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STATE AGRARIAN POLICY AND ITS INTERCONNECTION WITH NATIONAL SECURITY

This article investigates and describes the problematic field of agrarian policy of the country and its interconnection with the problem of national security. The authors propose analytical matrix to detect the main trends, challenges and mechanisms in realization of state agrarian policy by means of political analysis in the context of Russia's national security.

Particular definitions of notions, relations and management mechanisms were presented to describe the process of problem solving in state agrarian policy and its interrelation with national security. In this connection, the authors disclose such concepts as “state agrarian policy”, “national security”, “economic security” and “food security”.

Key words: state agrarian policy, national security, food security, analytical matrix.

Problem field to study and detect the content and meaning of modern state agrarian policy by means of political analysis in the context of national security includes specification of the basic concepts and their operationalization in the sphere of political analysis and instrumentation in the coordinates of the study.

In this article, a reader is offered to familiarize with the authors' analytical matrix to detect the main trends, challenges and mechanisms in realization of state agrarian policy by means of political analysis in the context of Russia's national security.

We'll start with the fact that political processes and political institutions operate in modern Russia as safety factors for individuals, society and the state. They have a direct impact on the policy of regional security through the corporate interest, which as a rule, does not take into account national values, interests and goals. Corporate interest affects both political process and political institutions, which, in their turn, affect the safety of individual, society and state, the safety of a particular region¹.

Conceptualization of notions. The main propositions of the study are such notions as “state agrarian policy”, “national security” and “food security”.

Under *state agrarian policy* we mean a complete system of political and economic activity of a state in the space of political and administrative influence, which operates as a set of purposes, problems, methods and institutions for elaboration of scientifically justified concepts to develop agricultural sector and to identify priority areas for development of agrarian sector and agribusiness production as well as its practical implementation.

The notion of national security is explained as a term that describes the level and condition of security of individual, society and state from internal and external threats. *National security* is that political category, which indicates ways, means, forms to secure national interests both domestically and in the system of international relations. The key element of national security is always the system of ensuring of national security, i.e. it is a mechanism allowing to convert adopted state strategy in the field of national security into coordinated activities of specific departments, public organizations and citizens on the basis of existing legislation.

In recent years Russia faced serious dangers and threats to its very existence. According to UN experts, today's Russia is not even in a state of crisis, but in a state of disaster, when we can presume the possibility of destruction of the country as a systematically developing unit. Current state of national security is caused by the deepest economic depression, as well as by the following factors: significant weakening of defensive potentialities and military power; increasing threat of nuclear, radiation and technological disasters; technological dependence, scientific and technological gap with developed countries; destabilization of the socio-environmental situation; the tendency to further deterioration of nation's health and continuing decline of population; the actual loss of food sovereignty and the growing threat of “environmental conflicts and wars” for redistribution of territories and non-renewable natural

¹ Стрельченко, В.В. (2010). *Региональная безопасность в Российской Федерации: теория, политика и стратегия обеспечения*. автореф. дисс. ... докт. полит.наук. Москва.

resources of the planet due to the worsening global problems¹.

Security is the position, condition and operation of an object, in which the presence and operation of destructive factors does not lead to its deformation, herewith the possibility of causing any damage, harm or giving unwanted dynamics or parameters to its development is avoided or neutralized. In this interpretation security explained not as the absence of danger, but as the ability of society for an adequate response to real and possible challenges of historical process and direct threats to its stability and development².

The interconnection between political process and security is that each one is focused on upholding of the following interests: political process is defined by activities of individuals, groups or institutions (actors), associated with realization of interests; security is defined by protection, that is realization or a possibility to realize interests of individuals, groups of individuals, the whole society, the institutions that make up the state. This connection allows the researcher to introduce political processes and political institutions, immanently inherent to every political process, as factors of regional security in the Russian Federation. In relation to safety of the main objects of regional security in a federal state these factors may have both positive and negative directions³.

Here we recall that the majority of researchers proceed from the fact that importance to take measures to ensure national security is defined by the presence of internal and external threats to existence and survival of a state and society. And besides the number of threats to national security may transform into the system of adverse factors which degrade the foundations of statehood and undermine the national identity of people that is the collective will to create. The national security of the Russian Federation is affected by two equally directed powers: external influence and internal factors.

As the researchers note, security is not a state when subject's interests are protected, but the controlled conditions of subject's existence. "Security of a subject and its activity is the collection of conditions of its existence, which were mastered by a subject (grasped, learned and created) in a process of self-realization, and that a subject, therefore, is able to control»⁴.

Security issues were always included in a circle of the most important state problems and therefore were widely studied from different angles both in domestic and foreign literature. At the turn of XX-XXI centuries there has been increasing attention in publications to problems of socio-political nature of security. The majority of researchers come from the fact that national security takes in all kinds of individual, society and state security. It is expressed in the needs of individual, society and state for sustainable development; it has its own history, regularities and laws of development. In democratic countries, personal security is a priority in relation to security of society and a state.

A state is the main subject to ensure security of individuals and society. The purpose of a state is to ensure normal vital activity of people and their safety. The main principles of state policy on the security of individuals and society are: fairness, legality, sufficiency of resources, humanity, timeliness and adequacy of security measures against external and internal threats to national interests⁵.

National security is a complex and multi-level system. A. Brenner, for example, draws attention to the fact that it is formed by a number of subsystems, each of which has its own structure. The base in this system is a personality, so the main priorities for national security are the quality of people's lives, the creation of conditions to realize abilities of each individual, to develop their personalities and to adapt in today's dynamic world. Public security develops as the total characteristic of individual security; it involves the creation of adequate conditions for development of economics, science, technology, culture, morality, health, and so on⁶.

