

NEWS

OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

SERIES OF SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES

ISSN 2224-5294

<https://doi.org/10.32014/2019.2224-5294.229>

Volume 6, Number 328 (2019), 184 – 188

UDC 339.137.28

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**FOOD SECURITY IN KAZAKHSTAN:
ANALYSIS AND STATE**

Abstract. The economic security of the country is characterized by the state of various fields of activity. One of its most important components is food security, characterized by the country's level of food security, food quality and is the basis for effective and sustainable economic development. In the unstable political situation in the international arena, problems with food shortages can cause a crisis in the country, which, in turn, will affect the development of the economy and the situation of the population. The state should serve as the basis for social stability, which ensures the existence of the state itself.

Keywords: food, safety, production, analysis, condition.

INTRODUCTION

In this regard, it is necessary to exclude the country's dependence on imports, to ensure the development of its own food production; creating a balanced structure of exports and imports, as well as reserve stocks to stabilize food supply. Ensuring food security is a complex global problem and for the Republic of Kazakhstan it is one of the central problems in the national security system, since without a reliable food supply, no country can escape dependence on other states. Stabilization of the economy of Kazakhstan and the subsequent growth of the economy weakened the severity of current problems. However, there should be no illusions that the growth that has begun speaks of overcoming the basic problems of economic development, of Kazakhstan's final exit from the crisis that hit him in the 1990s.

MAIN PART

The basis for such conclusions is the state of food security in the country, which intersects the key problems of agricultural reform, the real trends in the development of agricultural production, the domestic food market, the degree and level of its dependence on fluctuations in the world food market, social status and solvency of the population in various regions of the country. A necessary condition for ensuring the country's food security is their self-sufficiency (food independence), which is ensured by the agri-food complex, the largest sector of the economy that interacts with many sectors of the national economy. Kazakhstani legislation defines food security as: "food security, which provides for the state of economic security, including the agro-industrial complex, in which the state is able to ensure physical and economic access to the population of high-quality and safe food products sufficient to meet physiological consumption standards and population growth" In accordance with food safety monitoring criteria Food Security Provisions are: the physical accessibility of food products; affordability of food products; food safety guarantee [2].

The physical availability of food products is largely determined by the development of trade infrastructure. In Kazakhstan, according to the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan [3], there are 117034 retail stores selling consumer goods, including trading houses. At the same time, the retail network in urban areas is enlarging, there are supermarkets selling food products. Commodity supply of rural residents is provided by individual entrepreneurs, and for basic food products (meat, milk, eggs, etc.) is provided through production in

personal subsidiary plots. A part of the urban population also provides for the consumption of potatoes, vegetables, berries and fruits through production in personal household plots and summer cottages. To determine physical accessibility, the availability of food products is monitored (a list of 65 items of bakery, cereal, pasta, dairy, fish, meat, food and taste products) in the trading network of cities of the country [3]. Analysis of the results of this monitoring shows a total of 100% availability of the indicated items of goods for sale.

In the context of the global food and financial crisis, the urgency of the problem of ensuring food security in Kazakhstan is increasing, which, being an important component of the national security system, characterizes the economic stability and political independence of the state, its ability to provide the basic primary needs of its citizens without harming national and state interests.

In the economic literature there are three approaches to the study of the problem of food security: from the point of view of interests (national, state, individual, etc.), sustainability (national economy, economic development, socio-economic system, agriculture, etc.) under the influence internal and external threats or independence (agribusiness economy from external markets, economic policy from outside influence).

Food security threats are subdivided into internal and external.

Internal threats include: a) increased import dependence on food products; b) excessive openness of the economy; c) criminalization of economic relations.

External threats include: a) a technological blockade, the danger of which is increasing due to a lag in the scientific and technical sphere; b) the loss of markets in the far and near abroad; c) overproduction of food in other countries; e) economic and financial dependence on other countries.

The purpose of the food security system is reliable (uninterrupted), sufficient and high-quality provision of the population with necessary (basic) food products.

To achieve this goal, it is necessary to solve the triune task of ensuring:

a) independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan from food imports;
b) the sustainability of the agricultural sector of the national economy; c) the ability of the agro-industrial complex to self-development and progress.

A prerequisite for ensuring food security is the physical and economic accessibility of food to the population.

