

THE APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF COMPLEMENTARITY IN THE STUDY OF FOOD SECURITY

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Modern processes in the national economy of the country require new approaches to the coordinated development of agricultural production and rural areas. Avoiding common ideas of agricultural production growth without taking into account the socio-economic parameters of rural development led to an unequal distribution of resources, an imbalance in the agricultural structure based on monoculture and the development of large agricultural enterprises, and a deterioration in the ecological condition of the countryside. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the natural, economic and social features of the food security system based on the principle of complementarity as a single, holistic entity. Integrity, which is primarily characterized by the fact that not the whole is due to parts, but, on the contrary, parts depend on the whole [1]. Subsystems of food security, which, although they are relatively independent, should nevertheless to be combined in such a way as to fit together, like a key to a castle [2].

For a better understanding of this principle, it is necessary to highlight the general characteristic features of the term complementarity, which determine its expediency and the need to use modern food security problems for research.

1. Complementarity is one of the basic characteristics of human being (economic, social, environmental, cultural, etc.).

2. When making decisions, a person is guided by the principle of complementarity, in which socio-economic phenomena are considered as a whole.

3. The economic basis of existence of humanity has a complementary character, since means of production are complementary in nature.

4. Economic development and the growth of material well-being, which are possible due to the effective interaction of economic entities, are accompanied by relevant cultural changes. In such conditions, there is a need for a combination of interests based on interaction and complementarity, which leads to improved business results.

A complementary approach creates the basis for sustainable development of agriculture and rural areas, environmentally sound production and the harmonious functioning of rural communities and territories [3].

The state's target to solve the issue of food security based on complementarity is to ensure the necessary level of production and consumption of domestic food products in the development of rural communities and rural areas. The result is a balanced combination of sectoral and social functions of agriculture and the implementation of its multifunctional role.

Keywords: food security; complementarity; rural communities.

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