The indicator system of sustainable development in rural territories as a tool of strategic region planning

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Abstract. Rural territories have special socio-economic, socio-demographic and recreational importance for the development of Russian. The need to ensure food security, improve the level and quality of the country population requires solving the problem of sustainable development in rural territories. The development of a methodology for strategic planning of rural region development involves the justification and selection of an indicator system of sustainable development, which requires special research. The actuality and practical significance of the highlighted problem became the basis for the formulation and solution of the following tasks by the authors: disclosure of the ecological, social and economic essence of rural territories; characteristics determination of sustainable development in rural territories; factors determination and systematization of sustainable development in rural territories. As a result of solving these problems, the authors justified the indicator system of sustainable development in rural territories, corresponding to the selected features and taking into account the factors of sustainable development in rural region territories.

1. Introduction
The transformation of the agro-industrial complex in Russia into one of the sources of the Russian economy growth, the need to ensure food security of the state, the strengthening of its recreational and demographic potential, all these make the problem of sustainable development in rural territories particularly urgent. The problem of sustainable development in rural territories is devoted to a large number of Russian and foreign studies, as well as special policy documents of the state regulation in rural development, agro-industrial complex in Russia. At the same time, the indicator system of sustainable development, which would allow carrying out effective planning and realization control of program measures in rural development, is insufficiently developed. For the purposes of territorial strategic planning and effective realization of sustainable development measures, it is proposed to include administrative territories that meet the following characteristics: low population density, the prevalence of agricultural labor, a limited set of economic activities, and a relatively lower level of socio-economic development.

2. Ecological-social-economic essence of rural territories as administrative-territorial formations of the region
Using a systematic approach and taking into account the results of modern authors’ studies on the essence of the region and its spatial formations, the authors identified the following aspects of rural territories study:
spatial-geographical aspect, considering rural territories as territories with the property of specificity and differences in location, size of territories;
• administrative-territorial aspect, considering rural territories as hierarchical, administrative entities;
• production and functional (economic) aspect, considering rural territories as territories with specificity and differences in specialization (economic profile), functions performed in the system of regional labor division;
• historical aspect, considering rural territories as historically evolving systems possessing properties of development, improvement;
• social aspect, considering rural territories as the integral social community, possessing variety structure property of the population, culture, education;
• natural aspect, considering rural territories as a set of natural and anthropogenic agricultural spatial systems with the properties of reproduction, adaptation. For this reason, the priority is to take into account their reproductive potential and properties when choosing forms of spatial distribution of productive forces.

Given the aspects diversity of rural territories in the region, the complexity of their essence, it seems impossible to allocate a universal definition. At the same time, fundamental, in mechanism of development regulation in rural territories, is their representation, as set of the evolving, ecological-social-economic spatial administrative formations.

3. The essence and characteristics of sustainable development of rural territories of the region as ecological, social and economic systems [1]
Table 1 shows the characteristics and regularities of sustainable development in rural territories.

| Characteristics of sustainable development in the region | Regularities of sustainable development |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Balance and proportionality of reproduction processes in nature, societies, territorial economy | Preservation of balance and proportions between reproduction of natural resources and their consumption. Complex, proportional change in the structure of the economy. Balance, proportionality of socio-cultural, demographic processes of societies, ensuring the preservation of the objects forms diversity and properties of the natural environment. |
| Efficiency of reproduction processes in nature, societies, economy | Preservation of simple reproduction of elements and properties in the natural environment. Innovative susceptibility of societies. |
| Elasticity, flexibility of reproduction processes in nature, societies, economy, based on the preservation in the diversity of forms and | Increasing the level of culture, education, health, creative abilities in societies. Payback of production and investment processes. Preservation of economic incentives for economic entities |
| - | Maintaining the diversity and integrity of objects and properties in the natural environment. Preservation of ethnic cultures diversity, interfaith |
relationships

Tolerance, traditional values in societies. Transformation of modern education into an inculcation instrument of freedom, responsibility, creativity, prevalence of spiritual values. Active involvement of societies in the formation of economic mechanisms, maintaining their transparency and efficiency. The existence of a ownership forms variety and types of economic activity, economic freedom.

