

## FOOD PROBLEMS IN CAMBODIA

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From 1970 to 1991, the Cambodian people suffered from the results of civil war, foreign occupation, and errors in the domestic economic and social management. Until the late 1980s, its economy was the most stagnant of the world over. In accordance with the rating of World Bank Cambodia was among the 20th most backward and poorest countries in the world. This whole situation led to the cruelest food crisis in the country.

Today, the country has an acute food problem. More than 3/5 of the population is either starving or on the verge of chronic malnutrition. The diet of the general population is not balanced, the basic amount of calories coming from grain consumption. The two most important economic tasks of the state should be: reduction of unemployment and also poverty reduction. To perform these tasks the state should take the way of innovative development of the country's economy by leveraging resources from donor countries and foreign investment.

Currently, about 36% of Cambodians live below the poverty line. Bulk of the poor people (90%) live in rural areas. GNP per capita in Cambodia is 300 dollars a year, which is certainly one of the lowest in the world. Global financial and economic crisis has further exacerbated the problem of employment, and as a result the problem of poverty in the country. Since poverty can be reduced only through employment issues, the government of Cambodia must urgently focus its efforts in economic policy to the solution of these two important problems.

According to the statistical yearbook of the National Institute of Statistics the staple food in Cambodia is rice. 1/3 of Cambodians ration is grain. Consumption of fish and fish products is on the 2nd place - 20%. In third place - 15.6% - meat products. Fruits and vegetables take the 4th position, they accounted for only 13%.

Almost 60% of the earnings population living in rural areas spend on food. This testifies to the low incomes of farmers and high prices for food, especially imported. In urban areas, more favorable situation. Urban residents spend on food about 43.5% of their income.

Diet of urban and rural residents in some positions has significant differences. In rural areas, the proportion of grain in the diet of people is 34.5%, in urban over the last 10 years it decreased to 24.6%, and in the capital of Cambodia, the figure is only 11.4% (1/3 part of the diet of rural residents).

The first place in the diet of residents of Phnom Penh occupies meat consumption - 20.7%, in second place - fish - 15.4%, grains occupy only third place. On the other hand, the diet of the inhabitants of other cities in Cambodia is not much different from the diet of rural residents, and the proportion of cereal consumption is on the 1st place all over the country.

Thus, the basic amount of calories Cambodian population receives from the consumption of cereals (rice) - 65.4%. Meat and fish accounts for only 14% of calories. 10% of calories come from the consumption of vegetables, fruits and eggs.

Balanced diet of capital is much better. Due to grain metropolitan residents receive 33.7% of the calories almost as much as by fish and meat - 32.7%.

In professional circles intake of calories for 1 adult person is taken to be from 2400 to 3000 kcal. If we take the average rate for the person of 2,700 kcal per day, and all Cambodian people divided into 5 groups, it turns out that 1/5 of the adult population is either starving or suffering from chronic malnutrition. The 2nd and 3rd groups are on the verge of chronic malnutrition. And only two fifths of the adult population in Cambodia eat normally.

It should be noted that the majority - over 90% of the starving and suffering from chronic malnutrition of Cambodia's population is concentrated in rural areas, and in a crisis situation is not improving, but it is becoming more critical.

Thus, Cambodia is one of the most troubled countries of Southeast Asia. State is unable to cope with existing problems in their own forces. Since there has been a marked lack of capital, the

economy of Cambodia will continue to be heavily dependent on two external factors: assistance from donor countries and foreign investment.

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### **Summary**

The food problem in Cambodia is one of the most serious and urgent problems. For reduction such problems as unemployment and poverty, the state should become on a way of innovative development of a national economy. The government should also more efficient use means arriving from the countries-donors and foreign investments.

## **РОЛЬ ИНФОРМАЦИОННО-КОНСУЛЬТАЦИОННОЙ СЛУЖБЫ КАК ИНСТРУМЕНТА ВНЕДРЕНИЯ ДОСТИЖЕНИЙ НАУКИ И ТЕХНИКИ В СЕЛЬСКОЕ ХОЗЯЙСТВО РОССИИ**

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Эффективное, динамичное, пропорциональное развитие экономики возможно лишь на основе целенаправленного постоянного и своевременного внедрения достижений отечественной и зарубежной науки и передовой практики в производство. Предприятия, базирующиеся на устаревших, затратных технологиях не могут выдержать конкуренции в условиях рынка и разоряются.

К сожалению, в России доля законченных научно-исследовательских работ (НИР), внедренных в производство всегда была недостаточно велика, а в кризисные периоды еще и резко сокращалась. Это подтверждается крайне медленным ростом объемов и эффективности сельскохозяйственного производства как в целом по стране, так и в большинстве регионов. Разработчики инноваций НИИ, НИПТИ, научные центры, с одной стороны, нуждаются в том, чтобы результаты их работы были востребованы, а, с другой стороны, не имеют возможностей для организации широкого внедрения своих разработок. По данным В.Д.Костина в России из общего числа завершенных, принятых, оплаченных заказчиком и рекомендованных к внедрению прикладных научно-технических разработок не более 3% были реализованы в ограниченных объемах и на ограниченных площадях, 4-5% - реализованы в одном - двух хозяйствах, а судьба 60-70% разработок через два-три года остается неизвестной ни заказчикам, ни разработчикам, ни потребителям научно-технической продукции.

Одной из причин этого являлось и до сих пор остается отсутствие четкой, налаженной системы продвижения новаций в производство. Информационно-консультационные службы - это именно то недостающее звено, в цепочке передачи инноваций из научно-исследовательских учреждений в производство, одним из основных направлений деятельности которых является оказание содействия сельхозпроизводителям в выборе и внедрении новаций.

Информационно-консультационное обслуживание сельскохозяйственных предприятий улучшает информационное обеспечение руководителей и специалистов, повышает степень обоснованности принимаемых управленческих решений, влияет на все стороны хозяйственной деятельности и соответственно на все производственные, финансовые, экономические показатели сельскохозяйственного производства на уровне хозяйства, района, области. Именно