

Research Article

Research on Athletic Food Safety Assessment and Regulation

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Abstract: This study analyzes the current state and problem of China's food safety risk assessment and food safety supervision by drawing on the experience of developed countries Combined with Chinese situations. It provides suggestions for establishing a well-structured food safety supervision system. This study frames a Chinese food safety risk assessment system.

Keywords: Food safety risk, safety supervision, suggestions

INTRODUCTION

Food is the most important element of peoples' lives, according to a Chinese saying. Food was regarded as: "the life of all people and precious for the country." The governments of ancient China all gave top priority to food production and distribution. "Food is the government's foremost responsibility." Many famous states men and strategists such as Guan Zhong, Shang Yang, Li Kui, Jia Yi and many others all had their own strategies to ensure China's food security. The issue of food security was first raised by the international community in the 1970s. Since then the securitization of food issue became internationalized and Food Security has been an ongoing concern. Ever since the FAO issued its definition of food security in November 1974, which is "availability at all times of adequate world food supplies of basic foodstuffs to sustain a steady expansion of food consumption and to offset fluctuations in production and prices", perceptions and thinking on this issue have changed markedly, especially with the advancement of globalization. The focus on food security has been expanding ever since with deeper concerns being raised beyond the key issue of food availability (Peltzman, 1976).

Since ancient times, food security has been regarded as a fundamental issue for human beings. China has been making measures to ensure its food security since the Shang dynasty. Regulatory objective is aim of the regulatory system to achieve, specifically speaking, it is to protect the public health and safety; regulatory philosophy is the insisted core value for achieving regulatory objective, which is also the guiding ideology and basic belief that the subject of supervision department and personnel unremittingly insisted and obeyed in the supervision work. It is the code of conduct for the subject of regulation to solve all kinds of contradictions and problems in the work, which determined their views and attitudes on treating

the enterprises, consumers, media and the other stakeholders, moreover, the supervision philosophy depends on the regulatory objective. The subject of supervision refers to the government department that performs the regulatory functions, which can be one or more departments (Henson and Caswell, 1999).

From the practice of food safety supervision of all countries, generally it is involved in food regulation, health, agriculture and the quality inspection and some other functions; supervision theory is based on the system of supervising food safety regulation, namely, the public policies including the main regulatory enforcement of laws, regulations, standards and so on, when the subject of supervision obeyed the supervision functions; supervision mechanism is the operation mechanism of supervision function, which is the means and method in which the subject of supervision worked; the object of supervision is the object that the subject of supervision took the supervision theory as the premise and supervision mechanism played its function on, which mainly refers to the production process related to food, raw and auxiliary materials (Caswell *et al.*, 1998).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Generally speaking, the key technologies in the design of the food supervision system construction include two broad categories: Multimedia communication technology and information technology. Information network, the terminal equipment and teaching resources constitute the technical system of food supervision system; the structure is as shown in Fig. 1.

Measures: If the official checked on the sampling, of the production food to the enterprise and found the problem in time, solved the problem, will reduce the risk of food exports. If official made regular

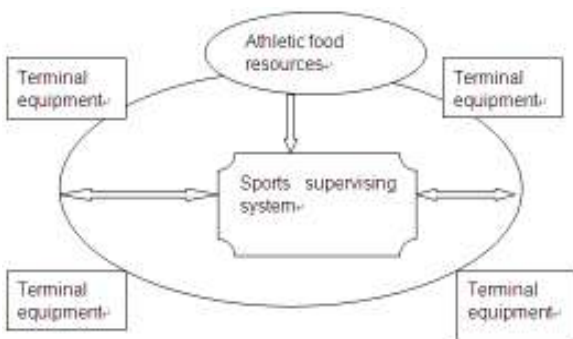


Fig. 1: Food supervision system

supervision enterprise, made the enterprise to the use of pesticides, made more management to health and reduced the risk of food exports.

Taking the surrounding areas of competition venues, shopping centers, tourist attractions, the bustling streets, stations and docks and airports and other transportation hubs and surrounding areas as the focus, increasing the inspections on food market, strengthening the qualification of operating subject, as well as the supervision and inspection on the food quality, management behavior and self control, putting focus on the examination of the purchasing as well as the recording of purchasing, the cold chain management of fresh food, food beyond the shelf-life and clean the spoiled food, as well as the destruction situation, supervising the operators to be in strictly accordance with the operating conditions of food sales, food storage, cleaning package with breakage timely, spoiled food and food over the shelf life (OECD, 2007). It should be with the strict licensing requirements, strengthen the management of exiting mechanism, once it discovered that the supervision and inspection did not meet the requirements of the operators, it should instruct its deadline to have rectification, if it is overdue to reform or the rectification still cannot meet the stipulated requirements, it should stop its The Certification of Food Circulation according to the law. We should strengthen the inspection and supervision on the wholesale markets of the agricultural products as well as bazaars, strictly implementing the management responsibility and legal obligation of the market runner, urging the food business operators to perform the legal responsibility for the food safety, so as to put the normative management behavior into practice. All localities should establish and improve the mechanism of early warning and risk prevention, through

