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FOOD SECURITY: THEORETICAL REVIEW AND STRUCTURE OF VIEWS

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ABSTRACT

Purpose of the research – The country's food security as a key component of national security is one of the pressing issues for achieving economic independence in many countries. The article analyzes the theoretical foundations of the concept of food security.

Methodology – The article uses the methods of conducting theoretical studies of foodstuff safety; the method of comparative analysis and systematization of scientific literature.

Originality / value of the research. Studying the definitions of various scientists-economists on this issue have identified three major approaches to the formulation of the concept of food substance safeness, depending on the specific context and prevailing political issues: as a universal guarantee of product availability for the population; how the government guarantee access to food for every citizen of the country; food / economic independence of the country.

Findings. The author's vision of given term content is formulated in the article. The article presents the author's scheme of the food security system and the interaction of its components, defines the main directions of solving the problem of food security in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Keywords: food security, competition, country, interests, food independence, market.

АЗЫҚ-ТҮЛІК ҚАУІПСІЗДІГІ: ТЕОРИЯЛЫҚ ШОЛУ ЖӘНЕ КӨЗҚАРАСТАР ҚҰРЫЛЫМЫ

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АҢДАТПА

Зерттеудің мақсаты – елдің азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі ұлттық қауіпсіздіктің негізгі құрамдас бөлігі ретінде көптеген елдердің экономикалық тәуелсіздігіне қол жеткізу үшін өзекті мәселелердің бірі болып табылады. Мақалада азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі тұжырымдамасының теориялық негіздері талданады.

Әдіснамасы – мақалада азық-түлік қауіпсіздігіне теориялық зерттеулер жүргізу әдістері; ғылыми әдебиеттерді салыстырмалы талдау және жүйелеу әдісі қолданылған.

Зерттеудің бірегейлігі / құндылығы – осы мәселе бойынша әр түрлі экономист ғалымдардың анықтамаларын зерттеу нақты мәнмәтінге және басым саяси мәселелерге байланысты азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі тұжырымдамасын қалыптастыруға үш негізгі тәсілді бөлуге мүмкіндік берді: халық үшін азық-түлік өнімдерінің қол жетімділігінің әмбебап кепілдігі ретінде; мемлекет елдің әрбір азаматы үшін азық-түлікке қол жетімділікке кепілдік ретінде; елдің азық-түлік / экономикалық тәуелсіздігі.

Зерттеу нәтижелері – мақалада азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі мазмұнының авторлық көзқарасы тұжырымдалған. Мақалада азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі жүйесінің және оның компоненттерінің өзара іс-қимылының авторлық схемасы берілген, Қазақстан Республикасында азық-түлік қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз ету проблемасын шешудің негізгі бағыттары айқындалған.

Түйін сөздер: азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі, бәсекелестік, ел, мүдделер, азықтық тәуелсіздік, нарық.

ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННАЯ БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ: ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ ОБЗОР И СТРУКТУРА ВЗГЛЯДОВ

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АННОТАЦИЯ

Цель исследования – продовольственная безопасность страны как ключевая составляющая национальной безопасности является одним из актуальных вопросов для достижения экономической независимости многих стран. В статье анализируются теоретические основы концепции продовольственной безопасности.

Методология – в статье использованы методы проведения теоретических исследований продовольственной безопасности; метод сравнительного анализа и систематизации научной литературы.

Оригинальность/ценность исследования – изучение определений различных ученых-экономистов по данному вопросу позволило выделить три основных подхода к формулированию концепции продовольственной безопасности в зависимости от конкретного контекста и преобладающих политических вопросов: как универсальная гарантия доступности продуктов питания для населения; как государство гарантирует доступ к продовольствию для каждого гражданина страны; продовольственная / экономическая независимость страны.

Результаты исследования – в статье сформулировано авторское видение содержания продовольственной безопасности. В статье представлена авторская схема системы продовольственной безопасности и взаимодействия ее компонентов, определены основные направления решения проблемы обеспечения продовольственной безопасности в Республике Казахстан.

Ключевые слова: продовольственная безопасность, конкуренция, страна, интересы, продовольственная независимость, рынок.

INTRODUCTION

Food security is a complex system and an integral part of the national security system, which is a fundamental factor determining the importance and influence of the country in the world community. National security of the Republic of Kazakhstan is a protection of the national interests of the Republic of Kazakhstan from real and potential threats, ensuring the dynamic development of citizens, society and the state as a whole [1].

