demand and supply, that is, a market shortage. This, in turn, can lead to a sharp artificial increase in prices, increasing dissatisfaction among the population, and other negative situations. We have only looked at 2 products and conducted a small analysis. But the number of food products required for consumption is large. The role of the state in taking measures to prevent such problems is clearly visible. As a result of the strong socio-economic policy carried out by our state, the reserve of food products was further increased in order to ensure the food security of citizens. To further ensure the country's food security, fill the market with quality, safe and affordable food products, strengthen the purchasing power of the population, liberalize foreign economic activities and develop a healthy competitive environment, as well as eliminate the existing systemic problems in this field, was achieved.

Continuity of food security means that any country must have food reserves to cover food shortages in various emergency situations. Building food reserves is especially important for landlocked countries at high risk of crop failure. According to its purpose, the stock of food products can be collected in the form of a market buffer stock or an emergency stock, designed to mitigate unavailability. An emergency reserve is a reserve that is needed to provide support in the event of an emergency. In addition to food reserves, money and credit reserves in freely convertible currency are needed to purchase food products. These reserves are in addition to the stock of food products and allow for the rapid import of commercial volumes of food products in the event of acute food shortages.

Food supply of military personnel of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Sufficient supply of food is one of the factors considered necessary for military personnel to successfully perform their duties. It is necessary to consume food rich in vitamins in order to supply the military personnel with vitamins necessary for their health, to get enough energy to perform their duties. Taking into account modern requirements, sanitary norms and rules, the organization of quality and diverse nutrition of the personnel is the main condition for the organization of food supply of the military personnel of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Food supply is the organization of meals for military personnel based on established norms. Food supply includes: provision of military personnel with specified food rations or monetary compensations paid in accordance with the established standard instead of rations; organization of meals for military personnel in stationary and field conditions, baking, delivery, storage and all related supply issues.

Food supply of military personnel is carried out by the food service of the military unit.

The main tasks of the food service are the supply of military personnel with food, kitchen utensils and equipment, as well as the organization of military personnel's meals based on established food standards.

In the military units of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan, canteens in the states of the military unit are considered to provide hot food to conscript military servicemen, contract military servicemen and employees of the Armed Forces who are entitled to meals at the expense of the state.

The organization of serving military personnel with hot food is carried out in two different systems, which are as follows: a) based on the state of the military unit, in the insourcing system with the involvement of specialists (cooks, warehouse managers, etc.) of the food service and material supply units of the military unit. make it happen; b) organization of meals for military personnel in the outsourcing system. In other words, it is called insourcing and outsourcing system. The organization of meals of servicemen in the military units in the insourcing or outsourcing system is carried out based on the decisions of the heads of ministries and departments within the Armed Forces and the current regulations on this outsourcing system.

Insourcing is the independent implementation of functions related to the provision of trade and household services in military units, including the provision of catering services for military personnel directly by the military unit through its own means.

Outsourcing - outsourcing the functions of providing trade and household services to military units, including the provision of catering services for military personnel, on the basis of a contract.

The standards of cooks and other related positions in the canteens of the military unit are determined by the orders and directives of the heads of the ministries and departments of the Armed Forces in the state of the military unit.

Exceptionally, if there are no opportunities to organize food for servicemen based on the conditions of their service (including the absence of canteens and warehouses or in areas where military units are not located nearby) and the funds spent on the construction of new canteens and warehouses are ineffective, in such cases, military servicemen catering is organized in the outsourcing system on the basis of a contract.

In these cases, the prices of the provided services and food allowances are determined based on the requirements of the established regulations in the outsourcing system for the provided services.

When the organization of meals of military personnel is organized with the terms of delivery of food products by the military unit to the outsourcer, payments are made in the prescribed manner only for the provided services.

Breakfast, lunch and dinner are prepared three times a day based on the instructions on the order of food organization of the military personnel of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Meal times of military personnel are determined by the commander of the military unit in the agenda. The time between meals should not exceed 7 hours.

The food base is divided into three meals according to energy value (calories): breakfast - 30-35%, lunch - 40-45% and dinner - 30-20%. Based on the conditions of combat training and the routine of the military unit, the amount of pay may be distributed and changed by the commander of the military unit.

Four meals are organized by the servicemen of the Armed Forces while guarding their combat posts and on guard duty, at the expense of the established daily food standards: breakfast, lunch, dinner and night meal. Also, it is allowed to provide these military personnel with additional food at the expense of extra-budgetary funds of the military unit (revenues received by the military unit at the expense of agricultural products (or food service)).

