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THE ROLE OF THE GREEN REVOLUTION IN OVERCOMING GLOBAL PROBLEM OF HUNGER

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Giguashvili Giuli, Naochashvili Beka. The Role of the Green Revolution in Overcoming Global Problem of Hunger.

The fight against poverty, food security is the responsibility of, the implementation of which is possible through the development of specific programs and proper food policy. In this case, particularly large role so called "Green Revolution." Green Revolution refers to a series of research, development, and technology transfer initiatives that increased agriculture production worldwide. In many countries it is carried out through the introduction of new agricultural technologies, machines, equipment, fertilizers and plant protection products. Targeted agricultural policy, innovative technology will be reflected in the green revolution of the XXI century, which for its part will allow us to eradicate poverty in the country and make a contribution to addressing the global problem of hunger.

Гігуашвілі Гіулі, Наочашвілі Бека. Роль зеленої революції в подоланні глобальної проблеми голоду.

Боротьба з бідністю, продовольче забезпечення є обов'язком держав, виконання якої можливе шляхом розробки специфічних програм і правильної продовольчої політики. У цій справі особливо велика роль так званої «зеленої революції». Зелена революція - процес масового впровадження досягнень науково-технічної революції в сільське господарство. У багатьох країнах світу вона здійснюється шляхом впровадження нових агротехнологій, машин, обладнань, добрив і засобів захисту рослин. Цільові інноваційні технології будуть відображені в зеленій революції XXI століття, яка в свою чергу дозволить нам викоринити злидні в країні і внести свій внесок у вирішення глобальної проблеми голоду.

Гигуашвили Гиули, Наочашвили Бека. Роль зеленой революции в преодолении глобальной проблемы голода.

Борьба с бедностью, продовольственное обеспечение является обязанностью государств, выполнение которой возможно путем разработки специфических программ и правильной продовольственной политики. В этом деле особенно велика роль так называемой «зеленой революции». Зеленая революция – процесс массового внедрения достижений научно-технической революции в сельское хозяйство. Во многих странах мира она осуществляется путем внедрения новых агротехнологий, машин, оборудований, удобрений и средств защиты растений. Целевые инновационные технологии будут отражены в зеленой революции XXI века, которая в свою очередь позволит нам искоренить нищету в стране и внести свой вклад в решение глобальной проблемы голода.

In economic circles, it is well known philosophy of the famous English economist Thomas Malthus (1776-1834) and his followers on the issue of food insecurity. In theory, established in 1798 and known as the "Declining fertility of the land" he wrote: "The power of population is indefinitely greater than the power in the earth to produce subsistence for man", "when population growth is not controlled, it increases exponentially, and the means of existence - on an arithmetic progression ... I do not see the ways in which it is possible to overcome this law, which threatens

every living being." In today's world there are scientists who in one form or another and share ideas of Malthus considered mandatory control of the world's population. At the present stage of civilization is permissible regulation of the population of each country. An example of this is China, where the decline of population growth occurs against a background of strong economic growth.

Exacerbate the problem of food leads to a rapid increase in world population, which is not accompanied by an increased demand for food outlets to satisfy the quantitative and qualitative growth. By 1990, the planet lived 5.6 billion people, by 2012 the world population will exceed 7 billion, according to forecasts, by 2030 the population will reach 8.9 billion, and by 2050 - 10 billion. Despite the fact that over the last 50 years, humanity has reached a remarkable success in the production of products and service, hunger and poor nutrition are still the major problem facing mankind. According to a FAO study on today in the world of hunger and poor nutrition affects 815 million people to 1.0 billion only satisfy the basic requirements and are on the verge of starvation.

The provision of food and other industries for raw material supply has traditionally been the prerogative of the agricultural sector. The growth of the population's demand for food requires a rise in use of agricultural land, which on the other hand causes a decrease in fertility. For example, land reclamation has caused soil salinity in the Middle East, the deep plowing - severe storms in Kazakhstan and the United States, pasture and agriculture - Desertification in Africa. To food security was threatened and threatening trend of steady decline of arable land, accelerated soil erosion, degradation of the resources of the oceans, freshwater shortages and continual disruption of the ecological balance, and so forth.