In the context of intensive globalization, which is covering all spheres of human activity, a high level of integration of the economies leads to an increase in the dependence of the level of national safety on the ability of each side to provide itself with necessary food.

The aim of the research is to determine the content of the concept of livelihood guarantee based on an analysis of theoretical aspects. The purpose of the study identified the objectives of the study: 1. Review of the

definitions of food security by leading domestic and foreign scientists; 2. The formulation of the own vision of food security in relation to the situation in the Republic of Kazakhstan; 3. Determination of the main directions of resolving the issue of food defense in the country.

THE MAIN PART OF RESEARCH

The problem of ensuring the physical and economic accessibility of quality meal for any person in accordance with rational norms of healthy eating in volumes sufficient to maintain an active life is typical problem for densely populated countries due to lack of resources, high birth rates, which has been a stumbling block for all countries since ancient times. This question was first raised by T. Malthus in 1798. In his work "Essay on the Principle of Population", he wrote that "the laws of nature determine the inevitability of a growing discrepancy between population growth and an increase in livelihoods" [2]. Malthus considered the following principle as the main postulate of his theory: the population is growing geometric progression, at the same time, the resources needed to support life are growing only in arithmetic progression. The main conclusion of T. Malthus, as well as his followers, was that population growth would be limited by food production and other resources [3]. The ideas of Malthus can be traced in the works of P. Ehrlich, who expressed the idea that the ability to maintain world food growth at a level no less than population growth would be the greatest problem of the 21st century [4].

Since the problem of hunger has always been acute for many countries, its solution remained relevant for the world community. Therefore, the definition of nutrition safety of the Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations is more related to the issue of ensuring guaranteed access to food for the whole population, which is necessary for a full life. According to the current FAO definition, meal security is a situation where all people have physical, social and economic access to an adequate, safe and high-calorie nutrition that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life [5].

The concept of food security over the past 50 years has undergone significant changes. Its most common definitions vary around those proposed by the World Bank [6] and summarized by S. Maxwell and T. Frankenberger as "safe access to enough food for a healthy life at any time" [7]. In their comprehensive literature review on food provision, they list 194 studies on the concept and definition of food security. About 200 definitions and 450 food safety indicators were listed by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) [8]. R. Gross and his co-authors provided a synthesis of various concepts and models of nutrition [9].

The issue of nutrition safety is a topic of research of many Kazakhstani scientists. So, Z.Kh. Zhanbekova determines that "Meal safeness is a category expressing relations between the state and the population regarding the formation of conditions for satisfying the needs of all citizens in food products in accordance with physiological norms" [10]. A.A. Kaygorodtsev gave the following capacious definition: "Meal guarantee is a situation of reliable protection of the vital interests and the fundamental basics of the existence of the individual, society and the state from internal and external threats, in which it becomes possible to ensure the main types of food for the entire population of the country at the expense of own production, with a mandatory priority the most vulnerable, the poorest population, and physical and economic affordability of food in such quantity and quality, which are necessary for the preservation and maintenance of human life and capacity, or the maximum possible full independence of the state from external food sources".

Moreover, the authors E. S. Ospanov., A. A. Kaygorodtsev focuses on the dependence of food security on the state of the economy, including its agro-industrial complex, in which it becomes possible to ensure stable supply of the main types of food for the entire population of the country [11].

A. Lysochenko adheres to a similar opinion, defining this term as a system characteristic of the effective functioning of the agro-industrial complex from the point of view of ensuring the production of high-quality agricultural products based on expanded reproduction under external and internal threats [12].

Russian scientists E. Serova [13], Yu. Khromov [14] prove that given term in a broad context is the level of accessibility of food for the main part of the country's population to maintain a normal lifestyle, and the state's food strategy should achieve the optimal combination of various factors aimed to complete supply of food to the population at national level.

There are many criteria for determining the nutrition safety of a country, and each author has his own point of view. For example, S. S. Bekenov relates the following to modern meal safety criteria [15]:

- share of food expenditures in total expenditures of certain groups of the population;
- territorial availability of products (measured by comparing the level of retail prices for identical goods in different regions of the country);
- level of “convenience” of food (share in the consumption of modern products that reduce losses and save time in the household);
- the degree of "naturalness" and good quality of products, the impact of product quality on health and life expectancy, including products obtained using genetic engineering and biotechnology methods, etc.

