

COMPONENT PROGRAMS OF BALANCED PRODUCTION OF FOOD AND FOOD RAW MATERIALS

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Analysis of food security problems in Ukraine at the beginning of the XXI century shows that the demand for food in the country is insufficient, which in turn hinders the growth of food production by commercial agriculture and agro-industry. The reasons for such insufficient demand – excessive accumulation of income by certain groups of the population, low wages, high unemployment and low growth rates, especially in potentially labor-intensive industries – are by no means opportunistic. On the contrary, they are inherent in the current structure of growth and therefore inseparable from the prevailing economic model. Thus, a vicious circle was formed, which ultimately is the main cause of insufficient food security in the country: unemployment, falling purchasing power, reduced supply of quality food (Fig. 1).

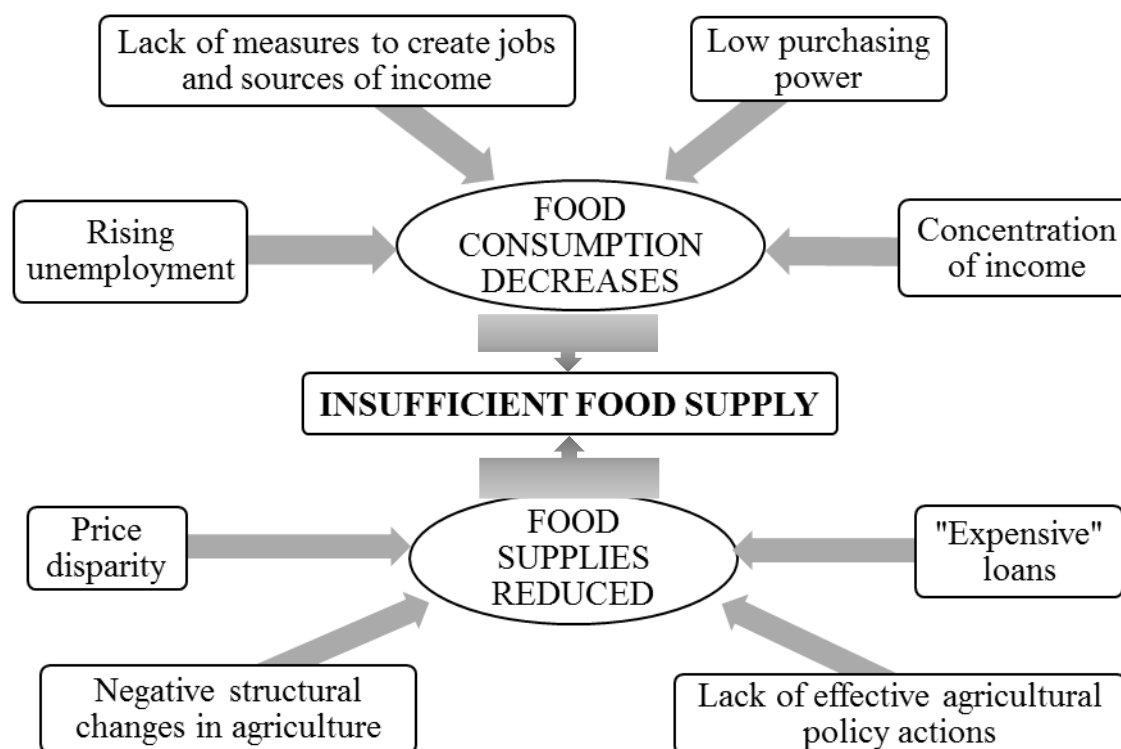


Fig. 1. Organizational and economic features (problems) of insufficient food supply in Ukraine

Source: developed by the author using FAO data [1-5]

Solving the problem of food security in Ukraine requires the implementation of a socially oriented model of development, in which the priority is to stimulate growth with fair distribution of income so that the country's internal market can be expanded while creating additional jobs, raising wages and, in particular, restoring the purchasing

power of the minimum wage, which is now used as a guide to the income of the poorest. In other words, ensuring food security for the entire population of the country requires a change in the current model of economic development, which leads to social exclusion and, quite obviously, to malnutrition, unemployment, impoverishment and stratification of society. In the process of implementing a socially oriented model, it is extremely important to implement mechanisms to reduce food prices for the poor, as well as measures to provide direct support to the population, which is unable to provide even the minimum rations.

