

Modern Paradigm of Ensuring Food Security Risk Resistance in Russia

Badalova A.

MSTU "STANKIN", Moscow, 127055, Vadkovsky lane, 1,
Russia
e-mail: abadalova@mail.ru

Larionov V.

MSTU Bauman, Moscow, 105005, 2d Baumanskaya str., 5/1,
Russia

Abstract—Food security is an important component of economic and national security. Therefore, increasing resilience to food security risks and threats is required. This problem is very actual in modern Russia.

The purpose of the study is to generate the new paradigm of ensuring food security. This paradigm is based on the development of risk resistance.

Results. The article deals with the fundamental principles of risk tolerance. The evolution of managerial paradigms and genesis of the theory of risk management, which predetermined the emergence of a new object of management - risk resistance, are presented. Provision of risk resistance in relation to food security of Russia is considered.

The author's proposals can be used in the development and implementation of food security policies at the Federal and regional levels. In further studies, the risk resistance can be assessed in relation to other (other than food) areas of economic and national security.

Keywords—Food Security, Economic Security, Risk Resistance, Risk Management.

I. INTRODUCTION

The modern paradigm of ensuring the risk resistance of Russia's food security should be based on four fundamental principles of management:

- 1 Focus;
- 2 Consistency;
- 3 Continuity;
- 4 Complexity;
- 5 Efficiency.

The peculiarity of the first of these principles, the principle of purposefulness, is manifested in the fact that in the process of ensuring the risk resistance to food security should be set and achieved goals set by regulatory and legislative documents of the Russian Federation.

The requirement of systematicity is the need to implement food security and maintain/ensure its risk resistance on the basis of a systematic approach with a clear allocation of the control and controlled subsystems. The food security system of the Russian Federation must be created and must function effectively.

II. RESULTS

Continuity determines ensuring food security and maintaining its risk resistance at all time horizons: strategic, tactical and operational.

Food security and maintaining the required level of food security risk in the Russian Federation should be carried out in a comprehensive manner in different areas, in different territories and regions, etc. This is the essence of the principle of complexity [1, 2, 3].

A set of these principles and a brief description of the modern paradigm of ensuring food security risk resistance in Russia in their compliance are presented in the table.1.

TABLE I. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MODERN PARADIGM OF THE PARADIGM OF ENSURING THE RISK RESISTANCE OF FOOD SECURITY IN RUSSIA

| Main principle | Characteristics and components of the paradigm |
|----------------|---|
| System | While ensuring food security and its risk tolerance, it is necessary to identify the controlling and controlled subsystems and to establish clearly defined and controlled feedback between them |
| Continuity | The requirement of continuity is manifested in the need to ensure the continuous and objective maintenance of food security and ensure the required level of food security risk on a strategic, tactical and operational horizons, regardless of the desires and capabilities of managers and decision makers |
| Complexity | The requirement of complexity determines the need to ensure the risk-resistance of food security in terms of regions, subjects of the Russian Federation, as well as areas of food security and so on |
| Focus | Purposefulness the Implementation of this principle requires a clear definition of the goals of forecasting and ensuring the risk resistance of food security |
| Efficiency | Ensuring the food security of the Russian Federation and should be effective, i.e. the costs of implementing the relevant activities and roadmaps should be justified and not exceed the achieved result |

The possibility of forming a modern paradigm of ensuring food security risk resistance in Russia is connected with the evolution of management paradigms, evolutionary change of management objects and the development of risk management theory.

Evolution of management paradigms and the Genesis of the theory of risk management has determined the necessity and possibility of emergence of a new, partly modified subject to

the control and influence such as risk tolerance [4,5,6]. The evolution of management paradigms is systematically presented in Fig 1.

