THE PRACTICE OF OBTAINING FIRST-GRADE FLOUR AND PRODUCTS FROM THIRD-CLASS WHEAT OF DIFFERENT QUALITY

I.X. Kholmirzaev
PhD, Tashkent State Agrarian University

Annotation: In the technological process of obtaining flour from cereals, the quantitative and qualitative indicators of grain depend on the practice of producing the first grade of flour based on the amount of rain moisture, grain mixture, foreign impurities, ash content, transparency and original weight. Based on determining the quality of grain in the laboratory, flour production technology indicates that the output of the grain product is in different quantities, the weight of the manufacturer in the purchase of the initial raw materials, and the manufacturer may also in turn benefit differently or, conversely, suffer after saving the paid account to a different calculation with respect to the basis norm.

Keywords: Basis norm, limit norm, grain mixture, foreign mixture, original weight, transparency, ash content, flour output, unsuitable waste.

"As a result of measures implemented in recent years to develop the food industry in the Republic, attract investment funds to the industry and support export activities, the volume of food production has exceeded US $ 6.1 billion and the volume of their annual exports has exceeded US $ 510 million. Also, in the last three years, the production of us $ 289.9 million of food industry products of 75 types, replacing imports, decreased by 7.4 percent. The share of the food industry in the Republican industry increased from 14 percent to 16.6 percent"[1].

In production, the intended goal is achieved only if the Mill meets its Candice in terms of the quality of the grain being weighed from the elevator to the scales. Grain quality indicators should be in moderation in color, taste and smell, grain moisture should not exceed 14.5%, harmful mites should not exceed Level II foreign impurities -1%, including the amount of harmful mixture should not be greater than 0.3%, the amount of grain mixture for wheat should not exceed 2.0%, the amount of gluten should not be less than 23%.

Grains grown in different regions and regions also differ from each other in their transparency. According to this indicator, the grain is divided into 3 groups. it

[1] Decree No. 36 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on additional measures to ensure food safety in the Republic" dated 16.02.2024.

belongs to Group 1 with transparency greater than 60%. the next group includes 40 to 60% grains and less than 40% grains in 3 groups. They are placed separately when large derivatives of wheat grain with an affinity of more than 75% and less than 20% arrive. The original weight of the grain can be 775 g/L for wheat grain. Depending on the amount and quality of gluten,grain derivatives are formed on the carpet, and the amount of gluten is higher than 23% for 3 classes of cereals, up to 29%. In terms of gluten quality, grains are divided into groups I, II and III.

To calculate the output of the product, it is necessary to know the basis indicators of the grain quality, the actual quality of the grain, the output of the grain and the norms of addition and decay that can be noted when the actual quality of the grain does not correspond to the base quality. If the humidity is less than 12%, the calculation DA it is obtained by equating to 12%. If the actual quality of the grain differs from the quality of the calculation, an amendment of proportional size is introduced to the flour and Bran outputs installed for a given flour enterprise. In the case of today variety flour, which has an original weight of 775 grams per liter or a yield of 1.85%, it is determined by the specific gravity of the same grain processed during the xisobot period. Its mass is studied during the shift or based on information about the quality and about the amount of processed grain, which is indicated in the orders of the grain sheet sent for processing. The product is divided into basis, calculation and actual output when determining output standards.

Base output is a product quantity in which it must be obtained from a grain whose quality corresponds to the base condition in the first type of flour weighing. The basis indicators of grain quality are estimated by the following sizes. Moisture content -14.5%; application rate -1.85%: pollutant mixture content, all -1.0%, including harmful impurities-0.1% (bitter grain (gorchak)and vyazel content -0.05%); original weight, for wheat -775 g/l, total transparency in the weighing of varietal flour is 50% for soft wheat. In many cases, the quality of the grain does not correspond to the established basis standards, therefore, the calculation output of the product for which recyclable grain category is installed.

Product output from third class wheat grain with a thousand tons of different quality indicators[2]

Table 1.

