

Abstract

Nowadays, with growing population especially in developing countries, hunger and poverty are a huge problem. To reduce or eliminate hunger and poverty, the concept of food security was introduced. This concept describes an ideal situation to be reached. The first part of my work introduces this concept and introduces four basic pillars of food security. Food security is closely related crops, so the second part of my work focuses on selected staple crops that play a role in realizing the food security concept. These crops are rice, corn, potatoes and wheat.

The concept will be fulfilled when all four pillars are met simultaneously. There are many obstacles in the way, from economic to climate ones. Changes need to be adapted whether through change in agriculture (more mechanization and electrification) or by improving the conditions of the farmers themselves. Improving the infrastructure will allow the consumer base to be broadened and thus revenue increased.

The result is that everything depends on the crops themselves which have the potential to eliminate hunger. In the beginning, it is important to select a seed, to grow a crop that can provide income and that will not grow at the expense of farmers' livelihoods. Avoiding food degradation in poor storage or production can save many crops. With the growing population, there is a need to increase food production and direct crop production to staple food rather than other use such as production of biofuels.

Key words: Food security, food availability, access, stability, utilization, uneven distribution, hunger and poverty; staple crops, geographical distribution, import and export, less developed countries