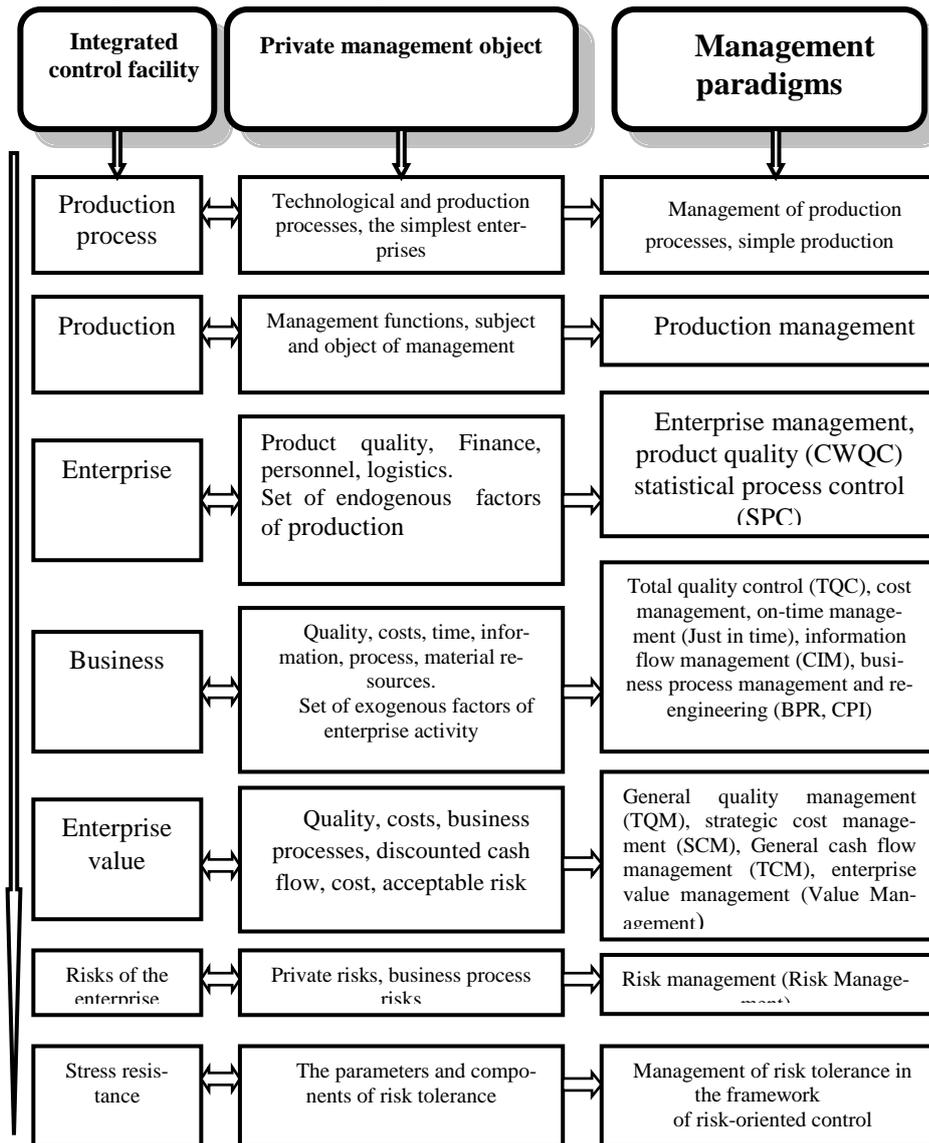


Fig 1. The evolution of management paradigms.

The first selected period of evolution differed implementation of advanced technologies associated with the production of machines by machines and mechanisms and consequent displacement of human labor materialized, that is mechanized. The main objects of management were technological and production processes, simple enterprises. At this stage, the management paradigm was associated with the concept of simple production management.

The next period of development of managerial thought is associated with the need to solve the problems of further consistent growth in production efficiency with the presence of limitations of reserves to increase productivity through the use of machines and mechanisms. The main result of further improving the efficiency of the management factor becomes [7,8,9].

It is the realization of common management functions such as planning, organization, management, coordination, control. From the point of view of management, production becomes an integrated object of management. The requirement of time and changes in the environment encourage scientists to form a systematic view of the enterprise as a set of controlled and control subsystems, to introduce new management categories – the subject and the object of management.

The new management paradigm was related to the management of production and the approach of scientific management, the problems of which were the subject of special attention formed by the end of the period under review school of scientific management.

Of particular interest for the further development of management thoughts are: the development of the foundations of the organization of production and operational planning; the

emergence of ideas of planning and management of production stocks, production cost accounting and motivation of employees; the development of approaches to rationing of labor and material elements of working capital.

The first decades of the twentieth century are associated with scientific and technological progress, the need and the possibility of updating tools and objects of labor, labor itself, and, therefore, the further development of market relations, the economy and a significant complication of the object of management.

Market development at this stage is associated with the saturation of demand and the growth of consumer requirements for product quality. This resulted in a gradual change of the "seller's market" to the "consumer's market". A distinctive feature of the period under review was a significant change in the integrated management facility, which serves as an enterprise as a whole. These changes are related to:

- complication of the control object both due to the increase in the number of its constituent elements, and as a result of the progressive increase in the number of internal connections;
- expansion of the management facility, as management actions needed to be directed not only to the process of creating the final product, i.e. to production, but also to all supporting processes and resources. As private management objects appear: product quality, financial resources, personnel, supply, sales, etc.

The common understanding of scientists of the object of management as a set of all endogenous factors of production and the predominance of the concept of enterprise management based on administrative and system approaches was a prerequisite for the development of applied theories: organization of production and economy, production management, marketing, improvement of methods of economic and mathematical modeling.

Since the 50s, as a result of objectively acting exogenous factors, there has been an increase in the scale of production, the complication and qualitative change in the cooperative ties of the enterprise, the development of related industries and the system of cooperation, etc.

In accordance with these changes, the object of management is also changing: the enterprise as a whole becomes a separate entrepreneurial structure and gradually transforms into a more familiar business process – business. Scientists continue to work on a systematic approach and propose a new process approach to management, there is a new management paradigm associated with the concept of business management.

Further development of the theory and practice of management experts associate with the growth of the role and impact on the efficiency and functioning of the business of exogenous factors. One of the main target priorities of management becomes effective positioning, and the main methods of achievement of the purposes - marketing. At this stage, strategic planning, business process reengineering, the theory of corporate Finance, investment analysis tools are being developed and rapidly developing information technologies.

In the last decades of the last century, the views of scientists and practitioners on integrated and private management objects again undergo changes, but not fundamentally, as in the previous stage (business replaces the enterprise), but qualitatively. Instead of the concept of business management comes the concept of value management (value based management, VBM), which is successfully used as a modern and progressive and at the present time. In accordance with the cost approach, the integrated management object becomes the value of the enterprise. The composition of private management objects remains almost the same, but their interpretation changes qualitatively: they are considered from the point of view of the impact on the cost of the enterprise, perceived by managers as integrated value-forming factors. This is due to the fact that in accordance with the new concept, the process of functioning is considered as a process of value formation, as a process of capital formation.

III. CONCLUSIONS

The emergence and recognition of the concept of value management predetermined the emergence of a new paradigm and, accordingly, a new object of management – risk. In turn, the formation and development of the theory of risk management predetermined the emergence of a new concept of risk management and the theory of sustainable development of a fundamentally different and new management object – risk resistance.

Thus, the evolution of the management paradigms and the evolution of the modern risk management theory created an objective necessity for the emergence of a new management object – risk resistance, and the use of the fundamental principles of the management theory allowed to formulate a modern paradigm of ensuring the risk resistance of the food security of the Russian Federation.

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