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CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATIONS OF FOOD SECURITY MANAGEMENT IN THE REGION

Food security is a key aspect of personal security and is of great importance both to individuals and to society as a whole. Meeting food needs is an integral part of ensuring human life, and this is fundamental. The constant need for basic livelihoods such as food, clothing and housing is always there, and their satisfaction must be regular, reliable and uninterrupted. Only in this case can society be sustainable, and the country's national security is ensured. This fact is confirmed by the experience of economically developed countries. In order to create security conditions, each state, in world practice, develops and forms a national security strategy.

The national security strategy assumes not only sustainable socio-economic development of the state, but also the preservation of national culture and traditions of the people.

One of the important components of national security is food security. The transition of food security problems from the plane of the agro-industrial complex to the sphere of human development indicates its increasing importance at the present stage of development of society.

Together with other types of national security, food security becomes a modulator of scientific and technological progress, a factor of identification of production, a stimulus for the growth of productive forces of society.

In the economic system of both the state as a whole and in regional economic systems, food security has a direct impact on the quality of life of the population, the growth of the material well-being of citizens, national culture.

Keywords: food security, national security, food security strategy, population, agrarian policy, food policy, quality of life.

Introduction

In modern market conditions, the development of entrepreneurship and global competition, a wide list of socio-economic problems remains relevant, within which the special attention of theorists and practitioners, the scientific community is focused on food security issues [1].

Food security is a public good that has a price. At any given time, society's resources may not be enough to implement the full range of socio-economic development targets, to ensure all aspects of security at once, including food security. The actual goals of socio-economic policy actually compete for limited resources, and the main task of the management system is to select priorities and effectively mobilize resources in these areas. The substantiation of the specific objectives of the food security policy and the quantifiably defined benchmarks (criteria) expressing them is carried out in a broad socio-economic context. It includes the policy of welfare, income, prices and social guarantees, the policy of foreign trade, the policy of development of agriculture and agriculture in general, etc. The targets that exist in these areas, in general, are not a coherent system. In this situation, the methodological imperative is a constructive consideration of conflicts arising in the context of the development of food security policy, taking into account its interdependence with other areas of socio-economic policy, and the construction of each specific variant of it as a system of explicitly formulated compromises [2].

Materials and methods

Methods of economic and statistical analysis are used to study trends in food security management in the region. Formal agreements on mechanisms and resource savings in food security management are being adopted to apply global expertise in regional food security management [3].

The realization of the research goal was achieved by studying the existing problems of food security as the basis of economic security. The methodological basis of the study consists of systemic and structural approaches, which are characterized by a holistic consideration, the establishment of the interaction of factors of food and economic security.

As a study of theoretical and methodological prerequisites, the essence and content of the food security category were identified, scientific and institutional prerequisites for managing the food and economic security of the region were generalized, in the conditions of modern global challenges. The data of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Entrepreneurship and Industrial and Innovative Development, the Social and Entrepreneurial Corporation «Pavlodar», agricultural formations of the region and business entities served as sources of operational information.

Results and discussion

In order to create security conditions, each state, in world practice, develops and forms a national security strategy. The national security strategy assumes not only sustainable socio-economic development of the state, but also the preservation of national culture and traditions of the people [4].

Food security is a system of protection of a person and society from external and internal negative factors that could, to one degree or another, counteract physical and economic access to sufficient food to maintain a normal state of health.

Food security is divided into several types:

- physical food security – direct access of citizens to high-quality food products (availability, sale of food in stores, supermarkets in the required quantity and quality);
- economic food security;
- autonomous food security;
- reliable food security;
- sustainable economic security [5].

In general, the concept of national food security is presented in accordance with Figure 1.1.

