

FOOD SECURITY – CHALLENGE OF FUTURE GENERATIONS

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ABSTRACT – Food security – Challenge of future generations

Food security is part of the security of each country in the world and this in turn in global security. Ensuring food security for the population of a state is primarily the obligation. An state must manage its resources efficiently and rationally otherwise jeopardize the very existence of the state and the people concerned. Each country's food security can be ensured primarily from internal resources through the policies applied by each country. Food security is a very dynamic concept that has evolved over time. Thus food security in developing countries has been achieved by creating a sustainable agricultural system by engaging in lengthy and costly policies to support agriculture. Today in these countries the concept has acquired other meanings. Because in these countries managed to provide food in plentiful amounts, place in the forefront of quality, food safety and social protection, so they are concerned about consumer health protection. Hunger is a major problem of food security and overall security in the contemporary era as it involves more or less all countries and affects broad areas of social and economic life. Solving this global problem could be achieved only through international cooperation, to which all countries should participate in both poor and rich. The problem of food security must also analyzed according to national conditions of each country. Thus each state has made the social policy, demographic, complex.

Key words: food security, agricultural production, food prices, hunger

INTRODUCTION

Food security is part of the security of each country in the world and this in turn in global security. Ensuring food security for the population of a state is primarily the obligation. An state must manage its resources efficiently and rationally otherwise jeopardize the very existence of the state and the people concerned.

Each country's food security can be ensured primarily from internal resources through the policies applied by each country. Food security is a very dynamic concept that has evolved over time. Thus food security in developing countries has been achieved by creating a sustainable agricultural system by engaging in lengthy and costly policies to support agriculture. Today in these countries the concept has acquired other meanings. Because in these countries managed to provide food in plentiful amounts, place in the forefront of quality, food safety and social protection, so they are concerned about consumer health protection.

Food security in developing countries is more difficult and adverse conditions. In these countries food consumption is very low in terms of both quantity and quality, characterized by a structure in which animal products have very low weight, and this situation is common in many countries of the world. It is very important for these countries to provide food from its own resources, to strengthen its food markets to gain independence from large developed countries producing food. This measure is necessary for Romania is a developing country.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The problem of food security, to supply the population with basic food and quality, is a major concern facing to a greater or lesser extent all over the world, but primarily because of the underdeveloped or developing . Paradoxical that the current period, the company is developing a computerized, many states are facing this problem. This is why the food problem created and a factor that can lead to instability in the world. Ensuring food security for all individuals contribute to social peace in each country to stability and prosperity.

Food security is a complex issue and general humanity that all countries are responsible. This was demonstrated by various studies on the diet of the population, changes in agricultural production, changes in population and resource use. A proper diet should be seen both in terms of the appropriate amount of food as their quality and diversity.

It is estimated that the events that will lead to food crises in the near future will be: water scarcity and high temperatures will greatly compromise the crops in all major regions producing agricultural products. Economic indicator to indicate the best food crisis will have on the world market price of wheat that will affect all countries, including Romania. So food is a national security problem as global harvests decline that increasingly more and the water needed for agriculture is becoming less and increasing temperatures.

RESULTS

Romania's agricultural production during 1996-2010-basic for food security. Evolution of cultivated land.

In the period 1996 - 2010, Romania's agriculture has undergone radical transformation from agriculture to small producers with land has been given land in a predominantly agricultural producers with farms growing individual, this does not radically alter the development of agricultural area, but had great impact on the structure of the main crops and livestock development. "Agriculture is the main source of food for mankind, plus other sources of food. " Even if Romania's agriculture has experienced great difficulties after the war, the country's agricultural area increased from 1950 until 1989 with 705,200 ha. They were attracted to set aside new areas that were unproductive or low productivity on cultivated crops. In the period after 1996 reaching the cultivated area shrank in 2000 to 843,500 ha more than this because of the removal of fallow land or areas concerned because neinsămânării. In subsequent years the area has increased slightly until 2005 when again started to decline in 2010-8527 reaching thousands ha, 878,000 ha in 1996 ie less than 9.4% less. On such a surface would have obtained 2,969,750 tonnes of wheat.