In the summer season, when the average temperature of the day is higher than +30°C, it is possible to divide the meal according to calories, and move the first meal from lunch to dinner.

Food service is responsible for: development of organizational-mobilization documents for food service and implementation of events; to determine, request, fill, store and provide the amount of food and material needs according to the established standard; planning food and material supply of troops and military units, as well as carrying out repair and production of equipment and technical means; organizing meals of military personnel based on established norms, including in the outsourcing system; determining and allocating the need for funds for the organization of the food supply of military personnel, the costs of production operations of the central and regional bases of the Armed Forces, military units and institutions, and for harvesting vegetables in the winter season; production of standards of food rations and material means for troops and servicemen of military units; leading and organizing the training of food service officers and junior specialists; organization of food service reporting and control of economic activity.

The volume of procurement of food products and material means allocated to the provision of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan is determined based on the following:

Provision of military personnel and contingents of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan with specified standards of food and material means at the expense of the state or by payment of fees;

provision of contingents of other ministries and agencies based on the decisions of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

creation of reserves based on established standards.

Food reserves will be created to ensure the daily needs of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Determining the need for food reserves is determined based on the tasks to be performed, taking into account the distances between the bases (delivery conditions, etc.):

In the central supply management bodies - at the level of the central supply body, material and technical supply bases of administrative regional departments, military units and institutions;

Administrative - territorial supply management bodies - at the level of military units and divisions.

When military servicemen eat food, its temperature should be as follows: for the first meals, it should not be lower than 75 °C, for the second meals, it should not be lower than 65 °C, tea - 80 °C, compote should not be higher than 20 °C.

When using the products of the auxiliary economic unit available in the military unit or the products purchased from the funds of the military unit for the additional meals of the military personnel, the amount of the products provided for additional meals is indicated in a separate column of the menu-distribution of food products (breakfast, lunch, dinner).

Provision of products for additional food to separate commands and units leaving the military unit is carried out on the basis of written orders and consignment notes of the commander of the military unit.

During the preparation of food, food products are distributed from the warehouse of the military unit to the kitchen with the participation of the cook on duty in the kitchen, to the guide (senior) cook, separately for breakfast, lunch and dinner, according to the consignment note. The bill of lading is drawn up in two copies based on the order of the commander of the military unit and the distribution of food. The second copy of the consignment note remains with the supervisor (senior) cook for management and is handed over to the food service at the end of the shift.

Products that require long culinary processing (salted and frozen fish, frozen meat, legumes) are delivered from the warehouse to the kitchen, taking into account the time required for their freezing or thawing.

Delivery of products from the warehouse to the kitchen is carried out in closed containers specially designed for these purposes, which are clean and have the appropriate labels ("Meat", "Fish", "Oil", etc.).

The quantity of food products in the pot is carried out by the cooks with the participation of the kitchen duty and the part duty.

The kitchen officer performs his duties based on the requirements of the Internal Service Regulations of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The diet of military personnel includes the number of meals consumed during the day, the physiological correct adherence to the time between meals, the appropriate distribution of products that should be given according to the standards of daily supply throughout the day, as well as meals at a time fixed in the daily schedule. determines consumption.

Three or four meals a day are prescribed for servicemen, depending on the standards of supply and the characteristics of training and combat activities.

Three meals a day (breakfast, lunch and dinner), servicemen are organized in military units, where they eat according to general army, cadet, engineer-technical, special and mountain standards.

According to the internal service regulations of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the interval between meals should not exceed 7 hours. Taking this into account, when preparing the agenda of the military unit, breakfast is planned before the start of training, lunch - after the end of the main training, and dinner - 2-3 hours before sleep. No training or work is allowed for 30 minutes after lunch.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be said that food security is a state of the economy, in which, on the one hand, regardless of the fluctuations of the world markets, conditions are created to satisfy consumption in quantities corresponding to scientifically based indicators, and on the other hand, at the level of medical standards. stable supply of food products to the population is guaranteed. A number of measures are being implemented in Uzbekistan to ensure food safety, to fill the domestic market with high-quality, safe and cheap food products, and to strengthen the purchasing power of the population. Food service of military personnel is responsible for the following: development of organizational-mobilization documents for food service and implementation of events; to determine, request, fill, store and provide the amount of food and material needs according to the

established standard; planning food and material supply of troops and military units, as well as carrying out repair and production of equipment and technical means.

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