The fight against poverty, food security is the responsibility of the implementation of which is possible through the development of specific programs and proper food policy. In this case, particularly large role so called "Green Revolution." Green Revolution - the process of mass adoption of scientific and technological revolution in agriculture. In many countries it is carried out through the introduction of new agricultural technologies, machines, equipment, fertilizers and plant protection products. As a result of the green revolution, particularly increases crop yields, due to the breeding of new varieties and their massive introduction into cultivation. In some countries, new varieties have made it possible to overcome food shortages and a significant increase in production.

Experts rightly recognized as the father of the Green Revolution American scientist Norman Borlaug, whose work has contributed to improving poor countries' food supply, and thousands of people were saved from starvation death. Through his scientific works was made possible with quality and high-yielding breeding of crops. [1]

The basis of the Green Revolution was laid in 1943 by in agriculture - Agricultural program of the Government of Mexico and the Rockefeller Foundation. This project achieved good results Norman Borlaug, who brought effective wheat varieties that give higher yields than conventional varieties and are more responsive to fertilizer. Borlaug technology has been applied in the selection of Colombia, India, Pakistan. Later, he and his colleagues have the same method used in Asia to increase the yield of rice and corn. It has excited the United States Agency for International Assistance – USAID director William Gaud the "green revolution" said.

Critics believe that the "green revolution" Borlaug requires huge volumes of water resources, promotes the use of pesticides and artificial fertilizers, leading to the bankruptcy of small farmers and strengthens the control of large corporations in agriculture. But, in Borlaug "green revolution" was a necessary means to cope with the dramatic increase in population. Today the world is facing a new challenge. In some regions, climate change, water scarcity and increased production of bio-fuels again caused an increase in demand for food. Therefore, the recent increase in calls that humanity needs a new "green revolution." It is impossible not to note the strategy of the United States in matters of food safety, where the master is given to a program called "feed the future generations." As part of this program over the next three years, America will provide \$ 3.5 billion for agricultural development in the world and overcome the power problems. To achieve results, the program will work with local organizations in different countries, especially

in the civilian sector, private businesses and government agencies to reduce the problem of hunger and eradicate poverty. [2]

Georgia is trying to contribute to overcoming the global problem of hunger. In June 2013 the Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) José Graziano *da Silva* gave a special award to President of Georgia Mikheil Saakashvili, "For success in the fight against hunger." By decision of the FAO Special Prize was awarded for the leaders of countries - members of the United Nations, who spent significant reforms in this direction and have made significant progress. In presenting the award takes into account the organization carried out successful reforms in the country and the effects of the policy on food security.

According to the statement of the President, "After the Rose Revolution in Georgia, nearly 50 % were living below the edge of poverty, today the figure dropped to 20 % ... Every second was in hunger, today every fifth serious problem of daily income. We have introduced a social assistance, which until then almost was not. One national product of Georgia increased from 5 billion to 16 billion. The birth rate has doubled, and the mortality rate of children and women has decreased three times." [3]

We think that the issue of food security, each individual country to decide based on their own capabilities, in terms of maximum support and create safeguards by the world community. Georgia's new government said the top priority the development of agriculture. According to the government program "For a strong, democratic, united Georgia", the first guarantee of the development of agriculture will be clearly defined agricultural and regional policies and the manifold increase in funding for the sector of agriculture. The source of funding for agriculture will be the state budget, loans and grants issued by international organizations and individual donor countries, private investment (local and foreign). Significantly increase the share of private sector investment financing in the structure of gradually reducing the expense of other forms of financing. This will create a one -billion-dollar fund "agricultural development". As part of the strategy of agricultural policy: will address the issues of land use, the agricultural sector will be provided with the services and raw materials, small and medium-sized farmers will be provided with the funds available, the agricultural sector to increase productivity, profitability and competitiveness, grow income from agricultural production; formed modern system of agricultural education and science, counseling and extension it; Georgian products back to the domestic market, Georgia will take a well-deserved place in the international market, in the areas of business improvement will occur and its promotion, in the regions will improve the standard of living of the population. Ensure food safety, food safety and preservation of agro-biodiversity.

Targeted agricultural policy, innovative technology will be reflected in the green revolution of the XXI century, which for its part will allow us to eradicate poverty in the country and make a contribution to addressing the global problem of hunger.

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