



Infrastructure of Social Nutrition, Motivation in the Field of Protection of Land Resources, Intellectual Potential of University

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Abstract

Currently, members of the scientific school of Professor Victor Stuchach are completing an up-to-date study, carried out with the support of a grant from the Russian Foundation for Fundamental Research. The theme of the work "Fundamental processes of forming a system to provide unprotected segments of the population with environmentally friendly food using as a resource withdrawn from the countryside land turnover as part of the Omsk Region Development Strategy. "<http://jae.cifra.science/article/view/164>. The basic parameters of the study are presented, 2019 Year.

The problems of creating a national system for providing healthy nutrition for pregnant and lactating women, children, schoolchildren, clients of social institutions and other categories of socially vulnerable citizens are considered. The aim is to form a methodological framework for building the infrastructure to provide healthy nutrition to those in need. WTO's green block to motivate farmers to preserve soil fertility, use decommissioned land as a resource for environmentally friendly food production.

Keywords: Food Aid; Government Support; Technology; Soil Protection; WTO

The Russian Food Security Doctrine defines the list of unprotected segments of the population, which the state is obliged to provide with a healthy diet. This includes pregnant and lactating women, children, schoolchildren, clients of social institutions, etc. Therefore, there is a need for the state to produce food from environmentally friendly conditions. treatment - without the use of pesticides with a limited amount of fertilizer.

Social assistance to citizens in need of support is an important priority in the work of the government of any country. For this purpose, a system of distribution of food aid with its own specific infrastructure is being created. agricultural products and food processing plants for those in need. in accordance with the terms of Russia's WTO membership.

The provision of clean nutrition to the population on a global scale is taking place in the context of increasing soil degradation.

about 33% of global soil resources are degraded due to erosion, sealing and salinization, washing out organic and nutrients, acidification, heat and other processes associated with unstable land management practices resources..." [1]. There is an urgent need to preserve soil for food security and the sustainability of the future. hunger and malnutrition. Population growth over the next 35 years will require an increase in food production of about 60%. Yes Lee D. Montgomery said it was necessary to reverse the trend of soil degradation as one of the most underrated environmental crises of our time. according to the above source, in 2050 will be only a quarter of the 1960 level. It's not a.

In Russia, on the basis of official sources, it is reported that "in early 2008, 30 to 40 million hectares of arable land would have been removed from circulation and not used [2].

The state, through state support methods, has the opportunity within the WTO green basket to encourage farmers to use soil protection technologies to introduce in-rural lake-free soils unsuitable for active exploitation for organic farming and organic production. This approach has become economically and socially acceptable to Russia and other countries that have joined the WTO over the past two to three decades. degraded soils.

The aim of the study is to develop methodological frameworks for social and economic activities on the safety of healthy food for those in need. for the WTO green block, motivate farmers to conserve soil fertility and use land removed from circulation as a resource for environmentally friendly food production.

The scientific novelty of the study. Food aid in the domestic market, using state support tools in accordance with the current WTO standards in Russia, solves the problem of employment in rural areas, substitution of imported food stuff and the management of natural resources - it allows the use of land that is not in circulation, unsuitable for intensive use. As a result of the disruption of soil protection technologies, the Food Aid Program is changing the economy and the technology of distribution and cooking. regions have strong domestic demand and budget revenues.

The contribution to science is as follows

- Explains the specifics of the development of the unprotected assistance system in emerging economies;
- Reveals the socio-economic nature of the processes of influence of non-formal institutions on the vector of motivation of farmers to use soil protection technologies in agriculture;
- Proposed a model of a comprehensive solution, within the framework of the Institute of State Support, the problem of protection and restoration of natural factors of production by introducing technologies of organic farming for the production of environmentally friendly Resource Support for the Social Nutrition System in the region:
- The proportions and mechanisms for the formation and development of the system of internal assistance to the population are revealed.
- Recommendations developed for the regions of Russia based on the results of the study are in demand; society is aware of the need to implement systemic measures to ensure food security, human capital development, agricultural development and environmental

management. new technologies in cooking. The issue of proper nutrition, especially of the younger generation, is considered in the context of the health of the nation.