The physical availability of food should be understood as the availability of food products throughout the country at any given time and in the necessary assortment. It should be borne in mind that since the high proportion in the structure of population's consumption in Kazakhstan, especially in rural areas, has food of their own production, the physical availability of food is determined not only by the availability of food products on the market, but also by the possibility of their production in a personal subsidiary household.

A country's independence from food imports arises when domestic demand for agricultural products, raw materials and food is not less than 80% satisfied by their production by domestic producers, while the state depends on the supply of food raw materials and products.

Food security is a complex system, which, along with other interconnected systems (political, military-strategic, economic, energy, environmental, etc.) is included as a subsystem in the national security system.

What is the situation on the food market of the Republic of Kazakhstan, we will consider in table 1.

Table 1 - food production for the years 2014-2018

food production supply, million tenge	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Deviation, 2018 to 2014, %
	1103491	1095015	1448386	1525814	1527687	38,4

As you can see, there is a situation of dynamics of growth in food production over the past 5 years, by almost 38.4%, which indicates the economic growth of the country. However, this indicator is very small compared with developed countries.

Improving the country's food security management system is often based on using the experience of developed countries, applying state regulation methods, foreign trade restrictions with an assessment of the country's self-sufficiency in agricultural raw materials and food products; on the ratio of actual consumption with recommended medical standards; problems of access to food, the state of the food market are also considered.

The existing approaches to the definition of the term “food security” in world economic thought (which are typical mainly for countries with developed market economies), with some minor differences, consider maintaining a position in which all members of society actually enjoy the right to food security as a general requirement adequate nutrition or natural resources in order to lead a healthy and efficient life.

To ensure food security of the country, it is also planned legislative consolidation of the issues of formation, storage and use of state resources of grain and other agricultural products. Provides for the availability of prices for socially significant food products. Criteria and main directions of ensuring food security are defined. The possibility of purchasing food on foreign markets is provided, which will allow to have a regulatory impact on the market of food products that are not produced in the republic, or produced in small volumes.

Most scientists agree that food security refers essentially to national food self-sufficiency, that is, the ability of the state to satisfy the needs of the country's population as a whole and each citizen individually for high-quality, wholesome and environmentally friendly food (we are talking about food, drinking water, other food products, biologically active substances) at a level at which the normal functioning of the population is ensured (i.e. in volume, quantity and range necessary and sufficient for the physical and social development of the personality, health and expanded reproduction of the population), regardless of internal and external threats, as well as sustainable economic development and socio-political stability in the society.

Table 2 - Foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Kazakhstan by region

	2016		2017		2018	
	export	import	export	import	export	import
The Republic of Kazakhstan	36 736,9	25 376,7	48 503,3	29 599,6	61 111,2	33 658,5
Akmola	303,6	485,4	334,0	553,4	439,4	493,3
Aktobe	2 860,7	940,9	4 007,8	1 093,8	2 957,2	1 251,6
Almaty	319,2	1 223,2	317,6	1 213,8	385,5	1 577,4
Atyrau	11 117,1	2 312,2	16 852,0	2 042,9	23 863,8	3 227,0
West Kazakhstan	3 566,4	877,0	4 642,2	829,5	6 162,4	776,5
Zhambyl	237,8	319,8	756,0	470,8	294,9	341,4
Karaganda	3 278,7	1 194,9	4 412,0	1 530,7	4 601,3	1 805,8
Kostanay	875,4	768,1	1 012,5	1 023,9	1 075,0	1 164,7
Kyzylorda	674,1	85,0	622,0	85,2	666,8	242,4
Mangistau	3 484,9	380,5	4 227,3	339,6	5 079,2	630,3
South Kazakhstan	1 261,5	1 250,2	1 281,8	1 840,6	-	-
Pavlodar	1 160,8	1 144,2	1 837,8	1 081,9	3 072,8	1 003,4
North Kazakhstan	150,7	352,0	166,9	438,7	200,2	367,5
Turkestan	-	-	-	-	718,7	397,2
East Kazakhstan	2 160,2	1 568,5	2 640,2	2 083,5	1 846,9	2 201,2
Astana city	2 526,7	3 052,7	2 514,7	3 325,6	5 611,5	3 998,4
Almaty city	2 759,1	9 422,1	2 878,5	11 645,7	3 347,4	12 947,7
Shymkent	-	-	-	-	788,2	1 232,7

On the whole, in 2016-2018, the volume of trade in Kazakhstan almost doubled in exports and decreased in imports of goods.