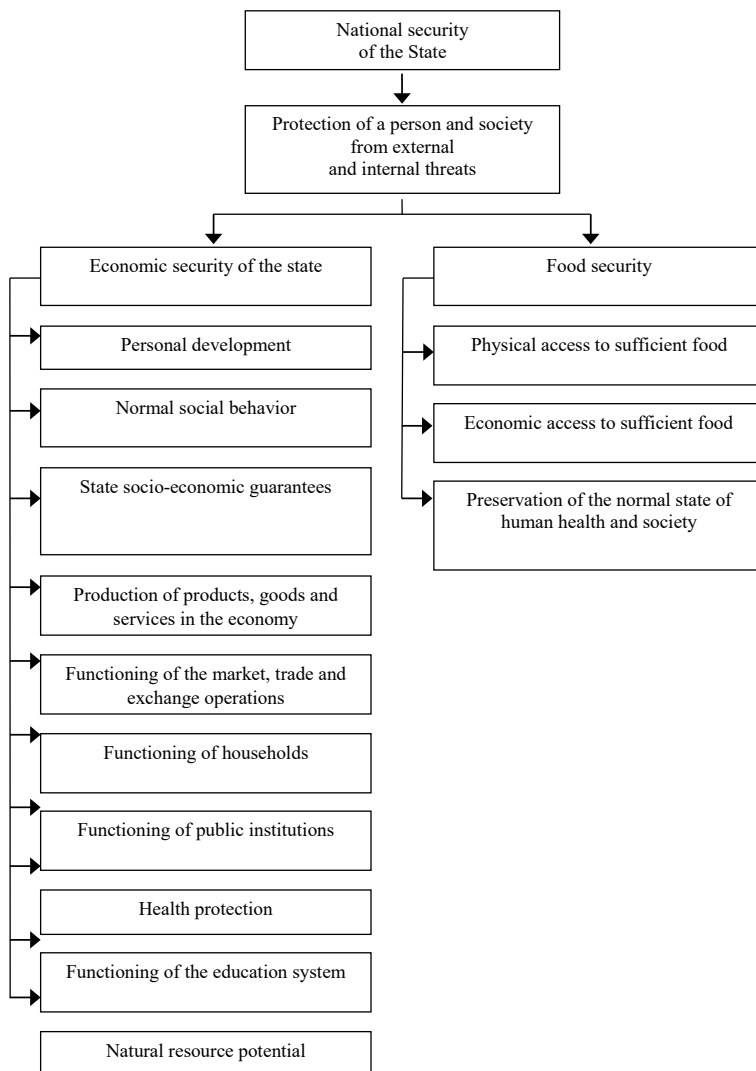


Figure 1.1 – The concept of national food security

In the complex, the main types of food security are presented in Figure 1.2.

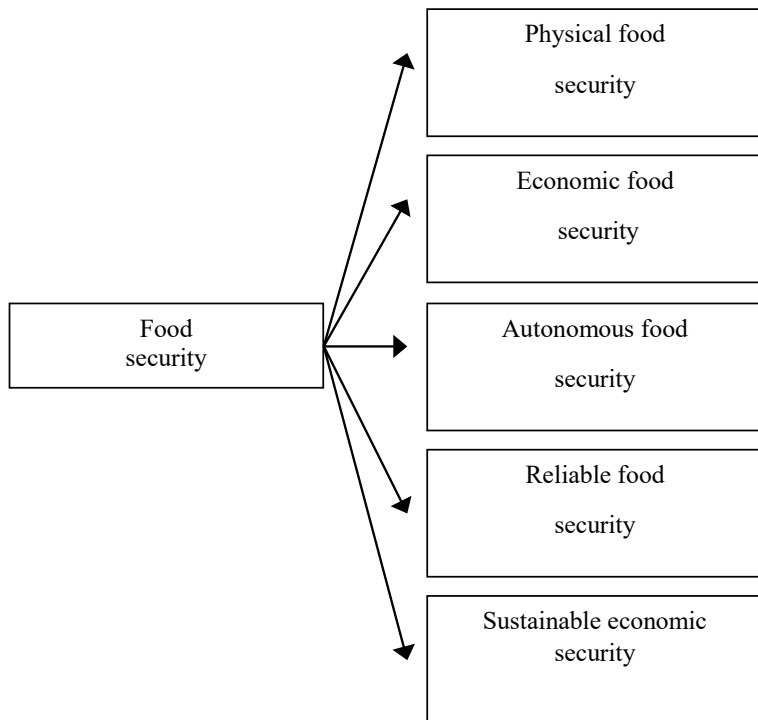


Figure 1.2 – Main types of food security [6]

Food security, in accordance with Figure 1., assumes the presence of an object and a subject. The objects of food security are: people and society; households [7–8].

The subjects of food security are: the agricultural sector of the economy; the food sector (food enterprises); the sphere of catering services for the population; the state [9].