organizing and carrying out the emergency drills of the food safety emergencies in the circulation links, to improve the ability of emergency disposal, prevention and effective response to the disposal of stadiums, which may occur the food safety emergencies in circulation links (Sheila, 2003). We should improve and implement the public opinion monitoring mechanism of the food safety, effectively prevented the occurrence of major food safety emergencies. The supervision departments of food circulation that had occurred the sudden safety problems should timely report the information of the occurrence, checking and disposals to the higher Food and Drug Supervision Departments according to the relevant provisions and procedures of the emergency management; the significant information should be timely reported to the emergency management and publicity departments of the provincial Food and Drug Supervision Bureau

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Investigating objects: This research selected two kind of students as the investigating objects, first is the postgraduate with training program in Sports Institute of Higher Normal University in China whose major is P.E. training, selecting the students who are in postgraduate training program from Sports Institute of Beijing Normal University, Sports Institute of Northeast Normal University, Sports Institute of Huazhong Normal University, Sports Institute of East China Normal University, Sports Institute of Southwestern University (Southwestern Normal University is combined with Southwest Agricultural University, known as Southwestern University), Sports Institute of Shanxi Normal University Sports Institute, taking the postgraduates from the six representative key institutions of the universities as the investigating objects.

Test the reliability of the questionnaire: To test the reliability of the two questionnaires, this thesis adopted "retest method" to test the reliability of questionnaires, conducting two questionnaires with a certain problem within the intervals of two weeks and analyzed it according to the test results of the two times. The correlation coefficient of the two tests is 0.962 and 0.958, ($p < 0.01$), which indicated that the two questionnaires designed in this thesis had higher reliability (Table 1 and 2).

Table 1: Questionnaire one the table of reliability test

The number of retest people	The interval time of two times (day)	Correlation coefficient	p
10	14	0.963	<0.01

Table 2: Questionnaire two the table of reliability test

The number of retest people	The interval time of two times (day)	Correlation coefficient	p
30	14	0.959	<0.01

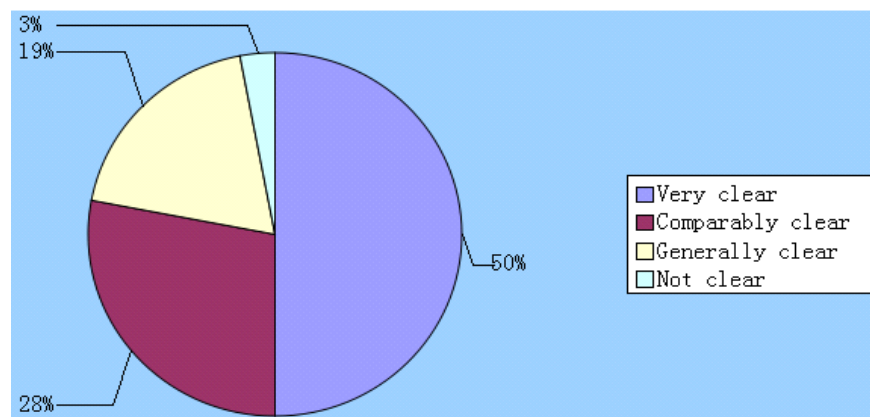


Fig. 2: The attitude to the application of food supervision system

In order to fully understand and grasp the effect of the application of food supervision technology in the food supervision system, we adopt the means of questionnaire, having a survey with the students of the experimental group, evaluating the application of food supervision techniques in the food supervision system. The attitude to the application of food supervision system is as shown in Fig. 2.

The physical students in the experimental group give full affirmation and high evaluation on the food supervision technology used in the food supervision system. Among them, 50% of the students thought that they had adapted themselves to the application of food supervision technology into the food supervision market; 76.7% of the students thought that it was beneficial to improving the market enthusiasm; 86.7% of the students thought that it was beneficial to improving the persons' abilities of observing problems, analyzing problems and solving problems; 96.7% of the students thought that the food supervision technology should be used and spread out. From the above we can see, the application of food supervision technology in food supervision market is suitable for the persons' acceptance level, suited with the food supervision reality, complied with the characteristics of the time, which is very popular with the students.

CONCLUSION

This study investigates the phenomenon of converse selecting between food producers and consumers which is resulted from an information asymmetry existing between these two groups in China's food market. This thesis concentrates on a food safety supervision system that is suitably applied to Chinese situations and frames a corresponding indicator system.

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