

NATURAL AND RESORT FACTORS IN THE STRATEGY OF THE RURAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS DEVELOPMENT

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Key words: municipal education, rural territories, Samara region, water resources, land resources, natural and climatic potential, development strategy, ecological factors, evaluation methods.

The author studies the necessity to develop the factorial approach to giving grounds for the purposes of developing rural territories in conditions of competitive economy. As natural and resource factors play the most important role in the system of industrial elements, the main attention is paid to developing the methodical approaches to evaluating the main components of natural resources of the municipal region: agricultural and climate potential, mineral, primary, recreational and land resources.

This paper considers the necessity of working out the factorial approach to substantiation of the perspectives of rural territories development in conditions of competitive economy. As far as the leading role plays natural and resort factors in a system of elements of productive forces, the main attention author pays to the working out the methodical approaches to the estimation of the basic components of the natural resources of the municipal districts: agroclimatic potential, mineral and raw products, recreational and land resources.

The stable, balanced and steady development of any municipal establishment depends on the potential and peculiarities of any concrete territory. First of all this is a land and real estate, parties of forest resources and mineral resources, infrastructural objects and also labour resources. All these define a dynamic of territory development, quality and level of life of the population.

According to the data of All-Russian census of enumeration, in 2002 in the rural area was 38,7 millions of people or 27% of population of Russia.

The number of rural settlements and the number of its population are characterized by Table.1

19,7 thousands of municipal establishments integrated in 1805 municipal districts are functioning on a base of rural settlements. In a one rural settlement can be from 1 to 10 and more of the settlements and the one municipal district is included from 3 to 10 and more of the rural settlements.

In current conditions in a frame of the market economy the municipalities are not only in a partnership but also in a competition what make them as subjects of economic life which compete for resources, investments, qualified and able to work population, professional municipal management.

The conditions of the development in a framework of competence are demand of the adequate evaluation of the factors of the development of the productive forces, exposure of the advantages and reserves of the development, strategically positioning in a regional and national scale.

The main problem of abovementioned processes is a typical for municipal districts of agricultural

Table 1

Rural settlements of Russian Federation in 2002 r.*

Integration of rural settlements	Number of rural settlements	Number of people, thousand people	Number of people, % to total
Total number of rural settlements	155 289	38 738	100,0
Out of population	13 086	-	-
With amount of population 10 and less	34 003	168	0,4
11-50	38 073	950	2,5
51-100	14 901	1082	2,8
101-500	36 308	8919	23,0
501-1000	10 836	7571	19,5
1001-3000	6402	9996	25,8
More 3000	1680	10 052	26,0

* Source: System on municipal administration. M., 2006. p. 581.

* Elena N. Koroleva, Doctor of economics, Associate professor of the Samara State University of Economics.

specialization what is characterized by the deficit of the own financial resources, material and technical bases, the lack of qualified specialists.

That is why it is necessary to develop a factorial approach to growth of the rural territories in a frame of the competitive economy. The process of the strategy formation means a revelation of its perspectives based on a deep analysis of the development factors and a placement of the productive forces what let to get great competitive advantages among the municipal establishments.

It is explained with current peculiarities of rural territories development:

1. The rural municipal districts are on the pre-industrial (agrarian) stage of development with dominance of the traditional factors, such as natural

of the territory (municipal district): agroclimatic potential, mineral and raw products, recreational and lend resources.

For the estimation of the *climatic conditions* and *agroclimatic potential* can be used the following rates: biological sum of the temperatures, volatility index, or hydrothermal index, humidity deficit and water content in a soil layer of meter long, soil and air droughts, ground frosts and etc.

The main source of information about agroclimatic conditions is agroclimatic guides.

In estimating mineral and raw products it is necessary to define what kind of hydrocarbonic reserves and the others types of raw products exist on the territory of the district. We should define:

Table 2

Productive forces*

* Source: Vlasova E.Y. Ecological environment: essence, peculiarities of functioning// Under reduction of the Russian academy of Science A.I. Tatarikina. Ekaterinburg, 2007. p. 176.

resources and conditions, labour force, capital, technology, financial capital, over the innovative factors (infrastructure, innovation technologies, financial capital, business skills).

2. Current researches show such phenomenon as progressive rural noncompetitiveness¹. We only can speak about the rural districts competitiveness on a sub-federal level - republican, regional, and also define trends of this competition: participation in sub-federal projects (budgeting funds), making an auspicious investment climate.

Consequently, it is advisably to form a strategy oriented on the development and placement of the productive forces. This strategy aims on building of the territorial structure what means to activate the factors of the development of productive forces of the territory.

Natural productive forces of the body and nature power, natural processes what convert with labour activity into objects, labour tools and productive processes play the main role in a system of the productive force.² (Table 2).

In this paper we will consider possible methodical approaches to the estimation of the following components of the natural resources

◆ place and role of the rural district in the Russian Federation subject in hydrocarbon and the others raw products procurement;

◆ where the enterprise is registered.

Also it is very important to know how they calculate environmental damage.

The accounting of the recreational resources and estimation of its usage is also an important reserve for expansion of the activity of a territory of a district and the source of enlargement of revenue side of the budget.

The recreational resources include:

◆ wild forests and river banks, the special category is consist of the national monuments;

◆ developed recreational zones in the nature and also resorts;

◆ land for summer cottages and awn-and-garden paths.

The characteristic and of the land resources and estimation of theirs efficient usage can be done with the following rates:

◆ Provision of the population of the district with a land resources;

◆ density of population and housing density;

- ◆ dynamics of change territory balance with definition of main categories of land-users;
- ◆ the square of the non-used agricultural lands;
- ◆ a balance of the rural settlements.

The level of the land market development is characterized by the following main aspects: balance of the forms of ownership with its legal aspects, land paths turnover, land cost, land payments, legal and information provision of the land market development.

For the analysis of the development of the forms of ownership it is reasonable to use the following rates:

- ◆ the quantity of the land what became a private as land share;
 - ◆ average norm of free provision of land;
 - ◆ the common quantity of the land shares non-demanded by population.
- ◆ In characterizing of the land-utilization it is necessary to show what changes happened in its structure.

In characterizing of land relations, form of ownership we would define collective-share property, the property of the agricultural cooperatives. We should analyze what part of the administrative territory, including agricultural lands, became a private property.

In a process of research of the current system of payments for land it is necessary to make an analysis and the estimation of the land tax, the form and the size of rent payments, principle

of its accountant, real cost of the land, rent payment for non-agricultural land-users and also find out:

- ◆ who made an estimation of agricultural land;
- ◆ what criteria were used for this estimation;
- ◆ what criteria were used for definition of the real land cost;
- ◆ substantiation of the rent payments for non-agricultural land-users.

In the analysis should be shown the structure of land turnover (buy/sell, pawning, land inheritance, donation, renting) and also learn the practice of the auctions and competitions, land insurance.

В ходе анализа развития земельного оборота следует показать его

Offered methodical approaches were probated in complex research of the factors of the growth of the productive forces of Koshkinskiy district (2003), development of the perspective strategic documents of Pokhvistnevskiy (2005), Bezenchukskiy (2006) municipal districts, urban district Chapaevsk (2007) of Samara region.

¹ *Leksin V.N., Shvetsov A.N.* Municipal Russian: Social and economic situation, law, statistics: in 5 т., 12. М.: Editorial URSS, 2001. P. 80-81.

² *Voronin V.V., Rodimov I.O.* *Theoretical basis of the econolical division into districts // Vestnik of the Samara State University of Economics, Samara, 2006. № 4 (22). P. 48-55.*