E. V. Serova [13], I. Yu. Lenchevsky [16], V. S. Balabanov [17] agree that, in a generalized form, the criteria for assessing feed safeness are determined by:

- the physical accessibility of food to consumers, i.e. the constant availability of food products throughout the country in quantity and assortment corresponding to solvent demand. This criterion is the main one;
- economic affordability of food, i.e. their accessibility to the consumer at a price regardless of social status and location, which allows to purchase food at least at a minimum level;
- food safety, i.e., the absence in them of everything that makes this product unsuitable for food or dangerous to humans.

The main criteria for ensuring food security of the country, according to T.S. Sobol must be the following [18]:

- degree of satisfaction of the physiological needs of the population in nutrients and energy, compliance of the human diet with the requirements of minimizing harmful substances in food products;
- level of physical and economic accessibility of food products to various groups of the population, price stability in the Russian food market;
- the degree of independence of providing citizens with food and resource supporting of the agro-industrial complex from import purchases;
- the level and pace of development of domestic agricultural sectors, the possibility of ensuring their expanded reproduction;
- the size of the strategic food reserve of the state and operational food reserves.

S.U. Nuraliev [19] proved that criteria for ensuring the country's this term are the degree of satisfying physiological needs of the population in high-quality and safe food products, as well as their physical and economic availability for various categories of the population.

Tokobaev N. To gives the following definition: nutrition security is a system of measures for ensuring self-production of basic foodstuffs the whole population and eliminate the food dependence of the country, creating the required insurance stocks subject to a guaranteed social, physical and economic availability of these products in such quantity and quality necessary to preserve and maintain the life and capacity of a person, maintaining them active and healthy lifestyle.

The author of the exploring the works of Kezembraev M. E. [20] there are two main approaches to the concept of food security: the First approach uses the level of food consumption as a criterion for food security, without taking into account what sources of its own or attracted it is formed from. In the second approach, the level of own production of the main types of food is used as a criterion [21]. Our approach differs from the above, and the main focus is on the economic independence of the country, that is, only through its own production, the state can achieve food independence.

Thus, the analysis of works devoted to the problem of food security allows us to conclude that many authors agree on the need for a system of measures aimed at providing the country's population with basic types of food. Differences in views relate to ways to resolve this issue.

RESEARCH RESULTS

The issue of this topic has always been given great attention. However, an analysis of the works devoted to the study of this problem revealed differences in the understanding of this definition. In our opinion, there are three main approaches to the interpretation of the concept of “food security”:

- as universal provision of guaranteed access to food for the population, necessary for a full life;
- as a state guarantee of food availability for every resident of the country;
- as the food / economic independence of the country (table 1).

Table 1 – Overview of the definitions of the term “food security”

Food security definition	Representatives of the approach	Comment by authors
as universal provision of guaranteed access to food for the population, necessary for a full life	I.M. Berry, S. Dernini, B. Burlingame, A. Meybeck P. Conforti [22]; D.J. Shaw [23]; G. Conway, E. Barber [24]; T.V. Yuryeva [25]; E. Serova [13]; I.G. Ushachev [26].	The approach caused by the problem of hunger and reduced quality of nutrition. It is characteristic of underdeveloped countries with a large population.
as a state guarantee of food availability for every resident of the country	P.V. Leshchilovsky, V.S. Tonkovich, A.V. Mozol [27]; N.Ya. Kovalenko [28]; G.K. Kaziakhmedov [29]; Yu. Khromov [14]; Z.H. Zhanbekova [10].	Focusing on protecting the interests of citizens of the country by ensuring guaranteed access to food. It is characteristic of most developed countries with a large population.
as the food / economic independence of the country	G.V. Astratova, A.N. Semin [30]; I.P. Nikolaeva [31]; G.S. Vechkanov [32]; P.T. Burdukov, R.Z. Sayetgaliyev [33]; I.P. Lupashko-Stalsky [34]; S.U. Nuralieva [19]; A.A. Lysochenko [12]; G. Sultanbekova [35]; L.A. Bimendieva [36]; O.A. Chernova, V.E. Stepanenko [37].	Understanding the need to solve the issue of food security as much as possible through own production. It is characteristic of developing countries.
Note – compiled by authors based on an analysis of literature sources		

Food safety has historically been linked to regional, national, or even global food supply and its shortage compared to needs. However, the term has been extended beyond just the concept of nutrition as a result of the inclusion of elements of accessibility, vulnerability and sustainability. A shift in emphasis from food accessibility to a broader approach has been facilitated by a better perception of food safety crises, a deeper understanding of the functioning of agricultural markets in stressful situations, and providing access for vulnerable groups [22]. Thus, the definition of nutrition security has been modified to “ensure that all people always have both physical and economic access to basic essential foods” [38].

