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Prospects for the socio-economic development of rural areas of the Altai territory

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Abstract. The paper substantiates the need for differentiation of regional policy measures regarding the directions of development of rural areas of different specialization. On the example of rural areas of the Altai region, the paper discusses the key issues of agricultural specialization, the main development directions of agriculture, social, and market infrastructure.

1. Introduction

The development of directions and mechanisms for the policy of socio-economic development of rural areas, taking into account regional specifics, has been in recent years one of the current areas of socio-economic research. In the Altai Territory, the agricultural areas dominate among rural areas, but there is no uniformity even among them. A part of the territories have a developed food industry, and in part of the territories farms of the population dominate in the structure of agricultural producers. In the South-East, municipalities have a tourist focus. The diversity of rural areas by specialization predetermines the difficulties of pursuing a common regional policy for their development.

2. Materials and Methods

The research relies the research of scientists in the field of sustainable development of rural areas and the functioning of social infrastructure. In the process of research, general scientific (scientific abstraction, inductive, deductive, comparative analysis) and special approaches were used. Special methods includes comparison, monographic, economic and statistical methods. For the analysis of statistical data, we used the Microsoft Office software package. The sources of statistical information were Rosstat and its territorial bodies, data from the Ministry of Agriculture of the Altai Territory and the Ministry of Health of the Altai Territory.

3. Results

The Resolution of the Administration of the Altai Territory “On approval of the long-term target program “Sustainable development of rural territories of the Altai Territory for 2012-2020” (August 2, 2011 No. 420) approved the following blocks of activities:

- Stimulating the development of agricultural and non-agricultural activities, creating new jobs (the collection and processing of wild plants, fish farming, beekeeping, support for crafts, rural tourism and agrotourism, the development of family dairy and meat farms). The types of



mechanisms for implementing these measures are (1) subsidies on the interest rate on loans at the expense of the regional budget (at the first stage 2/3 of the Central Bank refinancing rate, at the second stage of 5% rate), as well as (2) the grant support system;

- Acceleration of housing construction in rural areas due to the allocation of social benefits for the construction and purchase of housing, complex compact development of rural settlements (co-financing the development of development projects);
- Improving the quality of educational services, healthcare, culture, sports, including through the reconstruction and construction of new social and engineering infrastructure in the village;
- Organizing competitions among rural areas and communities (national, cultural, and educational), sports competitions and competitions, competitions for the most comfortable village, at the expense of the regional budget.

At the same time, assessing the current situation in rural areas of the Altai Territory predetermines the need to complement these activities with the following:

- Promoting the development of peasant (farm) farms as small and medium-sized businesses, including through the re-registration of part of the high-value subsidiary farms of the population into farms. For this, it is necessary to teach citizens the entrepreneurial business, accounting, taxation. In the sector of the agrarian economy one should not expect a strong increase in the taxable base, however, the rural population will significantly increase incomes, food self-sufficiency, decrease unemployment, crime, and the influence of other factors hindering rural development.
- Increasing the marketability of production of the main products produced in personal subsidiary and peasant (farmer) farms (potatoes, milk, meat, livestock and poultry, marketable honey and other products) by increasing their production potential, introducing innovative processes to reduce the labor intensity of production, development cooperation;
- Creating conditions for the development of agricultural consumer cooperation, including credit;
- Conducting financial rehabilitation of peasant (farmer) farms and agricultural enterprises, creating conditions for the development of market-oriented and efficiently using production resources of business structures;
- Monitoring the bankruptcy of agricultural enterprises, peasant (farmer) farms, prevention of criminal bankruptcies of entrepreneurial village-forming structures, leading to deprivation of the rural community;
- Developing “social standards” that take into account the peculiarities of rural settlement, lifestyle and ensure an increased access to healthcare, culture, and sports services for the population of rural areas regardless of their place of residence.
- Expanding the range of services provided by information and consulting services, developing information centers based on schools, village administrations, libraries, developing local media, involving the population in the implementation of municipal rural development programs, in order to overcome the information vacuum of the rural population;
- Overcoming interdepartmental fragmentation in rural development issues by introducing the practice of concluding interdepartmental agreements in the field of health, transport, trade, culture, education, information and advisory services to the population;
- Monitoring the development of rural areas, the formation of a federal data bank in the context of municipalities through the improvement of state accounting and statistics software [1].

First of all, it is necessary to create conditions for increasing the productivity of workers of large-scale production, increasing the marketability of production in agriculture, creating new jobs through cooperation of small business forms, training in mass professions most demanded by production, and the fundamentals of small business of persons released from and intangible production.

To improve the management system of rural development, it is necessary to ensure coordination of the rural development issues at the federal and regional levels, increase the degree of reasonableness

of plans for socio-economic development of rural areas, find local “growth points,” and develop development plans for the constituent entities of the Russian Federation formations included in them.

Legal support of rural development involves the introduction of a number of amendments to the existing Federal Laws “On the Fundamentals of Local Self-Government in the Russian Federation,” “On Peasant (Farm) Farming,” “On Personal Subsidiary Farming,” “On Credit Cooperation,” “On Agricultural Land Turnover appointments,” and a number of others, as well as in the regulatory legal acts ensuring their implementation.

These activities should be carried out taking into account the following principles: expediency, equality, sustainability, right of choice, performance. Also, it is necessary to focus on the investment potential of rural areas, determined by the specialization of municipalities (agriculture, industry, services), implemented investment projects and other factors.

