

ly responsible posts among the socially adjusted citizens developing new forms of the exploitation and discrimination of the professionally staff ect), the national values and formation of the economy of the different level of the management, based on knowledge, including growth of the income of the put personified (author's) work.

Developed and introduced in educational processes of the different higher education institutions by the author the test on the evaluation of the intelligence of the financier (economist) coefficient (more detailed – <http://www.gosbook.ru/node/68548>) develops in a form convenient for the student a qualitative component of the modern educational process and for the purpose of the identification and the subsequent completion is the system the focused knowledge without which the process of the effective management in the practice is IMPOSSIBLE, and allows to make the interuniversity comparisons, focusing similar internal audit the quality of the educational activity on the ALIGNMENT of the quality levels of the economic education in the all Russian territory, instead the separate higher education institutions or – even more serious – at the certain qualitatively working teachers who are seriously owning a subject from the point of the view of the application it in the practice as a returns on the enclosed enterprise capital.

The work was submitted to International Scientific Conference «Priority areas of science, technology and engineering», Italy (Rome-Florence), April, 10-17, 2013, came to the editorial office 14.03.2013.

GLOBAL FOOD ISSUE AND KAZAKHSTAN

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Issue of hunger in the world is closely related to the issue of demography. As well as demographic, the food issue depends on the level of economic and social development. Hunger is primarily a companion of poverty. Rapid population growth in economically backward countries which is not accompanied by a corresponding increase in food base calls «vicious circle of poverty». As for 2002 54 states of the world (mainly located in Africa) are not able to feed their people. One in ten children in underdeveloped countries die before the age of 5. Strong crop failures and wars are the cause of starvation only by 10%. Families simply can not secure a sufficient amount of food. This, in turn, is caused by extreme poverty.

Thomas Robert Malthus (1766–1834) – one of the most famous scientists of his time promoted the idea that the rapid growth of population was natural and the main cause of poverty of working people. Having been studying the works of philosophers

and economists of previous eras he came upon an idea that people multiplied faster than livelihoods grew, and that if population growth was not constrained by anything, the population would double every 25–30 years. Having analyzed the dynamics of population growth and the potential of land resources, Malthus concluded that the economic development of society and improving their well-being were severely restricted. In developing these ideas he came to the conclusion that fertility of the poor was the main cause of their low material well-being in society.

He anonymously published his views in 1798 in «An Essay on Principle of Population in connection with the future improvement of society». Malthus considers land as the main natural resource which differs by two main features: by its limitation and by the law of diminishing returns.

The use of backward farming methods, low level of labor productivity are predetermined position in which one farmer engaged in agriculture in developing countries can barely feed himself and his family, while one farmer in the United States meets the needs of 59, in Western Europe – 19, and in Japan – nearly 14 people.

This issue will be exacerbated by the fact that population of the planet, by scientists predictions, will increase – to 8,5 billion people by 2025, 83% of whom will live in developing countries. However, the capacity to meet the needs of population in terms of food and other agricultural products from the available resources at the current level of technology is still open, as often emphasized in the report of UN Conference on Environment and Development, in a special chapter on «Promoting sustainable agriculture and rural development».

Otherwise, the threat of rising hunger in the world is very real. Suffice it to say that, according to projections the demand for food in the world will increase three times by 2050 unless serious measures are taken, and social tensions in geographic areas characterized by poor food security, right up until the famine areas.

Since most of population in developing countries is engaged in agriculture, the main problem here – it's lack of land of overwhelming majority of rural workers. The area of cultivated land per capita in the early 90's was, according to the FAO, average 0,7 hectares (0,4 hectares in developing countries in Asia, 0,9 hectares – in Africa, 1,2 hectares – in South America). As a result rapidly growing number of unemployed peasants had a place.

Large landowners, such as in Latin America, deliberately ignore sections of land, further aggravating the problem of surplus labor. Thus, by the end of the 80's – early 90's in the industry of Latin America was occupied 26,5% of the total workforce, Asia – 24%, Africa – 16%.

