

# The Study of Food Security and Its Historical Aspects

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## Abstract

In this article has been investigated the food problem and The UN's activities in this direction, however, has been revised FAO's position of eliminating the problem of shortage of food resources that has become a peril and reached a minimum level. Food security of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the discussion of the state program that associated with it has given, even ideas for the solution of the problem have been reported in the context.

## Keywords

Social Inequality, Food Security, Public Political Crisis, Food Shortage, Agriculture

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## 1. Introduction

Among the weak development of productive forces in the farm sector generated discrepancy. This is the case in developed countries has occurred in the last centuries and hunger problems have occurred. However because they are not interfering with these countries, they can resolve the issue they knew. But for a long time, the period of the colonial era is in the present-day development Latin America, Asia, Africa and others. This discrepancy in the countries has continued for a long time and is still going on. The main reason is theirs interventions to their countries. First in most countries, except for developed countries. There are three reasons why it has created food problems before World War II. It should be noted. The first is the growth of the population, the second is the village population flow into the city a piece of bread without a job in the village to the city and the third - scientific and technical development in agriculture to stay back from the industry a lot of times. The last factor is in developed countries has been operating for a long time, though less than the rest of the rest of the world [1].

Demographic problems are one of the most important global problems that concern people in the modern world. Demographic problems are manifested in different ways. Among them, food security should be emphasized. In recent years, the world market has seen an increase in energy carriers, which is due to the financial problems of leading countries in the area of extinction of natural resources, as well as population growth [2]. Some of the reasons are related to the shortage of basic foodstuffs, rising prices in the world market, and the problem of food security is sharply selected. In some countries, the problem of food shortages has become a real threat, and food stocks have reached a minimum level. Reliable food supply is a key condition for economic stability and social stability of each country and is one of the key components of the state's economic security [3].

## 2. The Object of Research and Its Technological Audit

The object of research is one of the main tasks facing each state is national security. An important part of the national security system that covers a wide range of issues is ensuring food security.

The history of different countries shows that indifferent attitude to the problem can lead to public shaking of the state. Regardless of the platform in which the existing economic and social-political situation in Azerbaijan is based, this problem is put in

full force in the face of all the patriotic political forces of our country [4].

According to the World Health Organization, about 3.7 billion people on our planet cannot eat and balance normally. This report shows that this figure, which covers more than half of the world's population, is growing every year, and the reason for this is that the food supply is inadequate.

Since the mid-1980s, gross grain harvest in the world has increased by 1%, and the population - by 1.5%. Over 2.5 billion people suffer from constant hunger and penetration of our planet. Therefore, the population's demand for food is one of the global problems of mankind.

One of the most problematic points is that the Azerbaijan does not intend to boost productivity in solving food shortages. But now almost all the world has been managing food shortages by increasing artificial productivity.

### 3. The Aim and Objectives of Research

The aim of the research is investigation of the global food security, which is caused by the dominance of the foods and has the greatest impact on countries whose economies depend on production exports. Azerbaijan is in the list of such countries.

To achieve this aim it is necessary to:

1. In order to address the problem of food shortages, it is necessary to create new agricultural areas.
2. Present authors' vision of solving the production problem from positions of small developing country.
3. Define suggestions of ways for escaping the global asymmetry in the light of the diminishing returns from the oil sale.

### 4. Research of Existing Solutions of the Problem

The food problem focuses on South and South-East Asia, Africa and partly Latin American countries. Every year on October 16, it is celebrated throughout the world as the "World Food Day". World Food Day was proclaimed in 1979 at the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) [5]. The main purpose of the announcement of the day is to inform the world's population about the problems with food, to strengthen solidarity in the fight against hunger and poverty. The UN General Assembly annually welcomed World Food Day with a special resolution adopted in 1980 (No. A / RES / 35/70). October 16 is also the day of the creation of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations [6].

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAO) is the task of undertaking individual and collective actions to improve the supply of agricultural products to the population, as well as agricultural development. In 1945, a specialized United Nations agency for coordination work of inter-governmental organizations [7].