In general, the problem of food security in Ukraine at the beginning of the XXI century includes three main aspects. The first is insufficient demand due to the accumulation of income by certain groups of the population, high unemployment and underemployment, as well as low purchasing power of wages of the vast majority of workers. The second is the mismatch between current food prices and the low purchasing power of the majority of the country's population. And the third, but no less important aspect is the rejection of the poorest sections of the population from the market. To address these issues, the state should take measures to ensure access to the food market for the unemployed and / or whose income is insufficient to support their families with dignity.

That is, on the one hand, it is necessary to use mechanisms of both emergency and permanent nature, which will allow the vulnerable low-income population to gain access to food at lower cost. On the other hand, there is a need to stimulate the supply of cheap food, at least for own consumption and / or subsistence farming. Finally, given the recognition that access to basic foodstuffs is an inalienable right of all people, it is necessary to return to the market those who have been thrown out of it (Fig. 2).

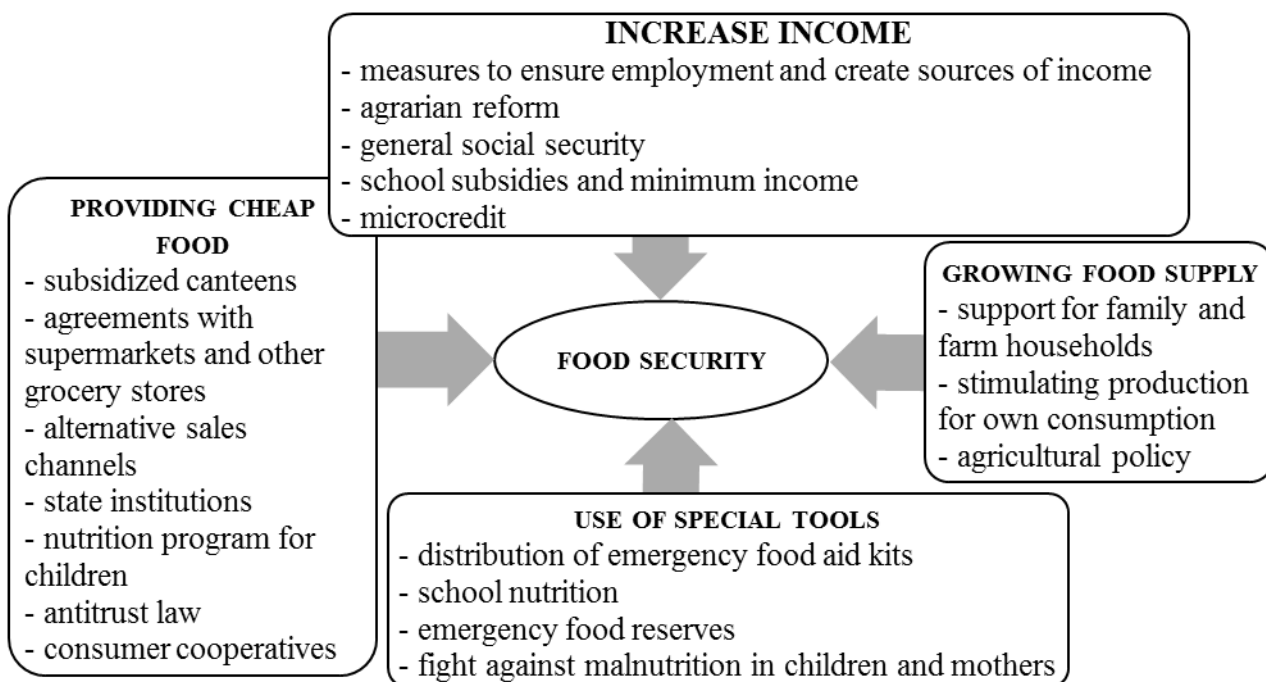


Fig. 2. Structural components of the program of balanced production of food and food raw materials

Source: developed by the author using FAO data [1-5]

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ДЕРЖАВНЕ РЕГУЛЮВАННЯ ЗЕМЕЛЬНИХ ВІДНОСИН В УКРАЇНІ

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