Seriousness of this issue reinforces the huge differences between land holdings – a legacy of colonial times having been carefully preserved in

the modern world. Small farms that make up 90% of all farms take from 7 to 17% of the total cultivated land. Large estates, which account for 37 to 82% of all land used for agriculture, do not exceed 7% of the total number of farms in these countries. Large landowners, such as in Latin America, deliberately ignore sections of land, further aggravating the problem of surplus labor. Thus, by the end of the 80's – early 90's 26,5% of the total workforce, Asia – 24%, Africa – 16% was involved into Latin America industry.

At the same time, the proportion of cultivated land in general is low: 10,7% – in the area of developing countries, 12,4% – in the industrialized capitalist countries. But if for the latter the issue is the marketing of agricultural surpluses (and hence, they do not need to enter new areas of land in the turn), then a provision in developing countries. There are huge reserves, in particular, «to other lands», and in Africa they account for 40,2%, Asia – 22,4%, in Latin America – 15,2%, not to mention the use of land areas, located in areas of forests. But the fact is that land – mostly private property of persons who are not interested in their introduction to agricultural use: the land owners, tribal leaders, major agribusiness companies, officers and officials of the military regimes.

Kazakhstan's experience in the development of agricultural production has shown no bad results. Thus, state promotion programs for agricultural development were taken in different years.

2007: «KazAgro» Holding was established which activities are aimed at stimulating the development of agricultural sector and increase its competitiveness in the domestic and foreign markets, the Fund for Support of Agriculture set up 51 micro-credit organization in rural districts of the country.

2008: signed two agreements with the United Nations Development Programme for the implementation of micro-credit programs in agriculture.

2009: The Fund has entered into agreements with local authorities of 12 regions totaling \$ 1.45 billion, for lending to small businesses in rural areas.

2010: the Fund signed agreements with local authorities of four areas for a total of 400.0 million tenge, for lending to small businesses in rural areas.

2011: According to signed loan agreement, Islamic Development Bank provides for up to 10 years (including a 3 year grace period on repayment of principal) loan in the amount of approximately U.S. \$ 10 million to the Fund for the implementation of Programme of microfinance rural population in Kazakhstan. It is expected that commission fees on loan amount to no more than 2% per annum. In 2011, the Foundation launched a program of lending entities of agribusiness. Overall in 2011, the program funded 725 projects totaling \$ 4 351.8 million tenge.

2012: The Fund launched a program of Islamic finance «Satti» («Сәтті») in cooperation with Is-

lamic Development Bank. According to the agreement with the bank, software was purchased; training seminars in the agricultural sector were held.

As a result of the measures have been increased acreage by 24% in 2012 compared to 2009. Increased employment in agriculture by 13% in 2012 compared to 2009.

The problem of the existing global imbalances of economic development comes at a central place when looking for ways to ensure food security. The major ways out of this situation, we see the following:

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The problem of existing global imbalances of economic development comes at a central place when looking for ways to ensure food security. The major ways out of this situation, we see the following:

– Increasing the level of education in developing and underdeveloped countries will inevitably lead to the total literate population, a tributary of technology in agriculture industry and more efficient use of land resources, as well the observations, it was concluded that hungry children are less susceptible to information and study worse;

– Carrying out educational works in the field of family planning and fertility policy by state and non-governmental should lead to a less dynamic growth of population of Africa, India and Asian countries;

– Republic of Kazakhstan is at a higher level of development, where promoting policy of development of rural economy has a place compared with countries of Third World, but governments of these countries, under support and cooperation of international organizations, should help their economically active population in purchase of seeds and fertilizers;

– Just one of the ways out of the current situation of food shortages in developing countries is import of products containing genetically modified object that have a much longer shelf life and the price of these products is much lower than their analog grown by hand.

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The work was submitted to International Scientific Conference «Modeling and forecasting economic processes», France (Marseilles), June, 2-9, 2013, came to the editorial office on 15.05.2013.