

PROBLEMS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACTORS OF ITS DEVELOPMENT

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This article deals with the social infrastructure of rural settlements, as this aspect in the municipalities is less developed. Effectively developed agricultural production is the mortgage of progress in social infrastructure, as it determines the number of employees, their qualifications and the overall development of settlements.

It is a well-known fact that national and regional economic complexes based on the principles of market economy in terms of price liberalization, high inflation and public deficits, which exacerbate the problem of survival of the social sphere, are on budget financing. Today they are going through a serious crisis due to lack of financial and material resources, low wages, lack of organizational and economic mechanisms in order to reach adequate market economy, effective level of social protection and support of various sectors of social services, education, health, culture, housing and utilities. In order to create preconditions for deep structural and functional reorganization and subsequent growth, an effective system of criteria for complex estimation of its socio-economic development of territories is created. In this regard the problem of formation mechanisms of management of social infrastructure in rural areas, both regionally and at the municipal level, is investigated. The most important condition is the efficiency of its compatibility and complexity of the location of its facilities in the rural municipal centres and specific agricultural enterprises located on their territory. All rural municipalities have different levels of security objects of social infrastructure. Thus, security nursery school in Samara region can be characterized from 24 to 76 beds per 1000 inhabitants and only in 2 areas these figures rise to a standard, which amounts to 70-90 nurseries and gardens on the 1000 of the population (Volga and Stavropol regions). Number of schools in the municipalities varies from 9 to 33. By the number of hospital beds per 1000 of the population the difference in rates ranges

from 39.0 to 97.4, while the number of institutions of cultural and leisure-type from 15.0 to 45.0. In addition, many objects of rural social infrastructure are in a very poor condition (health care, consumer services and culture).

In connection with such variations in size of positions, a generalized assessment of the development of social infrastructure in rural areas helped to identify areas with the most favorable and unfavorable level. For social development areas ranking and grouping to index score, which measure the individual components of the infrastructure, a score based on rank and the estimated value of its location relative to the reference value is assigned. The closest ones to it are the standards of Stavropolsky, Isaklinsky, Chelnovershinsky areas, which are located in the 60-80 steps by reference. Khvorostyanskaya, Volgsky, and Elhovsky, Kamyshlinsky areas are far removed from the standard - more than 120 steps. The remaining areas occupy a middle position. This assessment is of practical importance because it directs regional and local administrations to pay attention to areas where social investments from the budgets of all levels need to be taken. Despite the importance of these structures in the organization of the same public services in rural residents, the criterion for selection of rural social infrastructure should be treated as its location within the boundaries of rural settlements is determined by local authorities. This demarcation is important for effective management decisions, since it is a part of the rural social infrastructure that needs prior attention.

It is worth noting that all the people, and in particular, rural areas, are on different levels of

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infrastructure development. Agricultural enterprises currently rely on inter-settlement structures. For example, in Isaklinsky metro area, nine inter-settlement centers are allocated, which have a status of a settlement. For each a fixed settlement of rural areas is stipulated, which operate agricultural enterprises. The level of settlement depends primarily on the efficiency of these farms, as well as the population outside the towns. Nine rural settlements are classified as 47 settlements with different population. Whereas, 9 of them are large, with more than 350 people, 21 medium with up to 300 people and 17 small with fewer than 100 people. In smaller towns, there are no social infrastructures at all, and beautification here consists in electricity and gas only. In 20 settlements with the population of 300 people schools, health facilities and culture centres are missing. The level of housing improvement is very low and is present-

ed in separate villages by gasification and water supply only. Missing services produced in the village center of inter-settlement (a settlement) are irregular because of transport unavailability.

For example, the settlement of New Yakushkino serves 4 agricultural enterprises, where 1,701 people live. At 8 localities there are 29 social infrastructures, whereas, one locality has at least 4 sites. At the rural settlement of Kluchi, which territory also comprises 4 farms, with a population of 1,241 people living in 13 settlements there are 24 objects of social infrastructure, that is, at least, two objects. As in the first and second cases, there are no facilities in settlements with a population up to 100 people. Speaking precisely, the level of social infrastructure development in the settlements reflects a synthesis index, calculated as the ratio of settlement to the middle areas of the indicator.

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