Problems of Agriculture in Siberia
Infrastructure, Soil Conservation, Organizational Behavior and Culture Farmers

Victor Stukach

Doctor of Economics, Professor of the Department of Management and Marketing of the Federal State Educational Institution, Omsk State Agrarian University named after P. A. Stolypin. Honored worker of Higher School of the Russian Federation, Omsk, Russia.

Introduction
The circle of scientific interests includes problems of development of Russia. The review presents the results of the author’s research on which Professor V. F. Stukach has publications in the form of monographs and journal articles. Among them: the infrastructure of the agro-industrial complex; domestic food aid to vulnerable segments of the population; innovative infrastructure and foresight research in the field of strategic management; motivation of farmers to use soil-saving technologies; the use of degraded land for environmentally friendly food; formation of positive organizational behavior and culture of the rural population; cost management in agricultural production; active forms of organization of the educational process at the University in the preparation of managers, etc.

The Infrastructure of the Agri-Food Complex of Region: New Challenges
The publications reveal the economic essence, principles of formation and development of infrastructure institutions of the agricultural market, methods of analysis of the state and efficiency of their work. The forms and methods of work in this area (trading systems, network information services, technology transfer, rural consumer cooperation) are considered. The main functional links of the agribusiness infrastructure are described in detail: marketing, logistics, information.[12] a model for the development of infrastructure for the distribution of domestic food aid is Proposed. The works are addressed to employees of regional authorities, specialists in market research, researchers, teachers and students of universities, employees of enterprises (by industry). The material has been tested, adapted to work in the conditions of Russia’s accession to the WTO, the changed situation in the agricultural market, the problems of world economic relations. The textbook “Regional infrastructure of agriculture” is widely used in universities of border countries. (Belarus, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, etc.) [11,14].

Water infrastructure of Kazakhstan. (RePEc:pra:mprapa:79233). The book discusses the methodological foundations of the formation and development of water infrastructure of agro-industrial complex of Central and Northern Kazakhstan, analyzes the management model, tariff policy, water conservation, water infrastructure functions in the reproduction process, its theoretical concept, classification. Discusses the natural and economic conditions: the resource potential, the problems of development of the sphere of water management, tariff policy, the impact of water management on agricultural production. The efficiency of water use, transaction costs in water resources management, international experience in reforming the tariff policy in the field of water supply, water management models, conservation directions are discussed. The article analyzes innovative ideas in the sphere of supply of the agricultural sector with water, assesses the problems of the industry, the development of the water cluster, infrastructure,
resource management mechanism at the municipal level, the efficiency of water use of the agricultural sector. Innovations in the tariff for water supply services taking into account the specifics of the tariff system of water supply in agriculture, proposals for the development of water infrastructure of pipelines and canals, improvement of national water policy are substantiated.

Creation of a Specific Regional Infrastructure of Domestic Food Aid in Russia

The aim of the research is to develop a methodological framework and guidelines for the creation of infrastructure of domestic food aid to the population in accordance with WTO rules, taking into account the limitations of state support for agricultural production. The objectives are to: provide the state with the opportunity to perform a social function; create a resource base for food production, including land; restoration of the fertility of degraded lands withdrawn from circulation for the production of environmentally friendly food; state support for enterprises in the field of production and processing within the framework of the “green basket” WTO rules. The task of structural changes in science and technology; the introduction of production and logistics centers of the food chain; shops and fairs for local food supply, payment systems for targeted assistance to the population; the use of resources of transnational trade networks in the development of the logistics potential of the region. Creation of the mechanism of interaction of participants, representatives of industrial, social, credit, financial and trade sectors on the basis of public-private partnership[13].

In the process of studying the problem of domestic food aid, the developers proceeded from its scale. For example, in the Omsk region of Russia, the needs of the needy segments of the population in food account for 17-20% of the total consumption in the region. Socio-economic essence of food aid is to create a mechanism of adaptation of the state to the obligations of WTO members to limit the amount of state support for the agricultural sector. In the Omsk region, the resource used for the production of environmentally friendly food, degraded land, subjected to erosion, salinity, pollution. In most cases, soil degradation is associated with unstable land use. Such land in the region is about 13% of arable land.

Restoration of fertility and the introduction of these lands into circulation is possible with the use of state financial instruments that do not fall under the restrictions on the “green basket” of WTO rules. It is proposed to form a system of specific infrastructure by supplementing and transforming individual parts of the existing infrastructure of the regional agro-industrial complex; to introduce the following links into the food chain: production and logistics center, shops and fairs for the food trade network of local production, payment systems of targeted assistance to the population, regional coordinating distribution system, to create a body of specialized scientific support; to transform the mechanism of interaction of participants in the industrial, social, credit and financial spheres, trade within the framework of public-private partnership. Sources of funding in these areas - the Federal and municipal budgets, the business community, targeted programs[16].

Optimization of logistics operations by reengineering the product chain will provide an increase in the resource base by 10-15%, will eliminate certain technological stages (freezing, transportation, other losses), reduce the cost of production, improve its competitiveness.

