State support for development of rural areas in Samara region

O F Pyatova, T V Shumilina, O V Chumakova and S M Mirgazimova
Samara State Agrarian University, 2, Uchebnaya Street, 446442, Samara region, Kinel, Russian Federation

E-mail: tanyashum86@mail.ru

Abstract. The state support programs for rural areas of Samara region was analyzed. Changes in the rural infrastructure were assessed by rural residents.

1. Introduction
One of the topical tasks of representatives of the agricultural industry is to ensure national food security. Production of competitive agricultural products and domestic foodstuffs is impossible without sustainable development of rural territories. However, it is impossible to develop them without agricultural production which reduces migration trends in villages. The development of small businesses, farms in rural areas is complicated by social and demographic problems: a high level of outflow of the rural population which causes the staff obsolescence, a low level of population growth. Those who live in villages or wish to return there cannot find jobs. In Samara region, there are rural settlements where there are no agricultural enterprises and other organizations. The population of these villages work in other settlements, engage in the production of agricultural products in individual farms. A significant part of the working-age population does not have regular income sources. To solve this problem, it is necessary to diversify the rural economy, provide employment and create new jobs. Every effort should be made to increase the prestige of agricultural labor. In addition, housing problems should be solved, and the welfare of the rural population should be increased. Development of the social and engineering infrastructure will consolidate rural residents in villages, and improve the demographic situation.

2. Materials and research methods.
The research material was data available on the official website of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food of Samara Region, materials from a selective study conducted by interviewing residents of the rural areas of Samara Region. The main research method is statistical and economic analysis used to identify the share of respondents who assessed the situation in a different way.

3. Results and discussion.
For rural development, it is necessary to create a social infrastructure, satisfy a wide range of human needs by creating a material basis for all social institutions [5].

The public influence on the agricultural sector was analyzed in two ways. On the one hand, this is incomes of agricultural producers; on the other hand, it is the state support of the agrarian economy [1].

Currently, the government is implementing a set of measures aimed at:
- the development of the rural economy and its diversification,
- supporting small businesses and all forms of self-employment,
- ensuring the development of the market infrastructure and improving the access of small and medium-sized producers to the agricultural markets;
- improving the living standards of the rural population by making hoses and social services more affordable [2].

In Samara region, agricultural producers are supported by federal and regional governments. The state support for the branches of plant growing and cattle breeding is increasing. Additional funds are allocated to create comfortable living conditions in the countryside.

In 2018, the state support was provided within the framework of the state program "Development of agriculture and regulation of the markets of agricultural products, raw materials and food in Samara region for 2014-2020" which includes the subprograms "Development of agricultural land reclamation in Samara region for the period up to 2020" and "Sustainable development of rural territories of Samara region for 2014-2017 and for the period up to 2020".

In 2018, the amount of funding was 4.4 billion rubles, including 3.1 billion rubles from the regional budget, and 1.3 billion rubles from the federal budget.

Within the program “Development of agriculture and regulation of agricultural products markets of of Samara region for 2014-2020”, small businesses have been created. Since 2012, one of the most popular forms of state support is grants to novice farmers and grants to family livestock farms.

In 2018, small businesses were supported as well. 94.05 million rubles (federal and regional funds) were allocated for the state support of novice farmers. 95.26 million rubles (federal and regional funds) were allocated for the development of family livestock farms.

Selections of heads of farms are regular. In total, by the end of 2018, 50 novice farmers were selected. They received grants in the amount of 130.4 million rubles, and 4 family livestock farms received grants in the amount of 25.5 million rubles.

In order to find out opinions of farmers on the effectiveness of state support measures, a survey was conducted. The main purpose was to identify their opinions on the state support programs being implemented in Samara region. As can be seen from Figure 1, over 85% of respondents approved the existing system and state support measures.

35.8% of respondents wanted the amount of grants to be increased. Most of the respondents wanted the amount of grants to be 3 million rubles. It would help them expand their farm, create additional jobs and modernize production equipment. 23.8% of the respondents wanted to change the number of jobs.

From 2003 to 2013, the federal target program “Social development of the village until 2013” was being implemented in Samara region. 443.5 million rubles of budget funds were allocated. 133.7 million rubles were allocated from the federal budget (30%).

In 2014, the federal target program “Sustainable development of rural territories for 2014-2017 and for the period up to 2020” was adopted. To implement measures provided for by the State program,
2573.52 million rubles of budgetary funds were allocated, including 1501.90 million rubles of the regional funds, and 1071.62 million rubles of the federal funds [4].

As part of the Program, 451 young families and young professionals were provided with housing. It is planned to provide 255 young families and young professionals with own apartments and houses [7].

In total, in 2017, the amount of funds allocated for supporting the rural areas in Samara region was 567.7 million rubles [6].

Table 1. The amount of budget allocations for financing measures provided for by the state program “Sustainable development of rural territories of Samara region for 2014-2017 and for the period up to 2020” (2018)

| Measures                                                   | Federal budget | Regional budget |
|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Improving the living conditions of rural residents, including young families and young professionals | 63.4           | 171.2           |
| Development of sports facilities in rural areas            | 2.8            | 21.3            |
| Development of obstetric centers in rural areas            | 3.5            | 18.5            |
| Rural water supply development                             | 11.0           | 26.6            |
| Rural gasification development                             | 6.0            | 5.5             |
| Implementation of projects of integrated arrangement of sites for compact housing development in rural areas | 51.8           | 183.2           |
| Grant support for local initiatives of rural residents     | 0.9            | 1.8             |
| **Total**                                                  | **139.4**      | **428.2**       |

As part of the measures of the state program “Sustainable development of rural territories of Samara region for 2014–2017 and for the period until 2020”, 8 medical centers and 14 sports grounds, 16.7 km of gas pipelines and 22.3 km of water supply lines were built.