Relative orderliness (purposefulness) of reproduction processes based on the use of creative socium intelligence, legal institutions of the region

The scientific character of nature management in the region. Orderly, open, transparent processes of functioning and development in state institutions. The planned character of changes in the economic mechanism of the region. The innovative character of the reproduction processes in the economic complex of the region.

Taking into account the complex aspects structure of the concept in the rural region territories and using the approaches of authors [2-7] the essence in the concepts: sustainability, development, sustainable development of the region, highlight the most essential features of sustainable development in rural region territories, defining the structure and content of the relevant targets for their development:

- preservation of ecological balance in natural systems of rural territories, their ability to reproduce;
- balance, flexibility of structure and efficiency of economy proportions in rural territories, efficiency of the spatial organization and management based on use of the enterprise and civil initiative, results of research and development in a scientific and educational complex of the region;
- improving the population life quality of rural region territories (increase in life expectancy, the level of provision with consumer goods, harmonious development of rural residents, etc.).
- Sustainable development of rural region territories is achieved if:
  - financial stability of regional and municipal budgets (budgets of rural territories), with financial stability of territorial business entities;
  - sustainability of innovation, which is to maintain the scale and quality of innovation in all sectors and, in particular, in the agro-industrial complex, to maintain their effectiveness and economic efficiency;
  - sustainability of investment and entrepreneurial activity in all sectors of the economy in the region and its territories;
  - sustainable reproduction of the socio-demographic potential in the region, assuming a positive dynamics of natural population growth, its consolidation in rural territories, increasing the level of education and qualification of labor resources;
  - sustainable elements reproduction of natural resource potential in rural territories of the region, especially reproduction of soil fertility, ensuring sustainable use of natural resources in the region.

Taking into account the identified features and patterns of sustainable development in rural territories, the authors propose an indicator system of sustainable development in the functional territories of strategic planning of rural territories, presented in table 2.
Table 2. Sustainable development indicators of rural territories in the functional sectors of strategic planning of the region.

| Indicators                                                                 | The nature of the information |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Sphere of natural-climatic, ecological conditions and prerequisites        | D                            |
| Quality of natural, including land resources of rural territories          | D                            |
| The quality of the ecological environment of rural territories and settlements | P-C                          |
| Sphere of social prerequisites                                              | P-C / D                      |
| Level of demographic potential                                             | P-C / D                      |
| Level of social and cultural potential                                      | P-C                          |
| Disease rate, life expectancy of the population                            | P-C                          |
| Balance and efficiency of social infrastructure elements                    | P-C / D                      |
| Level of education, health of the labor force, mechanical growth           | P-C                          |
| Level of consumer potential (effective demand)                             | P-C                          |
| Sphere of socio-economic prerequisites and factors                          | D                            |
| Structure of economic activities, production and technical potential        | D                            |
| Level of research potential in the region                                  | D                            |
| Level of investment and entrepreneurial activity                            | D                            |
| Sphere of institutional factors and conditions                              | D                            |
| Forms variety of business activity                                          | D                            |
| Efficiency of the judicial and legal system                                 | D                            |
| Level of monopolization, competition in regional agricultural markets, resource markets | D                            |
| Area of regional and municipal finance                                      | D                            |
| Level of regional and local taxes                                          | D                            |
| Level of revenues and structure of expenditures in regional and municipal budgets | D                            |
| The level of investment orientation of the region banking system            | D                            |
| Character information: P-C /D – probability-certain/determined; P-C – probability-certain; U – uncertain; D – deterministic nature of the information. | D                            |

4. Conclusion

Thus, the allocation of patterns of sustainable development in rural territories of the region allowed forming a conceptual basis for the development of indicators systems of sustainable development of rural territories. Classification of indicators by the information used nature showed that the using deterministic methods of strategic planning is not appropriate.

References

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