- Taking into account the current situation in the field of food depletion of the population, as well as economic and social problems, scientific problems are being solved to create food industry technologies and develop new traditions in consumer culture.

The study solved the problems

The theoretical foundations of the fundamental processes of the formation of the food aid system for the vulnerable segments of the population have been studied.

- The number of vulnerable populations in the region and their need for food aid have been determined.
- Practical measures have been developed to address the economic and social problems of developing regional infrastructure institutions for domestic food aid.
- The potential possibilities of using land withdrawn from agricultural circulation as a resource for food production are justified.
- The possibility of creating a production and logistics center has been investigated and the parameters of the production and logistics center have been defined.
- The composition of production plants and infrastructure organizations included in the region's food aid system within the framework of cluster interaction is substantiated.
- A mechanism for interaction of the production and logistics center with suppliers of raw materials for packaging and processing has been developed.
- A draft document turnover between production and processing plants, trading and payment systems is presented.
- The evaluation of the effectiveness and feasibility of attracting land removed from agricultural circulation for the production of environmentally friendly food stuff.
- A mechanism for interaction of the production and logistics center with consumers of food products has been developed.

The theoretical aspect of the importance of research to achieve the goal and solve problems

- Expanding theoretical knowledge of public and self-government activities to provide food and access to food;

- Obtaining new data on processes and models in the provision of the required quality of food to the population;
- Mechanisms to bring together market, distribution and informal insytobes to provide for the needy.

The results of the study

1. Assessing the external and internal environment of the institutions involved in the project, the developers are guided by the expected efficiency of the complex, manifested in various areas of activity.
2. Creating the prerequisites for the formation of a holistic supplier system, whose functions include: centralized selection, delivery, quality control and safety of products, purchase of products directly from local agricultural producers and food industry, with the ability to control the production site; it has become possible to control, using laboratory and instrumental methods, the organization of public highly skilled specialists, technologists and sanitary doctors.
3. New technologies will reduce losses in the production and in the process of product sales;
 - It will be possible to use high-tech equipment, use special storage, accounting and control systems;
 - An institutional environment and the composition of infrastructure links that affect the production and consumption of food by the population of the region, the introduction of the missing links in the infrastructure of the runway, which will ensure along with the socio-economic effect of attracting additional food resources (up to 15%) by using new technologies, reducing the number of inefficient intermediaries, removing barriers to agent interaction, reducing losses and damage to raw materials.

The economic effect is that

- It is possible to form a sustainable social order for local agricultural producers and processors;
- Mechanisms are being put in place to support entrepreneurs involved in domestic food aid projects, which directly encourages them to increase production;
- Agricultural organizations, farms and households have the opportunity to switch from local products to trade network formatting systems.

The social effect is provided by

- Full and quality nutrition of children in pre-school and educational institutions;

- Providing the poor with guaranteed and quality food;
- The possibility of subsidizing part of the costs for low-income parents.

The level of confidence in the results is viewed from the point of view of representativeness and system city, as well as the prevailing perceptions in modern science about the dynamics of the resource component in agriculture and approaches to food consumption.

Summary within the limits of the issues discussed in this review

Analysis of the experience gained from 2000-2019, allows us to judge the effectiveness of interaction between members of the scientific and educational team and students within the scientific school. The team's focus on the region's social and economic problems is crucial. scientific results put into production. The analysis of the work is widely used indicators of science-metric bases elibrary. ru., RePEc.org (RINC), Publon, etc. https://mpr.ub.uni-muenchen.de/73653/1/MPRA_paper_73653.pdf

It can be argued that a scientific school in the specific conditions of the region can exist and provide positive results only if the field of scientific search is focused on specific problems of the region on a wide range of problems, includes all possible cooperative links between scientists, which contribute to the efficiency of their work Science and Educational Schools ensure the effective use of the potential of employees of agricultural universities.

Members of the scientific and educational team and with students actively interact, providing a synergistic effect in research. The obtained empirical results and accumulated experience in the agricultural university are applicable in educational institutions of the regions. to train specialists of the new generation, scientific support for the socio-economic development of the region, the country. science and educational schools, as well as within the framework of academic mobility [3-5].

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