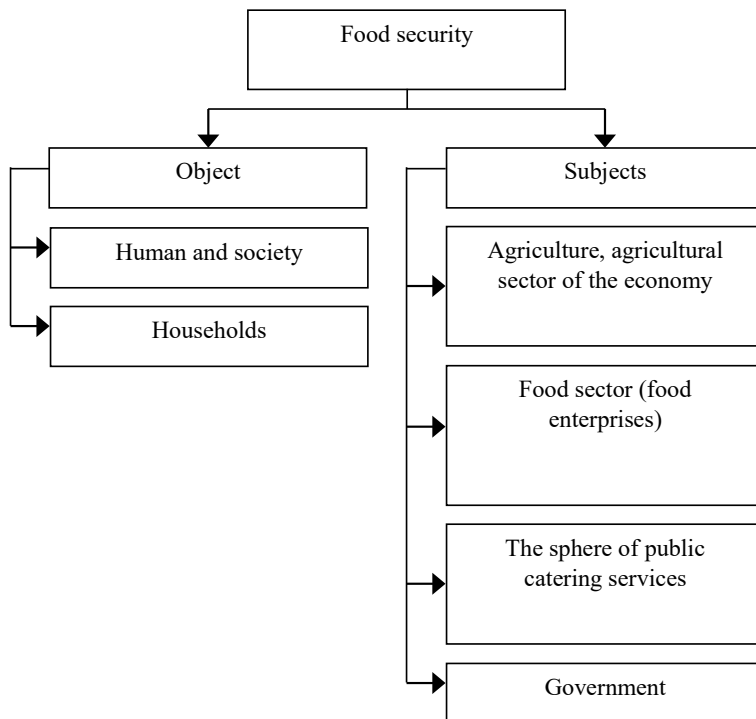


Figure 1.3 – Elements of food security

Indicators of food security are:

- the amount of production of the necessary types of food products per person (citizen);
- norms of food consumption;
- the amount of calories consumed per person [10].

In the economic system of both the state as a whole and in regional economic systems, food security has a direct impact on the quality of life of the population, the growth of the material well-being of citizens, national culture.

Food security management, in accordance with Figure 1.5, involves the development of an appropriate strategy, within which strategic goals and objectives are set [11].

The general goal of the food security strategy is guaranteed uninterrupted food supply to the population.

Objectives of the food security strategy:

- analysis of external and internal factors affecting food security;
- development of an effective agricultural policy;
- development of an effective food policy;
- creation of organizational and economic conditions for food security;
- ensuring a high level of independence of the food sector [12].

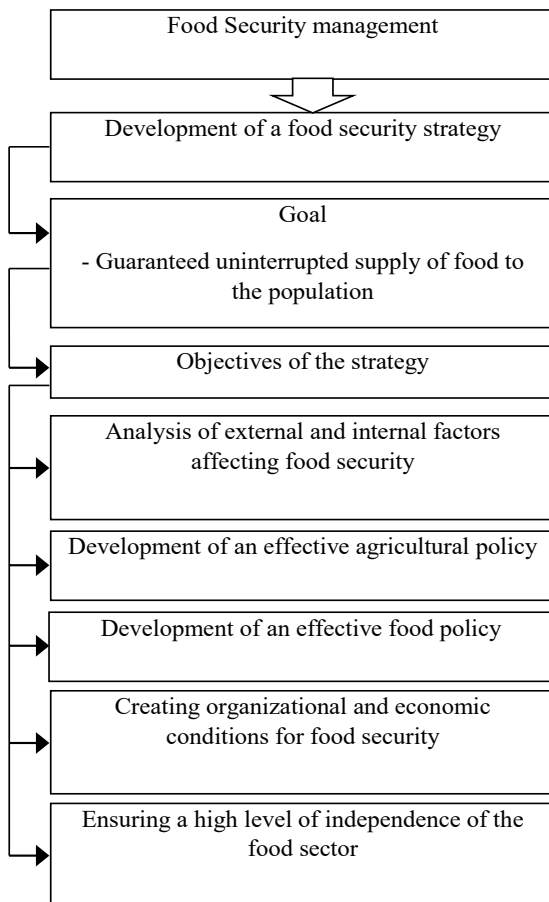


Figure 1.5 – Food security management

The principles of food security are applied in both the public and private sectors of the economy. However, the fundamental role in ensuring food security should be entrusted to the state.

Economic fundamentals cover the main investment institutions that create the basis for the formation of fixed capital, working capital in the food safety system [13].

Food security is of great importance in both developed and developing countries of the world. Food security management is relevant to consider on the example of countries such as:

- USA;
- EU countries;
- China [14].

Food security in the United States is focused on high-performance agriculture. The largest share of the country's area, about 80 % of the territory, is used in the interests of agriculture and the agro-industrial complex.

In the USA, at the state level, laws and regulations have been adopted to ensure food security:

- The Law «On Food Security»;
- The Law «On the improvement and reform of agriculture»;
- developed food and agricultural policy [15].

In the countries of the European Union, the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Union (EAPC) has been adopted to ensure food security. The policy of the European Union assumes a significant role of the state in ensuring food security. Up to 40 % of the state budget is spent on the food sector of the economy.

In China, the following legislative and regulatory documents have been adopted to ensure food security at the state level:

- «White Paper on Food Security»;
- The Law «On Food Safety»;
- National Plan for Sustainable Development of Agriculture;
- Food Industry Development Plan;
- National Economic and Social Development Plan;
- a mechanism for evaluating the performance of managers coordinating

food security [16].

Conclusion

To ensure food security, all factors that contribute to the achievement of national economic benefits must be used. This should be a strategy applied in the production and promotion of agricultural and confectionery products for consumers.