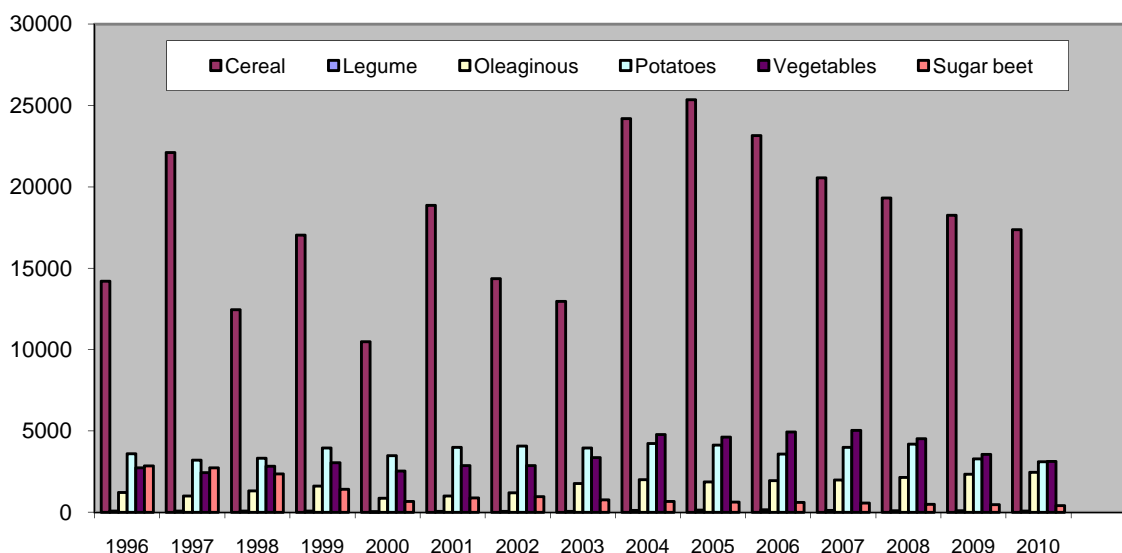
The total area under cereals occupied the largest share of 73% in 2004 with an area of 6265 thousand hectares more than in 1996 but lower than in 2005. If the area planted with wheat showed increases and decreases during the transition when the area planted with legumes has declined sharply from 158,000 hectares planted in 2006 to 78,000 ha in 2010 an extraordinary loss of 70.5%. A slight increase observed for vegetables, the area has increased by 92 thousand ha in the period 2005-2007 recorded the maximum area under cultivation during this period. A decrease in the area planted with potatoes from 289,000 ha in 2004 to just 265,000 ha in 2004. So in 2004 the total cultivated area of cereals held first place with 73.4%, 0.44% legumes, potatoes 3.1%, vegetables 3.61%, 14.3% and 6.5% forage plants crops. So from 1996 to 2010 increased the area planted with wheat, decreased

the area occupied by crops and legumes, potatoes, vegetables and fodder plants maintaining approximately the same weight.

Evolution of crop production.

Crop production created and the consumption, the industries of manufacturing and processing, light industry, being used very well and livestock. Due to the favorable conditions available to Romania, 60% of the land is used for agriculture. In the years that followed the revolution of 1989 that the transition to a market economy structure has been modified crops in line with consumer needs and the changes that took place during this period. An important issue our country is providing people with food so as not to be dependent on imports. The food crisis of 1980-1989 was not due to insufficient agricultural production but also how its distribution by forcing the export. After 1990, production recorded significant reductions in all crops due to difficulties at the beginning of reforms and transition. But lack of food was not due to decreased domestic production but massive imports of products 2-3 times more expensive than the Romanian ones. From the graph it is noted that vegetable production from 1996 to 2010 cycle evolved as registering significant increases and reductions in certain years. Thus in 2005 compared to 1996 occurred more than 7030 million tons of grain, oil plants with 1.256 million tonnes, with 145 million tons of potatoes, with 2.416 million tonnes of vegetables. But a drop in sugar beet production 2.605 million tons. So despite the manifestations of social, economic and natural conditions have created unfavorable agricultural development and poor agricultural structures are observed, since 2005 until now, a trend of decreasing crop production trend observed in the analysis of the chart opposite.