The living conditions in villages lag behind urban ones. This is one of the main reasons why people leave villages. The “Sustainable Rural Development” program provides for improvement of living conditions. The priority direction is complex arrangement of Samara rural settlements and improvement of living conditions of the rural population.

Rural residents were surveyed to identify their needs. The distribution of answers shows that 46.6% of respondents felt an increased attention of the government to their needs. 38.4% of respondents were more pessimistic. 15% of respondents were not able to answer the question.

23.9% of respondents were not able to determine the current level of state support. Only 2.1% of respondents rated the level of state support as high, 32.2% of respondents believed that the level of support was medium. The largest part of the respondents (41.8%) thought it was low. Thus, the subjective perception of residents is positive.

There are a lot of respondents who gave a negative assessment of state support measures. There were those who were not able to answer the questions. Thus, one can conclude that the state support measures are not sufficient. The duration of the program is short; people can assess the changes.

The level of state support determines the level of rural infrastructure. The respondents were asked about the level of social welfare (availability of educational and medical institutions, cultural and sports facilities, shops, public transport, roads, natural gas, central water supply, etc.) The following results were obtained.

The distribution of answers to the question: “Assess the level of social welfare in your settlement” is presented in Table 2.
Table 2. Assessment of the level of social infrastructure by rural residents of Samara region

| Answers       | The share of respondents, % |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| High          | 15.1                        |
| Average       | 47.9                        |
| Low           | 28.8                        |
| Very poor     | 3.4                         |
| Difficult to answer | 4.8                   |

The answers were rather positive. Over half of respondents rated the social infrastructure as high and medium.

Attention should be paid to the fact that in Samara Region, the gasification level is one of the highest in Russia (more than 95%). In 2014, over 500 million rubles were allocated for these works from the regional budget [8].

In addition, villagers were asked about their desire to leave for the city.

The main reason for migration is material well-being, low incomes (20.2% of respondents). One more reason is the need for professional education and professional growth. The lack of employment opportunities causes concern among young people.

For young people, the lack of leisure facilities is an important issue. Older people complained about the lack of medical care and roads.

Over 20% do not want to leave their villages because they get used to live in one-story houses near their relatives or they like to live in the countryside and cultivate their land plots.

Migration trends are influenced by financial problems that can arise in a new place (15.9%). The respondents were concerned about the future of their villages.

Currently, the act regulating the system of strategic planning of social development is the “Strategy for Sustainable Development of Rural Territories of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030” approved by order of the Government of the Russian Federation of 02.02.2015 [3].

The main objectives of the Strategy are as follows:
- creation of favorable socio-economic conditions for rural areas and solution of territorial development tasks;
- stabilization of the rural population and creation of conditions for its growth by reducing mortality, increasing life expectancy, reducing the migration outflow of the population;
- creation of new jobs, raising living standards of the rural population taking into account modern requirements and standards;
- improving the efficiency of agriculture and contribution of rural areas to the socio-economic development of the country [9].

4. Conclusion
In Samara region, rural development programs are priority areas aimed at economic development and social stability. It is necessary to raise the level of social and engineering infrastructure, meet needs of the rural population in the well-equipped housing. This will improve and stabilize the living standard of rural residents and reduce migration trends.

References
[1] Gerasimov A N, Gromov Ye I, Nesterenko A V, Bezdzolnaya T Y, Klishina J E 2015 Government control of regional agricultural economic systems under institutional transformations Mediterranean J. of Social Sci. 6(5) 200-208
[2] Kovalenko E G, Yakimova O Y, Avtaykina E V, Zaytseva O O 2016 Problems and Mechanisms of Sustainable Development of Rural Areas (at the example of the Republic of Mordovia) European Res. Studies J. XIX(3)
[3] Bondarenko L V 2017 To improve the program-target approach to the social development of rural territories AIC: Economics, Management. 3 72–80
[4] The state program of the Samara region "Sustainable development of rural territories of the Samara region for 2014-2017 and for the period up to 2020". Section 6. Information on the resource supply of the state program. [Electronic resource]. Available at: http://docs.cntd.ru/document/464008926

[5] Kusmagambetova E S 2017 Social standards as targets for the development of social infrastructure in rural areas Bulletin of the Voronezh State Agrarian University, 2 197-203

[6] Ministry of Agriculture of the Samara region. Official site. [Electronic resource]. Available at: http://mcx.samregion.ru/

[7] The provision of social benefits for the construction (purchase) of housing. [Electronic resource]. Available at: http://mcx.samregion.ru/apk/socpolitika/socgil/

[8] Gasification of Samara villages continues. [Electronic resource]. Available at: http://www.samru.ru/society/novosti_samara/76018.html

[9] Order of the Government of the Russian Federation of 02.02.2015 No. 151-p “On Approval of the Strategy for Sustainable Development of Rural Territories of the Russian Federation for the Period until 2030” (as amended on January 13, 2017). [Electronic resource]. Available at: http://government.ru/docs/16757