FAO's assistance, including assistance in the organization and conduct of scientific research and work on the direct supply of food from developed capitalist countries, preparation for agriculture and processing, is tangible and intangible. FAO participates in national and international events. FAO operates in 191 countries and has offices in more than 130 countries [8]. Azerbaijan is a member of FAO on October 20, 1995. The FAO Coordination Office has been working in Azerbaijan since 2007. During its accession to FAO, the Government of Azerbaijan received support from FAO to implement various development and emergency preparedness projects to improve productivity in agriculture, as well as to reform and accelerate agriculture and positively address many of the food security challenges.

The first World Food Conference was held in 1974 under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) after a devastating famine in Bangladesh during the previous two years. Undoubtedly, the most popular quote at the conference is Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's statement that "no child will be hungry for 10 years in bed" [90]. Although this statement was not implemented in any way, it attracted public attention in the field of discussions and investigations. This issue was one of the key agenda items at the G8 and G20 summits, and states began to seriously consider food security in

the context of their national security. In 2008, on the eve of the global financial crisis, many of them, especially those who are not interested in the first glance, came to the agenda of the global financial crisis: food security. The reason was a sharp rise in food prices in the world and, as a result, an increase in the number of flames [10].

On the eve of the global crisis - since March 2007, prices for staple foods in the world have risen sharply. The price of corn in the world market increased by 31 percent by March 2008, rice by 74 percent, soybean by 87 percent, grain by 130 percent. The developed countries of the world follow the financial crisis, and the developing countries are starving. The shortage of food and a sharp rise in prices have caused disruptions in many countries, including China, Indonesia and Egypt [11].

In Haiti, a hungry crowd tried to seize the presidential palace. The UN announced that the number of hungry people in the world increased by 180 million people due to a sharp rise in food prices. It was claimed that only 1 billion people in the world consumed 50 percent of the food produced, that is, the remainder of the population at a time when more than one part of the population was wasted, could not pay or pay for their minimum food requirements [12].

The world's population has always been a part of hungry and less nutritious food, and it's like, as we showed above. But modern civilization is different from the past. One of these differences is that global organizations, scientists and experts now have the concept of "food security" [13]. In (FAO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, defined by the criteria for food security means that the situation is expected to be all people who at any time active and healthy lifestyle lead to a sufficiently high quality food, physical and economic accessibility to be able to have, Food security is calculated based on the number of days and average demand [14]. According to FAO estimates, the minimum required food safety reserve should be determined by the past product and equal to 17% of global consumption. This reserve is approximately equivalent to the requirements of two months in the world and should always be monitored. However, in 1970 and 1990, the level of this reserve fell to 14% (up to 40 days), which led to a significant increase in grain prices in the world market. The declaration adopted at the FAO summit in Rome in 2008 states that any state must ensure that its citizens have the right to free food and freedom from hunger [15].

Thus, the results of the analysis allow concluding that the main factor is already settled system of trade generally for the European products. The population growth in the region, as well as the sowing areas, is one of the reasons that increase food shortages.

## 5. Methods of Research

Theoretical and methodological foundations of the research served as scientific and practical work on the problem. The research database is based on the materials of scientific conferences and scientific publications on relevant research topics, concrete examples of world practice of periodicals. Analyzes based on samples were made to achieve the goal:

- Statistical indicators were analyzed to investigate the problem;
- examine the needs and opportunities of agricultural enterprises to prevent food shortages;
- Logic, analysis and synthesis methods for the classification of agricultural development projects.

## 6. Methods of Research

In 2001, the "Food Security Program of the Republic of Azerbaijan" was adopted, and this program covered a 10-year period. However, Azerbaijan managed to increase food security as a result of rapid economic development and poverty reduction in the country. The development of agriculture has become one of the main directions for the development of the non-oil sector in Azerbaijan. The high level of debate on food security was a national security issue, and the president announced that the demand for staple foods should be covered by local producers.

The implementation of state programs aimed at the development of agriculture, the allocation of soft loans and grants to farm-

ers, the renewal of parks of agricultural machinery, the construction of refrigeration and storage facilities in the regions for the storage of agricultural products, the acquisition of productive seeds and animal breeds, etc. As a result of these measures improved supplies of food and domestic production. In May 2008, a special state program on safe food supply was adopted.