4. Discussion

Prospects for developing the most of the rural areas of the Altai Territory, specializing in agricultural production (Zavyalovsky, Aleysky, Zarinsky districts, etc.), are associated with the development of large-scale large-scale production and industrial processing of agricultural products. Monitoring and preventing the occurrence of unreasonably large enterprises will allow creating conditions for the development of market-oriented small business entities. In rural areas specializing in the production of products in small business forms (Zarinsky, Bystroistoksky, Kosikhinsky, Ust-Pristansky, Soloneshensky, Soltonsky, Shipunovsky, Novichikhinsky, Krasnoshchekovsky, Yeltsovsky, Kurychinsky, Baevsky, Burlinsky, Kruchikhinsky regions, regions of the region, Kruchikhinsky, Yeltsovsky, Kurinsky, Baevsky, Burlinsky, Kruchikhinsky regions, regions of the region, Kruchikhinsky, Yeltsovsky, Kurychinsky, Baevsky, Burlinsky, Kruchikhinsky regions, areas of the region, Kruchikhinsky district into the market turnover) [2].

Contrary to the generally accepted opinion of the close interaction of personal subsidiary farms among the population with large-scale rural business, in most designated areas of the Altai Territory, this connection has been broken not only with agricultural enterprises and peasant (farmer) farms due to the bankruptcy of the former and underdeveloped latter, but also with the processing area. The main market participants in these areas are intermediaries who concentrate the bulk of value added. To solve these problems, it is necessary to create a cooperation of local households, farms, agricultural organizations to ensure the most effective marketing of products. For this, the following forms of interaction between agricultural enterprises and personal subsidiary farms of local residents in the development of consumer cooperation are possible:

1. For financially unsustainable agricultural organizations, this is a reorganization by creating on its base a cooperative servicing personal subsidiary farms and small peasant (farmer) farms.
2. For financially unsustainable agricultural organizations, the provision of services on a reimbursable basis to small business forms (consulting, veterinary, etc.), as well as providing them with working capital (coal, seeds, feed, etc.);
3. For financially unstable but operating agricultural enterprises, this is the involvement of the products of small forms of business on partnership relations in their commodity circulation;
4. A combination of the second and third forms of participation of agricultural enterprises in the development of consumer cooperation.

It is also necessary to create conditions for the development of personal subsidiary farms of residents of municipalities of the first group of socio-economic development (Blagoveshchensky, Yeltsovsky, Loktevsky districts), in which the large-scale agricultural production is practically not developed. At the same time, in the Eltsovsky district, it is additionally recommended to develop beekeeping. In Blagoveshchensk and Loktevskiy districts, it is necessary to strengthen the monitoring of compliance with environmental legislation by business entities (OJSC Kuchuksulfat, CJSC KPF Neverovskaya DSF, etc.), taking into account the significant emissions of air pollutants.

For individual rural areas (Kalmansky, Biysky, Egoryevsky, Zarinsky, Kulundinsky, Zonalny, Pervomaysky, Novichikhinsky, Aleysky, Burlinsky, Krutikhinsky, Troitsky, Zalesovsky districts), it is recommended to strengthen the measures to reduce the real unemployment through a system of grants for the development of small business in the field of social services, small processing of agricultural processing, light industry. One should also consider the possibility of simplified registration of individual entrepreneurs with the possibility of paying only contributions to extra-budgetary funds, a tax on imputed income in the first years of operation. These measures will significantly reduce the cost of the state to pay unemployment benefits, reduce the deficit of the pension fund, medical insurance fund, increase residents' incomes.

For all rural areas it is necessary to create conditions for the development of a social service system. Recreation of the lost infrastructure in small and remote villages is economically impossible, and inappropriate. To improve the quality of life for the residents of small and remote settlements and to provide them with a complex of necessary services, we recommend using the experience of organizing mobile social assistance brigades. These mobile social services are designed to provide social services to all categories of citizens (pensioners, the disabled, families with children, the unemployed and working, who need social support) [3].

The central direction in the development of rural health care and the main tasks of the state social policy (to ensure constitutional guarantees for the protection of the health of the population of rural territories) include ensuring a universal access to free qualified primary, emergency, and specialized medical care. The Ministry of Health of the Altai Territory in the development of departmental targeted programs, aimed at ensuring preventive and anti-epidemic measures to prevent the most dangerous social diseases, should take into account their different distribution throughout the region.

To improve trade services, it is necessary to increase the role of consumer cooperation and the private sector in providing the population with food with the organization of mobile forms of trade in small settlements, trade on pre-orders for home delivery, fairs with the participation of neighboring and urban trade institutions.

In the area of improving consumer services for the rural population, it is necessary to take measures to restore and develop a comprehensive system of consumer services, basic production facilities in regional centers, including household services for the population, performing repair of household appliances, electronic equipment, dry cleaning of clothes and washing clothes, repair and tailoring of footwear and clothing, repair and construction of housing for individual orders of the population. It is advisable to restore and improve the range and forms of mobile and stationary services by service companies, to increase the volume of services.

5. Conclusion

The establishment of priority directions for the development of social infrastructure does not mean that its other branches should not be developed. The establishment of priority directions for the development of social infrastructure in various rural areas of the Altai Territory means only to identify the most "bottlenecks," with the aim of eliminating them and in a similar way achieving social and economic development not only of the municipalities themselves, but of the whole region.

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