

Support for Socially Vulnerable Segments of the Population in the Context of Overcoming the Consequences of the Pandemic: Agricultural Technologies, Infrastructure

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ABSTRACT

Given the extraordinary nature of the current situation related to the need to overcome the consequences of the pandemic, governments are taking measures to support both the population and the economies of their countries as a whole. Targeted measures are being taken in Russia. Solving problems in the food sector involves moving in different directions. One of them is related to direct support of the population in the form of food distribution. Another direction involves the implementation of complex measures. In particular, the implementation of structural reforms that cover all areas of production, economy, and social sphere. In relation to the Russian economy, this is a problem of high political and social significance: providing food to socially vulnerable categories of the population, and preventing poverty in the agricultural sector. Goal: as part of the implementation of measures to overcome the consequences of the pandemic, to gain new theoretical knowledge on creating a sustainable food supply system, to consider the interaction of all participants in the process of ensuring the food chain from the field(farm) to the counter within the framework of the industrial concept.

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Introduction

In the work goal: through the implementation of measures to overcome the consequences of the pandemic to obtain new theoretical knowledge on creating a sustainable food system, to consider within the industrial concept of interaction of all participants of the process of ensuring supply chain from field(farm) to the counter.

Research objectives are classified by spheres of influence

1. In the field of obtaining new theoretical knowledge about the laws in the field of social protection, the actions of informal institutions and the behavioral reactions of the needy strata of the population to the measures taken by the state to combat poverty;
2. In the sphere of activity of commodity producers, the task is connected with the solution of the scientific and practical problem of motivating farmers to preserve agricultural land, the use of soil protection technologies.

Achievement of the goal will provide

firstly, understanding the phenomenon of "poverty reproduction" in natural and climatic zones, where there is a real danger of soil erosion, there is no concern for the preservation of soil fertility for

future generations; - secondly, consideration in interdependence of the components that ensure the social orientation of agriculture, sources for increasing food resources, the availability of the needy segments of the population to healthy nutrition; - thirdly, the use of instruments of state support for domestic producers within the framework of the WTO green box; creation of conditions for rational use of natural resources, obtaining environmentally friendly products.

Given the extraordinary nature of the situation associated with the need to overcome the consequences of the pandemic, governments are taking measures to provide support to both the population and the economies of their countries as a whole. Targeted measures are being taken in Russia. Solving problems in the food sector involves moving in different directions. One of them is connected with direct support of the population in the form of food distribution. Another direction involves the implementation of complex measures. In particular, carrying out structural transformations covering all spheres of production, economics, social sphere, agricultural technologies. The problem is the need to provide food for socially vulnerable categories of the population, to carry out poverty prevention in the agricultural sector.

Conclusion

The study is focused on the expected efficiency of the complex, which manifests itself in various fields of activity:

1. Creation of prerequisites for the formation of an integral

system of suppliers, whose functions are: centralized selection, delivery, quality control and safety of products, purchase of products directly from local agricultural producers and processing enterprises, with the possibility of control at the production sites;

2. It became possible to control with the use of laboratory and instrumental methods for the organization of catering by highly qualified specialists, technologists, sanitary doctors.

New technologies will ensure the reduction of losses in production and in the process of selling products; it will become possible to use high-tech equipment, the use of special storage systems, production accounting and control.

Proposals have been developed for the formation of the institutional environment, the composition of the infrastructure links that affect the processes of production and consumption of food by the population of the region.

1. It is proposed to introduce missing links into the WFP infrastructure, which will provide, along with a social, economic effect in the form of attracting additional food resources (up to 15%) through the use of new technologies, reducing the number of ineffective intermediaries, eliminating barriers in the system of agent interaction, and reducing losses and spoilage of raw materials. The economic effect is that:
2. It became possible to form a stable social order for local agricultural producers and processors;
3. Mechanisms are being created to provide state support to entrepreneurs involved in the implementation of projects of domestic food assistance to the population, which directly stimulates them to increase production volumes;
4. Agricultural organizations, farms, households of the population have the opportunity to enter the trading systems of a network format with locally produced products. Provides a social effect:
5. High-grade and high-quality food for children in preschool and educational institutions;
6. Providing low-income strata of the population with guaranteed and high-quality food;
7. The possibility of subsidizing part of the costs to low-income parents. The knowledge gained in the area under study will provide an opportunity to achieve the goal associated with the formation of a system for the distribution of domestic food aid in the context of overcoming the consequences of a pandemic, involving into circulation areas of unused arable land.

On the basis of the study, measures are proposed that are comparable with the world norms of functioning of systems for providing food to socially vulnerable segments of the population. In particular, they are comparable with the practices recommended by the World Agricultural Organization (FAO), specialized agencies of the US Department of Agriculture, Great Britain, and other countries. Comparison is provided by work, which in the study is classified by spheres of influence:

1. In the sphere of state support - a phased expansion of state guarantees;
2. In the field of domestic food assistance to the population - the formation of a public-private partnership in the creation and organization of the functioning of infrastructure enterprises;
3. Changes in the structure of funds allocated for direct support to agricultural production;
4. Coordination of interaction between participants in the production, social, credit and financial and trade spheres,

the functioning of the settlement and payment system.

In the scientific and technological sphere - the development of the infrastructure of the food industry, technological equipment of the cooking process by eliminating losses at certain limits. In the development of the resource base of food - an increase in the production of agricultural products, an increase in the production capacity of processing enterprises, the optimization of food flows in the technological cycle.

In changing the architecture of the trade process - the introduction of production and logistics centers (PLC) into the composition of food chains, which will allow manufacturers, bypassing retail chains, to increase the volume of conditioned food that meets technological requirements; use of the resources of transnational trade network structures in the development of the logistics potential of the regions.

The developments of this study are focused on the expected efficiency of the complex, which manifests itself in various fields of activity:

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