This program covers 2008-2015. This State Program is considered an important document for the development of the agrarian sector and food security in Azerbaijan. The budgetary allocations for the implementation of measures envisaged after the adoption of the program increased by 44 percent in 2009 to 388.2 million manat. The trend of this growth continued in subsequent years. According to statistics, at present Azerbaijan pays its needs in plant growing and poultry farming by about 70 percent. Meanwhile, demand for meat, dairy products, vegetable oils, sugar and other staple foods is about 95 percent. In accordance with the tasks set by the President, the demand for grain should also be paid for through domestic product.

**Table 1.** Consumption norms for basic types of food products, kg.

| Product types             | The real threshold of safety | Minimal physiological norm | Consumed in Azerbaijan (2001) |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Meat and meat products    | 82                           | 42                         | 21                            |
| Milk and dairy products   | 405                          | 184.3                      | 178                           |
| Fish and fish products    | 18.5                         | -                          | 4.5                           |
| Eggs, pieces              | 292                          | 183                        | 117                           |
| Sugar and sugar products  | 40                           | 24.8                       | 28.7                          |
| Vegetable oil             | 9                            | 10                         | 5.8                           |
| Fresh fruits              | 113                          | 11                         | 37                            |
| Vegetables and melons     | 14                           | 40                         | 63                            |
| Potato                    | 97                           | 146                        | 36                            |
| Bread and bakery products | 110                          | 178.7                      | 141                           |

According to latest information, the world's best-quality food is 35%; 15-20% of those who cannot consume enough; about 20% of consumers who do not have certain ingredients; whereas the remaining 30% of the population consumed the food is of poor quality.

In the decades after the war, certain areas and countries have not been defined for food availability level. This includes primarily industrialized countries, as well as Western and Northern Europe, North America, Australia and Japan. However, these countries are often dependent on their TIC's position in the agrarian sector of emerging economies (since the market condition of these countries depends on them).

In 2010, 1 million 620 thousand tons of food wheat was needed to cover the Azerbaijani food wheat demand, and 1 million 283 thousand 419 tons of food wheat was produced from the harvested crops in the republic by the end of July. As can be seen from the table (table1), the country's demand is not fully paid, that is, in fact, there are currently 336 thousand 581 tons of food wheat. For this reason, foreign countries have to buy food wheat to meet the demand. At the same time, 74 percent of the meat consumed in the country, 94 percent of meat, 83 percent for butter, dairy products and 85 percent of milk are paid at home.

Taking into account the above mentioned, the draft law "On food security" is being prepared to ensure that the food security of the country can be secured at the expense of internal opportunities in the next 2-3 years. The document will strengthen the food security monitoring mechanism and will ensure the organization of production and involvement of foreign investors into local markets. According to the project, 2-3 years after the country's food security should be paid only through domestic opportunities.

One of such international events was held in 1992. The world's 1600 most prominent 1600 scholars (including the Nobel Laureate, 102) held international meetings and conducted scientific analyzes, calculations, and demonstrated the strong social and political nature of the food problem [16].

Thus, in the documents prepared by these scientists, attention is focused on the following issues.

1. The issue of decline in the cultivation of grains, which is the main type of food. In the 1980s grain cultivation areas totaled

dollar 735 million hectares, while in 2003, a total of 666 million hectares (69 million hectares dropped to the level of 1960s).

This situation can be coordinated by three main reasons:

- Most of the community is involved in industrial development, infrastructure development, removing from circulation; As a result of the intensive development of agriculture in the 60-80th century, soil erosion has increased. Therefore, in many areas, there is a need for new forests and creation of meadows;

- Increasing the population of the world requires expansion of cities, settlements, gardening and related infrastructure.

2. The problem of drinking water shortage. We must admit that currently around 50% of the world's population is poorly satisfied with drinking water. In most cases, water is not used economically. Increased use of water for industrial purposes, which increases the water capacity. In some regions, irrigated soils also lead to a decrease in drinking water. For example, at the beginning of the twentieth century, cultivated areas of artificial irrigation were dollar 40 million hectare, while in the 50-60s this figure was 99 million hectares made up 273 million tons in 2003 hectares.