Chart 1. Evolution of crop production.



Evolution of animal production.

In the period 1997 - 2010, livestock in Romania have fallen significantly, the reasons for these reductions are very different, of being able to remember them: the abolition of the big cattle and pig farming, the bankruptcy of major agricultural products processing industries, significantly reducing the activities of large slaughterhouses, significantly lower demand from the manufacturing industry. After the Second World War took place restoring livestock largest increases occurring in cattle, sheep and goats and pigs and poultry decreases, and the horses were largely destroyed during the war. After 1997 the livestock

except goats showed a sharp decline, large declines have occurred due to massive slaughter of livestock exports and mortality of animals, livestock farms and demolition. These events resulted in dramatic decrease in the number of animals that from 1996 to 2010 the herd has decreased by:

- 1838 thousand head cattle - the sudden 46% decrease.
- 4706 thousand heads pigs - 42.8%
- 3540 thousand head sheep and goats - 41%
- 18 219 thousand heads poultry - 26.8%

Chart 2. Evolution of cattle, swine, sheep.

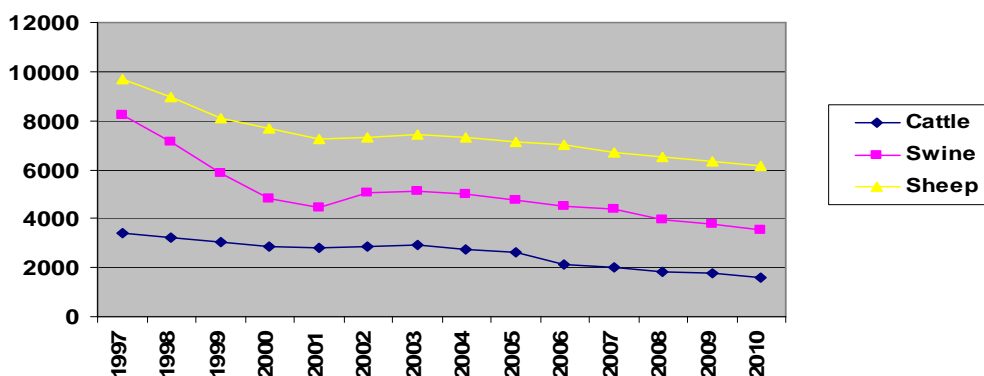
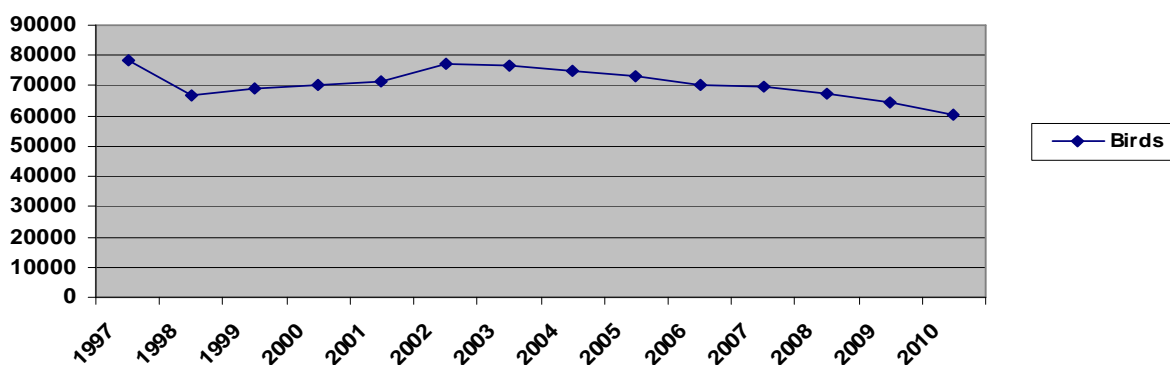
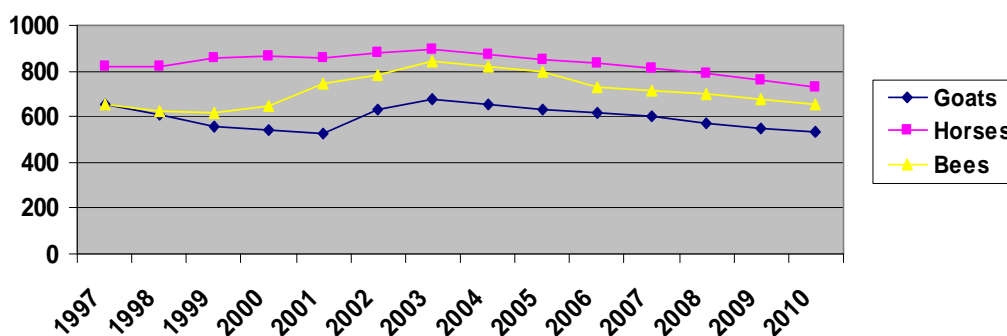


