

METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE PROGRAM-TARGET APPROACH IN THE MANAGEMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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In the article the non-uniformity of rural territories on the basis of the developed technique of grouping the municipal districts according to the problem indicators of rural development is proved. The model of management by the development of rural areas on the basis of the program-target approach is offered. The model considers internal social and economic communications of rural territories and state authorities management communications.

The introduction of the Federal Law "About agricultural development" and the Government program on "The development of agriculture and the regulation of the markets of agricultural production, raw materials and the foodstuffs in 2008 - 2012" created the preconditions for management by the development of rural territories. However they only mention the Federal level. The questions of the strategic development of rural territories are delegated now to the subjects of the Russian Federation and the municipal unions.

This position causes the formation of a multilevel management system of the development of rural territories with the definition of the competence of each of its branches: federal, regional, municipal, economic ones.

The starting point of the methodology of a management system on a program-target basis is the allocation of the types of rural territories. The program of development should be designed for each type individually.

We have developed a complex typology of municipal areas of the Republic of Bashkortostan, allowing to establish the purposes of the programs with reference to the various types of rural development.

The allocated five types testify to the non-uniformity of rural territories of the republic in terms of social and economic development. It confirms the hypothesis of the necessity of the differentiated approach to the financial support of the republican programs with reference to this or that type of areas for the purpose of their sustainable development.

In this connection we see it as necessary to formalize the scheme of information streams of management between the subjects of rural development.

On the basis of the analysis the purposes of the development of rural territories for the planned period are established. Taking into account these purposes and problems the forecasts of social and economic development of the rural territories in the republic and in the municipal unions are made.

The next stage is the formation of an information package for planning the development of rural settlements and rural commodity producers.

On the basis of this information, rural commodity producers develop project plans for the development of the activity and prove the demand for the corresponding financial assets.

The district administration reduces project plans of rural commodity producers and rural settlements to a coherent plan, develops additional actions, and analyzes the possibilities of non-budget means attraction. It also generalizes the requirements for the attraction of budgetary funds, and prepares the agreement on the interaction between the republican controls and the controls of municipal area with the appendix of calculation of the financial obligations of each party on the realization of the assigned actions.

Project plans for the development of rural territories of municipal areas are considered in a specially created commission at the republic government level. The commission's main objective is the coordination of the volumes of support and the update of agreements in the separate directions of activity.

After the republican budget approval the agreement is signed and comes into force in the subsequent year. Similarly, the agreements between local administration and separate managing subjects which incur mutual obligations of local value is signed.

Thus, the offered model of management clearly shows the role, the problems and the responsibility of each level of management in the field of village development. The model allows solving the problems of sustainable development on the basis of using comparative advantages of rural territories taking into account their features and the non-uniformity of development.

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