

EVALUATING THE LEVEL OF PLANNED ACTIVITY IN THE SUBJECTS OF RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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Keywords: region, planning, plan documents, strategy, concept, program, the level of planned activity, strategy level, concept level, programming level.

The author considers the method of calculating the suggested level of planned activity (that is the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the process of regional planning) using the accepted and implemented regional plan documents and normative and legal acts on their development, implementation and correction.

Modern practice of regional management shows that all the subjects of Russian Federation accomplish certain activity in middle and long-term planning. Every region has structural subdivisions responsible for developing and implementing the planning documents. As a rule, profile structural units are responsible for developing and implementing regional branch concepts, strategies, and target programs.

In order to define the interregional differences in the sphere of planning the attempt is made to develop and apply the integrated index named "the level of planned activity".

The level of planned activity (if applied to the region) is the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the process of planning accomplished by the bodies of state authority of the Russian Federation.

The final formula of calculating the level of planned activity is the following:

$$YPA = \frac{YC + YK + YP}{3}, \quad (1)$$

where YPA is the level of planned activity in the region; YC is the strategic level; YK is the conceptual level; YP is the programming level.

Formulas for evaluating the strategic, conceptual and programming levels are the following:

$$YC = \frac{A_c + 1,5B_c + 0,5C_c}{3}, \quad (2)$$

$$YK = \frac{A_k + 1,5B_k + 0,5C_k}{3}, \quad (3)$$

$$YP = \frac{A_p + 1,5B_p + 0,5C_p}{3}, \quad (4)$$

where A_c, A_k, A_p represent the quantity of strategies, concepts and programs implemented by the executive bodies of state authority of an RF subject; B_c, B_k, B_p represent the quantity of the approved strategies, concepts, and programs; C_c, C_k, C_p represent the quantity of the signed normative documents not correlated to the category of the planned documents but providing the development, implementation and correction of the strategies, concepts, and programs.

Every private index is calculated using the formula:

$$p = \frac{\text{fact.value } X_i - \text{min.value. } X_i}{\text{max.value. } X_i - \text{min.value. } X_i}, \quad (5)$$

$i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$

where n is the quantity of the regions;

$\overset{\text{factual value}}{X}$ is the factual value of the region by the index; $\overset{\text{min.value.}}{X}$ is the least value of the region by the index; $\overset{\text{max.value.}}{X}$ is the maximum value of the region by the index.

The indices of 8 subjects of Russian Federation: the Republic of North Ossetia, Astrakhan, Volgograd, Irkutsk, Samara, Kemerovo, Nizhny-Novgorod and Rostov regions are used for testing the suggested method.

The necessary information was defined on the basis of the reports on the results and the main trends of the activity of the RF subjects placed on the official site of Minregion Russia, and normative legal acts, placed in the legal information system of Consultant Plus.

Kemerovo region had the biggest value due to the level of planned activity among the sub-

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jects of the Russian Federation in 2007; Nizhniy Novgorod region took the position in 2008. The worst positions were in the Republic of North Ossetia. In 2008 in comparison to 2007 Samara region improved its index positions by improving the interregional position due to the level of programming and strategy.

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