Chart 3. Evolution of bird heads.



If birds can be seen from the chart that there has been an increase since 1998 and a decline from 2003 to 2010, leading to a total of 60 259 thousand heads.

Chart 4. The evolution of the heads of goats, horses, bees.



CONCLUSIONS

Meanwhile, soaring food prices around the world alarmed. Japan and African countries have pledged to increase agricultural production to solve food crisis in the world. In International Conference on African economic development that took place in Tokyo under the auspices of the UN, World Bank and Japan, participating States adopted a plan for the next five years to increase agricultural production in African countries. This approach is considered crucial for food security, poverty reduction and economic growth in Africa. The main problem is the increase in food prices, while African countries have committed to allocate at least 10% per year from national budgets to agriculture. Japan and Africa have promised, all at the meeting that will support efforts to reduce by 50% of cases of tuberculosis and mortality.

Experts estimate that food prices in the next decade "will exceed the average levels over the last ten years " and will record "unprecedented prices for almost all agricultural products".

Compared to the average in the period 1998 - 2007, price projections for the period 2008 - 2017 suggests an increase of approximately 20% for beef and pork, with about 30% for brown sugar and white and between 40% and 60% wheat, maize and skimmed milk powder. For the same period, growth will be "more than 60% butter and oilseeds and vegetable oils over 80%".

European Development Commissioner Louis Michel said recently that "rising prices of basic foodstuffs could cause a global humanitarian disaster. Current food programs are subject to strong pressure, because there is less food available for people already at risk of hunger. Other millions, who managed to get by, are now threatened by famine.

Financial Times warns that the world is "dangerously close "to a new food crisis, while the UN biennial report points out: "The international community must remain vigilant to future food supply shocks".

The report gave the UN agency Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) warns that this year will feel an increase in food prices, particularly the poorest people in the world. The report predicts a growth of 11% for the poorest countries and 20% for countries with food shortage because of low income. Currently, according to UN estimates, one billion people worldwide suffer from hunger. This is the highest number ever recorded in history.

It is estimated that imports of products worldwide will be 15% higher than in 2010 and reached 1,000 billion dollars. It would be the second time in history when that happens, while in 2008 the world food import was 1.031 billion dollars, an absolute record time. By comparison, in the period 1997-2007 was half the value of imports, not exceeding 500 million. "Prices are dangerously close to the 2007-2008 level, " said Abdolreza Abbassian, FAO economist. Thus, people should "be prepared" for higher prices and from next year, says Food Outlook report.

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