Variant	Quality indicators of wheat grain	At flour output (kg)	At bran output (kg)	In category I-II exhaust (kg)	In unsuitable waste (kg)	At wetting or drying (kg)	Total product output
1	Moisture 14.5%, original weight 775g / l, grain mixture 2%, ash content 1.85%, foreign mixture 1%, transparency 51%	750 000 kg	215 000 kg	32 000	- 3 000	- -	1000000 - 3000 = 997000 kg
1.1	Bazis norm	±75	±21.5	±3.2	0.3	±0	100
1.2	Cost (mln. sum)	10000x=7500	5000x=107.5	5500=176	4900 x	4900	8751-4900=3851
2	Humidity 15%, original weight 760г/л, grain mix 3%, the amount of laughter 1.90%, alien mixture 2%, transparency 49%	-05-(075)-1-(09) 09-005 709000 kg	+(075)-0.1+(09)+005 =19.6 19600+5625 + 6750+375= 213000 kg	+1+09 =5.1% 51000 kg	-0.1 -4000	-05 5000	1000000-4000-5000=991000 kg
2.1	Bazis norm	70.9	23.1	5.1	0.4	0.5	100
2.2	Cost (mln. sum)	7090	1065	280,5	- 196	- 24500000	8435,5-4900=3535,5

[2] The table is compiled by the author

3	Humidity 16%, original weight 750г/л, grain mix 4%, the amount of laughter 1.95%, alien mixture 3%, transparency 47%	-0.5-(1.25)-2-(1.8) -1.8-0.15 675000 kg	-05+(1.25) +(1.8) -0.2+0.15 240000 kg	+2 +1.8 70000	+0.2 -5000 kg	+1 10000 kg	1000000-5000-10000=985 000 kg
3.1	Bazis norm	67.5	24	7	0.5	1	100
3.2	Cost (mln. sum)	6750	1200	385	-24,5	-49	833.5-490=3435 mln.
4	Humidity 17%, original weight 740г/л, grain mix 5%, the amount of laughter 2.0%, alien mixture 4%, transparency 45%	-1.25-(1.75) -3-(2.7) -2.4-0.25 636500	-1.25+(1.75) +(2.7) -0.6+0.25 243500	+3 +2.7 89000 kg	0.3 -6000 kg	+2.5 25000 kg	1000000-25000-6000=9690 00
4.1	Bazis norm	63.65	24.35	8.9	0.6	2.5	100
4.2	Cost (mln. sum)	6365	1217,5	489,5	-24,9	-122,5	807.2-490=317.2 mln.
5	Humidity 18%, original weight 730г/л, grain mix 6%, the amount of laughter 2.05%, alien mixture 5%, transparency 40%	-1.75-(2.25)-4-(3.6)-3.1-05 598000 kg	-1.75+(2.25)-0.9+(3.6)+05 =19.6 252000 kg	+4+3.6 =8.1% 10800 0 kg	-0.4 -7000	-3.5 35000	1000 000-7000-35000= 958000
5.1	Bazis norm	59.8	25.2	10.8	0.7	3.5	100
5.2	Cost (mln. sum)	5980	1260	594	-34,3	-171,5	724.795-490=234.7 95 sum

From the table above, it can be seen that the computational output is such a quantity of the product that xolda, which depends on the actual quality indicators of the grain to be processed, calculated the additional and drag norms to the base output magnitudes applied. In our experiments, 1 variant had humidity 14.5%, original weight 775g/l, grain mixture 2%, ash content 1.85%, foreign mixture 1%, transparency 51%, and 2 variants had humidity 15%, original weight 760g/l, grain mixture 3%, ash content 1.90%, foreign mixture 2%, transparency 49%. Variants 3chi, 4 chi and 5 are also listed in Table 1.

In conclusion, it can be said that 3,851 million from quality wheat. if it is possible to make a profit, then 2 347 million from low-quality wheat. It is possible to have a production of 95 thousand rubles. If we compare the numbers, the same Different benefits can be obtained from a grain of size (1,000 t) when the quality is different. So 3 851 million. 234.8 mln. sum subtracting 1,503.1 mln. the sum will be more profit. If we present these figures to the production of 1 grain production enterprise for a month of 10 thousand. 15,030.1 million tons. the sum is used for the fact that the income is qualitatively organized work.

List of literature used

1. Decree No. 36 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on additional measures to ensure food safety in the Republic" dated 16.02.2024.

2. Lex.Uz / Decree No. 95 of the Cabinet of Ministers of May 25, 2006" on the procedure for the preliminary accounting and formalization of the reception, storage, internal transportation, processing and sale of grain and grain products".

3. Network Form No. 117 of DQIM / "Foreign Exchange" under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan 28 of 2012. 09. 78 - i and the Joint-Stock Company"Uzdonmahsulot" on 28, 2012. 09. Joint Order No. 57.

4. The State standard of the Republic of Uzbekistan \Uzbek Agency for Standardization, Metrology and Certification "Uzstandard" - Wheat O'z DSt 880:2015. Approved 05-748 dated 03/01/2016.

5. https://www.fumigaciya.ru/sites/default/files/public/page/2013-01/315/hranenieitehnologiyatresvyatskiy1991.pdf.