Researchers explain the increased attention to humanitarian aspects of national security by the following reasons: firstly, the fact that a person is the main component in the wealth of any country is increasingly acknowledged. Hence, protection of personal vital interests and values should be the main task for the system of national and international security. Earlier, the protection of vital interests of state was

¹ Крылова, И.А. (2001). *Проблема безопасности России в контексте глобализации*: монография. Москва: ИФ.

² Бельков, О.А., Козлова, А.В. (2008). *Экономика в системе национальной безопасности*. Москва.

³ Стрельченко, В.В. (2010). *Региональная безопасность в Российской Федерации: теория, политика и стратегия обеспечения*: автореф. дисс. ... докт. полит.наук. Москва.

⁴ Иващенко, Г.В. (2000). О понятии "безопасность". *Credo: Теоретический философский журнал*, 4 (22)'00. <http://www.orenburg.ru/culture/credo/24/>.

⁵ Юрченко, И.В. (2008). *Безопасность как базовый концепт политической стратегии инновационного развития современной России*. Краснодар: Изд-во КубГУ.

⁶ Бреннер, А. фон. Введение в политологию национальной безопасности. <http://www.von-brenner.com/>.

mainly seen as a similar problem; secondly, the increasing interest to humanitarian aspects of the problem lies in the fact that all the main threats, which must be resisted by the system of international and national security, emerge in a result of human activity. The overwhelming majority of troubles and misfortunes that mankind is going through are the result of human activity of our contemporaries, as well as past generations¹.

An integral part of national security is *economic security*. As international experience shows ensuring of economic security is a guarantee of independence of a country, as well as a necessary condition for stability and efficient activity of society. Issues of economic security are directly linked with the problems of food production, because the general state of economy depends on a successful functioning of agriculture sector. Sustainable development of AIC and agriculture, in particular, is decisive condition not only for upbuilding and improving of food resources quality at lower costs, but also for the progressive development of the economy.

Most likely, the losses are associated with the destruction of components of the agriculture system and other providing industries, payment for import of food products and means of production, etc. At the same time, agriculture is a subsidized industry, so its economic condition will be largely determined by the size of the state (budget) support, which depends on the capabilities of the federal budget and budgets of subjects of the Russian Federation, determined by the level of tax revenues from enterprises, mainly of the production sector².

The study of state agrarian policy and its interrelation with national security is based on the allocation of the concept of *food security* as the fundamental one.

Food security of a country serves as an integral part of the economic well-being and a fundamental vector of its national security. Improvement in providing of population with food is an important socio-economic problem, which solution is of great importance for Russia. Ensuring of food security is a priority of the state policy, as far as it covers a wide range of national, economic, social, demographic and environmental factors.

The socio-economic system of a state is closely related to food security, based on mobilization of internal resources to ensure its guarantees. This logical model includes vital changes through the development of strategy of national economic reforms, sustainable stable development, use of effective legal norms, ensuring of longevity and population life quality³.

Initially, the semantics of the food security concept was limited to functioning of agriculture and food sovereignty. In recent years, it becomes more and more obvious that this concept embodies not only socio-economic dimension, but also political, which allows to reach a higher level of perception, analysis and synthesis.

Food security is an integral part of national security, so for future refinement of the conceptual apparatus in the field of food security we'll use the following definition as a starting methodological guideline: food security is a condition of state economy in which food sovereignty of a state is ensured and physical and economic access of food is guaranteed for the entire population in an amount necessary for healthy life, taking into account the food culture of the peoples of the Russian Federation⁴.

In its turn, under the system of ensuring of food security we understand a set of methods, techniques and practices, institutional structures and legal norms that are used to achieve that condition of economy, which will ensure food sovereignty of a state.

Forming of the analytical matrix enables to distinguish the following dimensions of the problem of state agrarian policy in its refraction in the context of national security.

The first dimension is agrarian policy in conditions of modernization and globalization.

The second dimension is agrarian course in the space of challenges and threats to economic and national security.

The third dimension is a factor of food security, operating as basis in consideration of interrelation

¹ Колин, К.К. Духовная культура общества как стратегический фактор обеспечения национальной и международной безопасности. <<http://www.astanaforum.kz/2010/>>.

² Ефимов, А.Б. (2009). *Организационно-экономические аспекты достижения продовольственной безопасности России*: автореф. дисс. ... канд. экон. наук. Воронеж.

³ Афанасьев, С.Г. (2005). *Продовольственная безопасность России (теория, методология, практика)*: автореф. дисс. ... докт. экон. наук. Москва.

⁴ Шатравка, А.С. (2011). *Совершенствование системы обеспечения продовольственной безопасности российской федерации*: автореф. дисс. ... канд. экон. наук. Москва.

between agrarian policy and national security.

The fourth dimension is the risks to food security connected with Russia's entry into the World Trade Organization (WTO).

Thus, the problem field to study and detect the content and meaning of modern state agrarian policy by means of political analysis in the context of national security includes specification of the basic concepts and their operationalization in the sphere of political analysis and instrumentation in the coordinates of the study.

Consequently the analytical matrix is worked out to detect by means of political analysis the main trends, problems and mechanisms in realization of state agrarian policy in the context of Russia's national security. The main notions of the paper are "state agrarian policy", "national security" and "food security".

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