One important aspect of food security is the protection of local producers. To do this, preferential conditions are created, such as subsidies, taxation systems and price measures, in order to support the economically hygienic production of local bakery products based on local raw materials. Effective strategies in this area are an integral part of government agricultural policies aimed at creating an enabling

environment to meet stable consumer demand for food through the effective use of existing measures and the country's economic potential.

Such policies include a number of comprehensive long-term measures, such as monitoring conditions that pose a threat to the food supply of the population, countering destructive food security trends, developing a national food security strategy and meeting the needs of the population for bakery products, as well as industrial demand for agricultural raw materials by producing high-quality products and creating favorable prices for both consumers and producers.

The study of foreign experience in food security management shows that in all countries of the world in this area, special attention is paid to state regulation of the food sector, the development of agriculture and food safety.

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КОНЦЕПТУАЛЬНЫЕ ОСНОВЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬЮ РЕГИОНА

Вопросы продовольственной безопасности являются крайне важным аспектом личной безопасности и имеют огромное значение как для индивидуальных лиц, так и для общества в целом. Удовлетворение потребностей в питании является ключевым компонентом, неотъемлемым для обеспечения жизнеобеспечения человека. Потребность в основных средствах существования, таких как пища, одежда и жилье, существует всегда, и удовлетворение этих потребностей должно быть регулярным, надежным и непрерывным. Только таким образом можно достичь устойчивости общества и обеспечить национальную безопасность страны, как это демонстрируется опытом экономически развитых стран.

Каждое государство в мире разрабатывает и развивает стратегию национальной безопасности для создания условий безопасности. Стратегия национальной безопасности не только предусматривает устойчивое социально-экономическое развитие государства, но и сохранение национальной культуры и традиций народа.

Продовольственная безопасность является одним из основных компонентов национальной безопасности. В современном обществе наблюдается увеличение важности вопросов продовольственной безопасности, что свидетельствует о сдвиге внимания от садоводства к человеческому развитию.

Вместе с другими аспектами национальной безопасности, продовольственная безопасность становится важным элементом научно-технического прогресса. Она определяет производство и способствует росту производительных сил в обществе.

В экономической системе как государства в целом, так и в региональных экономических системах, продовольственная безопасность оказывает прямое влияние на качество жизни населения, рост материального благополучия граждан, национальную культуру.

Ключевые слова: продовольственная безопасность, национальная безопасность, стратегия продовольственной безопасности, населения, аграрная политика, продовольственная политика, качество жизни.

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АЙМАҚТЫҢ АЗЫҚ-ТҮЛІК ҚАУІПСІЗДІГІН БАСҚАРУДЫҢ ТҰЖЫРЫМДАМАЛЫҚ НЕГІЗДЕРІ

Жеке қауіпсіздіктің маңызды құрамдас бөлігі болып табылатын азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі мәселесі адам мен қоғам үшін үлкен маңызға ие, өйткені азық-түлік қажеттілігін қанағаттандыру адамның тіршілігін қамтамасыз етудің негізгі кешенінің негізгі бөлігі болып табылады. Азық-түлік, киім-кешек, баспана сияқты өмір сүру құралдарының қажеттілігі үнемі бар және бұл қажеттіліктерді қанағаттандыру қарапайым, сенімді және үздіксіз болуы керек. Тек осы жағдайда ғана қоғамның тұрақты дамуына қол жеткізуге және елдің ұлттық қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз етуге болады, бұл дамыған мемлекеттердің экономикалық тәжірибесін дәлелдейді. Қауіпсіздік жағдайларын жасау үшін әрбір мемлекет әлемдік тәжірибеде ұлттық қауіпсіздік стратегиясын әзірлейді, қалыптастырады.

Ұлттық қауіпсіздік стратегиясы мемлекеттің орнықты әлеуметтік-экономикалық дамуын ғана емес, сонымен бірге ұлттық мәдениетті, халықтың дәстүрлерін сақтауды да көздейді.

Ұлттық қауіпсіздіктің маңызды құрамдас бөліктерінің бірі-азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі. Азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі проблемаларының агроөнеркәсіптік кешен жазықтығынан адамның даму саласына ауысуы оның қоғам дамуының қазіргі кезеңіндегі маңыздылығының артуын көрсетеді.

Ұлттық қауіпсіздіктің басқа түрлерімен бірге азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі ғылыми-техникалық прогрестің модуляторына, өндірісті сәйкестендіру факторына, қоғамның өндірістік күштерінің өсуіне ынталандыруға айналады.

Тұтастай алғанда мемлекеттің экономикалық жүйесінде де, аймақтық экономикалық жүйелерде де азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі халықтың өмір сүру сапасына, азаматтардың материалдық әлауқатының өсуіне, ұлттық мәдениетке тікелей әсер етеді.

Кілтті сөздер: Азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі, Ұлттық қауіпсіздік, азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі стратегиясы, Халық, аграрлық саясат, азық-түлік саясаты, өмір сапасы.

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