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Most scientists agree that food security refers essentially to national food self-sufficiency, that is, the ability of the state to satisfy the needs of the country's population as a whole and each citizen individually for high-quality, wholesome and environmentally friendly food (we are talking about food, drinking water, other food products, biologically active substances) at a level at which the normal functioning of the population is ensured (i.e. in volume, quantity and range necessary and sufficient for the physical and social development of the personality, health and expanded reproduction of the population), regardless of internal and external threats, as well as sustainable economic development and socio-political stability in the society.

Moreover, the first condition (provision of food at a level sufficient to ensure normal functioning) allows us to ensure the human right to a normal existence. The second condition (provision of food regardless of external and internal threats or conditions) is a necessary condition for ensuring the sovereignty of the country.

Some economists, however, introduce a certain specification, thereby clarifying this concept as follows. In particular, that:

- a) the above ability of the state is provided with appropriate food resources, potential and guarantees, which allows not to reduce the state food reserve;
- b) the state should be able to provide not only current, but also emergency needs;
- c) the provision of food needs solely from its own resources or mainly from domestic food production (when international sources are not excluded).

Ensuring food security should be considered as a process aimed at achieving a specific goal, in which the subjects of market relations, the state represented by administrative bodies, non-profit associations participate.

When considering "food security" as an economic category, the following principles of evolutionary theory, embodied in the classical works of R. Nelson and S. Winter, can be used.

Variability is the ability of a food security system to change over time. These changes are determined by the economic environment and can develop both in an evolutionary way, due to the development of productive forces and production relations, and revolutionary, when the nature of productive forces and production relations changes dramatically.

Heterogeneity is the difference in the properties of the primary elements of the system associated with the history of development, social and cultural characteristics, and the level of development of the economy. In a market environment, the heterogeneity of the system largely depends on the competitiveness of agricultural enterprises, trade, public catering.

Limited - a property of a limb, which is determined by the limited resources (natural, financial, human, etc.), the nature of production relations. Limited creates threats, including a threat to food security, but at the same time it is a source of progress.

Adaptability - the adaptability of the food security system to environmental changes. The higher the degree of adaptability, the higher the efficiency of the system.

Consistency. The subject and the socio-economic environment form a single whole, or system, the elements of which interact with each other through certain connections and restrictions.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the concept of "food security" should be considered as a process of providing the population with food products in accordance with physiological norms from the perspective of a systematic approach. In our opinion, food security of a country should be understood as such a state of food resources in which food needs are satisfied mainly due to domestic production in a size sufficient for normal functioning of

the population. In other words, food safety exists when all people at any time have physical and economic access to quantitatively sufficient, safe and nutritious food to satisfy their dietary needs and taste preferences for an active and healthy lifestyle.

УДК 339.137.28

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ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ АЗЫҚ-ТҮЛІК ҚАУІПСІЗДІГІ: ТАЛДАУ ЖӘНЕ МЕМЛЕКЕТ

Андатпа. Елдің экономикалық қауіпсіздігі әртүрлі қызмет салаларының жай-күйімен сипатталады. Оның маңызды құрамдас бөліктерінің бірі - азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі, ол елдің азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі деңгейімен, азық-түлік сапасымен сипатталады және тиімді және тұрақты экономикалық дамудың негізі болып табылады. Халықаралық аренадағы тұрақсыз саяси жағдайда азық-түлік тапшылығы проблемалары елде дағдарыс тудыруы мүмкін, бұл өз кезегінде экономиканың дамуына және халықтың жағдайына әсер етеді. Мемлекет әлеуметтік тұрақтылықтың негізі бола алады, ол мемлекеттің өмір сүруін қамтамасыз етеді.

Түйінді сөздер: тамақ, қауіпсіздік, өндіріс, талдау, жағдайы.

УДК 339.137.28

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ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННАЯ БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ: АНАЛИЗ И СОСТОЯНИЕ

Аннотация. Экономическая безопасность страны характеризуется состоянием различных сфер деятельности. Одной из важнейших ее составляющих является продовольственная безопасность, характеризующаяся уровнем обеспеченности страны продовольствием, качеством продуктов питания и является базисом эффективного и устойчивого развития экономики. В условиях нестабильной политической ситуации на международной арене проблемы с нехваткой продовольствия могут вызвать кризис в стране, что, в свою очередь, скажется на развитии экономики и положении населения. Государство должно служить основой социальной стабильности, которая обеспечивает существование самого государства.

Ключевые слова: продовольствие, безопасность, производство, анализ, состояние.

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