



Mini Review

FOOD SECURITY AND ITS GLOBAL INSTITUTIONALIZATION

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ABSTRACT

The present manuscript tackles important problems arising during the institutionalization of activities that address the food crisis at the global, regional and national level. Current priorities and principles of the interaction of models for efficient management are derived. Specific features of developing modern conceptual attitudes based on the understanding that food security has a high socio-cultural value have been examined.

Key words: food security, management, food resources, food environment

In view of the theoretical and methodological approaches towards the establishment of the concept of food security, we can outline some general principles of activities that create optimal conditions for the development of a sustainable food economy system. This conceptual attitude is based on the principles adopted by the world community in the context of explaining and understanding the depth and multifactorial nature of food crisis. In this regard, the concept of sustainable development is of particular importance. It is the driving force for the formation of a whole array of ideas on various aspects of resolving global food problems. In particular, it refers to a new ideological approach to the interaction of artificial and natural environments. The task of regulating the reasonable development of human economic activity has become apparent in the political and economic actions of the world community.

While searching for solutions, it has been found that at the national and even regional level governments cannot handle food security alone. The responsibility must also be shared with universal organizations, such as the United Nations (UN), which develop policies and act

on a global scale in relation to the magnitude of the food problem.

Food security has a paramount socio-cultural significance. It can be defined as a balanced interaction between humans and their way of life, whose most important prerequisite is the inclusion of a food component in human activity in order to create an optimum habitat for humans, both natural and artificial.

An appropriate methodological framework must be used to understand the institutional factors in the formation of the global food security system. The transformation of ideological, social and economic structures is realized through relevant institutions. The successful implementation of reforms requires changes in the institutional system and the ideological foundations of society, the state and the nation, since ultimately, choices and decisions depend on the mental models of the population.

The most important condition for ensuring the safe existence and progress of mankind is the conservation, preservation and protection of food resources, as well as safeguarding the foundations of human existence. Under the influence of social, scientific and technical progress, a special principle of international food underpinning modern international law can be seen as a specific manifestation of the principle of food resources protection.

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The principle of food security permeates all areas of interaction between countries on a global scale, since the issue of the relations between humans and their food environment can be successfully addressed only in their integrity with the problems of peace and security, economic and social development.

The definition of policy paths and models for the formation of a global institution for food security, requires the development of new conceptual frameworks. They will facilitate the understanding of the need for co-evolutionary forms of human development. They will refute the eschatological ideas from the modern picture of the world, characterized by the opposition of natural and artificial human habitats.

Along with this, the development of the democratic foundations of modern society, state and nation is an objective requirement for the successful creation of a food security system. Thus, a reliable union of global civil society and global business circles will be guarantee the balanced management of food resources in the context of restructuring food market economy, within the ideological sustainable development principles.

The political and regional features of the formation of the food security institution can lead to the following inferences. First, the process of creating political and legal norms for food-related regulation of human activities is based on the principle of creating general legal normative rules.

Second, in the 21st century, the role of the leading economies (United States of America, Russian Federation, Republic of India, People's Republic of China, Federative Republic of Brazil) has become essential for tackling food security issues. The direction of development already depends on the strategic choices regarding their economic and social development. Today, the creation of energy-efficient and cost-effective technologies is most relevant. An important factor for economic innovation is the introduction of the concept of "green" economy into the operations of transnational corporations and state-owned companies.

Third, considering the ways and forms of reforming the UN as a global political condition for the institutional evolution of the food security system, it can be pointed out that the world community is actively looking for new institutional forms to organize adequate, effective and well-organized structures that can become integral systems for global food security management. The food crisis is incontestably of global nature, and this definition also applies to the European Union (EU). It is necessary to mobilize all organizational components of the UN and EU systems. The efforts of all countries, regional organizations of citizens, non-governmental organizations, companies from the private sector are needed to understand and overcome the food crisis. Unfortunately, it can be affirmed that the proposed food management projects within the framework of the UN and the EU have not been implemented appropriately. Rather, it is necessary to resolve the problem of delegating the prerogatives of national and supranational institutes of international food security. This problem is related to the fact that states more often put their national interests above the common human interests, and food self-sufficiency can only be achieved in the conditions of common human cohesion.

In conclusion, special attention should be paid to the significance of the interrelationship between the "governance" and "security" concepts in the context of conservation, preservation and protection of food security. It must be emphasized that management and food security require a close interaction of global, regional and national government structures, whose vocation is to create the best conditions for raising the living standard of the population. Food problems require shifting the mental stereotypes about authority issues and food security at the global level. For the first time in the history of humanity, the problem of sustainable development arises as a basic factor for the safe existence of future generations. The solution of this problem can only be found in the presence of cardinal changes in the system of managing global food mechanisms.

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- PETKOV D.*
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