All researches in field of food security often has a specific context, depending on which viewpoint and policy issue prevail. An attempt to bring greater unity to the definition of nourishment provision was carried out in the framework of international consultations in preparation for the 1996 World Food Summit, which determined that “food security at all levels is achieved when all people always have physical and economic access to a sufficient number of safe and nutritious foods that meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life” [23, 39].

Modern new approach implies the need for a guarantee by the state of ensuring the availability of food for every resident of the country. The presence of problems at any level in the production and consumption of food indicates vulnerability / food insecurity: whenever the availability of nutritious and safe food or the ability to consume them in socially acceptable ways is limited.

For the current stage of development of the Republic of Kazakhstan, due to the sufficiency of its own capabilities and resources, low population, the third approach is more characteristic, based on the protection of the country's economic interests. Our country is fully capable of providing its own population with basic types of food within the framework of medical consumption standards at the expense of its own production, provided that it reaches 80% of the domestic food in total consumption.

The majority of Kazakhstan and Russian scientists adhere to this approach, defining the need to ensure food independence from external factors as the main condition. Although the definitions vary to one degree or another, the key aspect is providing through own production [12, 19, 34].

Based on the analysis of existing definitions, it is possible to determine the authors’ vision of the concept of nourishment security as the degree to which the country's needs for food products are met through its own production, which guarantees independence from external factors.

A significant role in resolving the issue is assigned to the development of the agricultural sector [11, 12, 36]. And this is reflected in the State Program for the Development of the Agro-industrial Complex in the Republic of Kazakhstan [40]. However, the reality of recent years proves that it is impossible to provide a solution to the issue of food independence without solving the problem of ensuring the growth rate of agricultural products at an adequate growth rate of its processing.

A solution to this problem is possible when a competent food policy is implemented (ensures intensive development of agricultural production, the food industry, high-quality storage and processing, a positive balance in foreign trade and regulation of the food market), which will determine the level of competitiveness of Kazakhstani producers, regions and the country as a whole.

Many authors agree with opinion that the problem of food security does not arise as a result of natural conditions, but as a result of lack of good governance, considered as a potential driver and potential solution to the problem [41]. Conflicts, lack of institutional capacity, weak policies and delayed implementation can cause serious harm to the production and distribution of healthy nutrition.

Many experts concerned that management mechanisms often do not allow to solve the food protection problem efficiently, as a result of the fact that most of energy was spent on building architectural features without sufficiently considering the sustainability of the resource. The first type of resources required is finances, that is, a sufficient budget [42]. The second important resource is political will, leadership and prioritization [43; 44]. The success of an approach often relies on the continuous efforts of one or more players. In this regard particular concern are political shifts, such as a change of government, which can lead to a cessation of political effort. The third resource is knowledge, in particular, of stakeholders [41, 42, 45, 46, 47].

Beyond resources, other elements that considered necessary for good food security management are good management and democratic values. Various authors repeatedly mention such factors as accountability, transparency, legitimacy, inclusiveness and responsiveness. These criteria are important not only during the formulation of policies, but also throughout the management process, including implementation and evaluation [48].

CONCLUSIONS

Thus, based on an analysis of the theoretical aspects of meal safety, authors formulated their own vision of the concept of given term, as the degree of satisfaction of the country's needs for food products through its own production, guaranteeing independence from external factors. This definition is the result of identifying three main approaches to the definition of the term “food security”: as provision of food in the broad sense of the word; as a state guarantee of meal availability for every resident of the country, regardless of sources of provision; as the country's nutrition / economic independence.

The level of relevance of the issue is determined by the characteristics of the country and the interests of many stakeholders. Only a coincidence of interests, a high degree of responsibility and the general focus of the efforts of the parties can lead to a solution to the problem of nutrition security.

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SUMMARY

The article gives the wording of the author's vision of the content of food security. The article presents the author's scheme of the food security system and the interaction of its components, identifies the main directions of solving the food security problem in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

ТҮЙІНДЕМЕ

Мақалада азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі мазмұнының авторлық көзқарасының тұжырымдамасы берілген. Мақалада азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі жүйесінің және оның құрамдастарының өзара іс-қимылының авторлық схемасы берілген, Қазақстан Республикасындағы азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі проблемаларын шешудің негізгі бағыттары айқындалған.

РЕЗЮМЕ

В статье дается формулировка авторского видения содержания продовольственной безопасности. В статье представлена авторская схема системы продовольственной безопасности и взаимодействия ее составляющих, определены основные направления решения проблемы продовольственной безопасности в Республике Казахстан.

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