The global problem of the global ocean complicates the food problem. Excess fisheries in the oceans (Atlantic and Pacific Ocean), seaweed have led to the disappearance of many fish species. The European Union has banned fisheries from 40% in 2003-2004 due to the fact that the resources are so low. This has worsened the tens of thousands of fishermen's family's financial situation. Fisheries and seafood acquisition have hit \$ 100 million in the 1990 tons in 2003 and 110-120 million tons in 2003 tons.

3. Environmental pollution also greatly harms the farm and food supply.

The discharge of gas and other substances into the environment has led to climate warming. At the same time, hurricanes and storms have increased droughts, floods and other disasters.

Climate warming in the future, melting of glaciers the world can lead to a 6-7 meter high ocean, which means hundreds of cities and villages are flooded.

4. Problem of productivity decline.

At present, the world grain yield is 31 centers. (Wheat yield in France and England is 70 cents).

In agrarian countries, this figure is 13 in Africa and 20 centers in Russia.

Increased productivity requires a large amount of capital investment.

5. The number of cattle sown in biscuits. Cattle grazing in beekeepers, meadows creates livestock products. But it should be taken into account that there is a certain limit. The increase in the number of livestock and sheep causes the upper layers of those difficulties to spoil. Therefore, the likelihood of increased livestock and mutton in the future is less [17].

## **7. SWOT Analysis of Research Results**

SWOT analysis (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats analysis) is a framework for identifying and analyzing the internal and external factors that can have an impact on the viability of a project, product, place or person.

Strengths. The positive aspect of the study is that food strives to avoid shortages and is looking for solutions. For this purpose, the table (table 1) was used to illustrate the characteristic features of various sources and at the same time the agriculture of Azerbaijan. The authors' research aims to assess the degree of information asymmetry in the context of this phenomenon's significance for developing countries, taking into account their absolute dependence on the production.

Weaknesses. The key part of the study was that the statistical indicators were low. Statistical indicators can be compared with the statistical indicators of the countries of the world. Only in the past twenty years Azerbaijan has not attached much importance to the agricultural sector. The reason is that the main income came from the oil sector. But today the food shortage, covering the whole world, does not go beyond the borders of Azerbaijan. It would be better to study various ways to eliminate food shortages.

Opportunities. The results of the research show that the agricultural sector of the oil-producing countries is not so important. In addition, the distribution of agricultural subsidies began in Azerbaijan only in 2007, that is, the problem of food security in the world worsened. To solve this problem, it is necessary to increase the sowing area and overcome the economic crisis. The focus of the study was on the non-oil sector. We can only overcome the economic crisis and prevent food shortages in rural areas.

Threats. At the present stage of Azerbaijani economy development, foreign investments are directed mainly to the oil industry. To this end, work has begun on the creation of large-scale grain farms. According to international experts, food safety indicators in Azerbaijan have improved significantly over the past 10 years and are estimated at an average level.

In the same year, the head of state issued an order "On state support of agricultural producers." Conclusions based on this decree, the producers were granted an additional 40 manat for fuel and motor oils per hectare of sowing and perennial plantations (regardless of their type) and at the expense of the state budget for each hectare wheat and sowing paddies.

Additionally, additional subsidies are required to ensure food security, and the proper and efficient use of funds will eliminate future threats.

## 8. Conclusion

The results of theoretical research identify essential features of overcoming the product dependency and strategic objectives of oil dependent countries. For these aims:

1. By solving the problem of food shortages, we have prevented both human death and the destruction of nature. Thus, human and nature are in a united state.
2. As a logical conclusion of the study, the authors in the final part again return to the theme of oils de-product and assessing all the shortcomings of the resource asymmetry from the perspective of a weak state, present their vision for solving this difficult problem.
3. The authors consider the geopolitical asymmetry associated with the dominance of the product in this market, analyze the political situation and offer their vision of republic economy.

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