Prevention of Poverty in the Farming Sector and Protection of Soil Fertility (RePEc:pra:mprapa:74075)

Analyzes the causes of rural poverty. Studies have shown that poverty, unprofitable work in the agricultural sector creates economic, social and cultural conditions for the reproduction of poverty as a phenomenon. The solution to this problem occurs in the context of soil degradation. The government doctrine of food security of Russia defines categories of the population (pregnant and lactating women, children, students, clients of social institutions, etc.). The state is obliged to provide these segments of the population with a healthy diet. Objectively there was a need to produce environmentally friendly food.

We need land where it is possible to organize environmentally friendly production with small amounts of tillage - without the use of pesticides with a limited amount of fertilizers[9].

This approach when Russia and other countries joined the WTO has become economically feasible. The mechanism of assistance to farmers engaged in the production of food on degraded soils is being created by the instruments of state support. WTO rules make it possible to use soils that are not suitable for intensive use in organic farming - to produce environmentally friendly food for a healthy diet of the population in need. At the same time, the issues...
of social protection of the population and the use of degraded soils withdrawn from circulation as a result of improper management of land resources are being addressed[10,14].

Informal Institutions and Modernization of the Agricultural Sector(RePEc:pra:mprapa:74171)

Purpose:
To study the influence of cultural parameters on the modernization processes in the agricultural sector.

Object: Modernization processes in society, the parameters of culture, social capital, the structure of transaction costs. The work contains recommendations to the business community, public authorities and self-government on the regulation of modernization processes, institutional development. The problems of socio-economic modernization, informal institutions of the agricultural sector of the region’s economy. The analysis of methods of studying the relationship of organizational behavior and culture, used in the world practice[1,3] On the materials of the agricultural sector of the region using the method of bipolar measurement the parameters of the existing organizational culture, which are a resource for the formation of social capital, affect the formation of the organizational climate, reflecting the feelings and perception of the situation by employees. The authors assessed informal institutions and the course of modernization processes in the production sphere of agriculture in the region in aggregate indicators. The work contains recommendations to the business community, municipal and regional governments to regulate the processes of institutional development, reduce transaction costs[7].

For Russian Conditions, the Set of Cultural Characteristics gives an Idea of the Cultural Code of the Economy in the Field of Agriculture.
The society in the field of agriculture is represented by collectivist groups. Individualism is weakly developed. This reflects the tendency of people not to take responsibility for the results of their work. There is no capacity for individual self-expression and competition, the development of competitive advantages. Developed the ability of people to work in a group, to collective thinking with a focus on the overall result, which forms an institution of trust in a close circle of people and contributes to the accumulation of bond capital.

Long-term time orientation along with a high degree of avoidance of social uncertainty indicates the need for clarity, clarity, well-functioning rules, regulation of situations, planning. Avoidance of uncertainty is a cultural characteristic, which is also determined by the specific features of the agricultural sector – dependence on natural and climatic conditions, the close interweaving of production and biological processes. High distancing of power indicates a complex hierarchy in the system of relations between power and society, uneven distribution of income, low level of trust.

Taking into account the above in the field of agriculture, the following transaction costs are found due to informal institutions, informal practices and cultural determinants:
- costs of information retrieval, processing and storage
- costs of negotiation, measurement and Contracting
- coordination costs
- costs of politicization, collective decision-making
- costs of avoiding opportunistic behaviour
- costs in the form of lost revenue, including costs due to opportunism of partners (shirking).

A problem-oriented approach is used to study the prerequisites for the emergence of “track problems” due to cultural characteristics and informal practices. According to respondents, agriculture is an area with specific characteristics of the cultural code.

The survey revealed that 47% of respondents expressed distrust of the authorities, 23% of respondents expressed a positive attitude to the authorities, they find legal protection, security guarantees and financial support. Freedom of expression of personal opinion indicates a possible potential to reduce the existing distance to power.[17] This conclusion is also confirmed by the following results: 87% of respondents believe that it is advisable to build mutually effective communication between society and the state, which would allow to speak openly about the problems and make proposals in the direction of state support.

According to respondents, the main directions of state support should be as follows: development of own processing of products – 48%; support for sales – 47%; development of human resources in rural areas and the construction of modern social infrastructure – 49%; development of legal support to protect agricultural producers from the opportunism of partners, in particular unfair trade networks - 17.2%.

There is reason to draw important conclusions about the “track effect” defined by informal institutions. It is revealed that negatively affect: 1) high distancing of power, the order of limited access; 2) low degree of individualism, in which poorly developed ability to individual expression and development of competitive advantages; 3) insufficient development of social infrastructure in rural areas, impeding the development and consolidation of the necessary values; 4) negative informal practices and opportunism (evasion).

Potential competitive advantages:
1. Long-term time orientation
2. Avoidance of uncertainty
3. Accumulation of bond capital in collectivist groups
4. Readiness for free expression of personal opinion, which indicates a possible potential to reduce the existing distance to power.

Conclusion
The problems of development of agro-food complex of Russia and countries with transformed economy, confirming the high practical importance and scientific relevance of the issues. There are necessary reasons to include that the key issues have not been identified without reason. We believe that the selected areas are relevant to most of the transformed economies that have joined the WTO in recent decades. For Russia and these countries, transformations in the infrastructure of the agro-food complex are relevant; creation of infrastructure of internal food aid to vulnerable segments of the population; development of innovative infrastructure and use of modern methods of forecasting in strategic management; motivation of farmers to use soil-saving technologies; use of degraded lands
for environmentally friendly nutrition; formation of positive organizational behavior and culture of the rural population, etc

Reference


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