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Russian rural development strategy and structural challenges

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Abstract

The article considers the attributive relationship of the Strategy of scientific and technological development of the Russian Federation and ecologically and economically balanced rural development. The priorities of program documents, agrarian policy and balanced rural development, the systemic nature of their interrelations and interdependencies in the context of the need to ensure Russia's food security and import substitution are underlined.

Keywords: the Strategy; rural development; agrarian policy and agrarian reform; food security; import substitution

Аннотация

В статье рассмотрена атрибутивная взаимосвязь Стратегии научно-технологического развития РФ и эколого-экономически сбалансированного сельского развития. Подчеркнуты приоритеты программных документов, аграрной политики и сбалансированного сельского развития, системность их взаимосвязей и взаимозависимостей в условиях необходимости обеспечения продовольственной безопасности РФ и импортозамещения.

Ключевые слова: стратегия, сельское развитие, аграрная политика и аграрная реформа, продовольственная безопасность, импортозамещение

Specificity of the current stage of rural development is a great diversity of program documents, both federal and regional. At the same time, the distinct outlines of the consonance of such documents as the state program for the development of agriculture for the period 2013-2020, the Strategy for the Sustainable Development of Rural Territories for the period up to 2030, with the adopted Strategy for scientific and technological development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030, . Only in this systemic perception can we count on solving the problems of transferring the agrarian sector to an intensive science-intensive path, creating a highly integrated agribusiness of an intersectional type that was formed with a clear conformity and balance of all its elements, given the high level of development of industrial and economic ties against the background of the priority development of the national innovation system , Meeting the aspirations of peasants who are farming on land.

In other words, these are the priority links of the interconnected chain of formation of a highly effective agro-food system of the Russian Federation and regions directly related to the general economic paradigm of the development of the Russian Federation. Let us cite in this connection the fateful fundamental conclusions and reasoned statements of a number of well-known specialists. Professor S.S. Gubanov, having critically examined the approaches of the neo-liberals, quite vividly concludes: "Let's put it bluntly: ignoring social realities, fundamental laws and laws of modern development completely depreciates all and any strategies and programs. Meanwhile, the turning point experienced by our country assumes an exceptionally responsible system choice - the choice of a progressive social and economic system that opens up scope for the speediest neo-industrial upsurge of Russia "[1, p. 9].

This thesis should be supplemented by the categorical judgment of the well-known economist Ivan Nikolayevich Buzdalov, who argues that the continuing technical, economic and socioeconomic backwardness of Russia's agriculture is directly related to structural

disorder in the ratio of the main factors of production, and also to a serious decline in the quality of the agricultural production potential. So, since 1990, due to the open deindustrialization of the agrarian production of Russia, the fleet of agricultural machinery has been reduced many times: tractors - 5 times, combine harvesters - almost 6 times, maize harvesters - 12 times, milking plants - 9 times, thereby even more Strengthening the gaping gap between the developed economies in agrarian relations. If in the developed countries where the modernization of the agrarian sector is over, there has been a steady decline in the load of arable land per tractor during the same period, and under the US normative figure 73 hectares amounted to the same, in England - 13, Germany - 11, then in Russia It increased from 95 to 270 hectares. The identical ratio is formed on the sown areas for 1 combine harvester. According to the application of fertilizers per unit area, Russia lags behind by an order of magnitude, which further aggravates the problems of restoring soil fertility [2, p. 4].

The imperativeness of the highly important problems raised is undeniable. They have to be decided after, because the science-intensive and ecologically-economically balanced dynamic development of the agro-industrial complex of Russia is unthinkable without the transition to a qualitatively new development paradigm. Regarding the Russian national innovation system, which makes it possible to form a highly integrated agro-food complex of the country, the Strategy adopted by the Decree of the President of Russia of December 1, 2016 (the day VV Putin sent a message to the Federal Assembly) should play a significant role. In fact, this document is intended to become a fateful one, determining the concrete ways, mechanism, instruments for the implementation of the scientific and technological development of the Russian economy, including the agrarian and industrial complex of the Russian Federation.

So, the President of Russia V.V. Putin In his address to the Federal Assembly of December 1, 2016, he informed me that on the same day, President Decree No. 642 of December 1, 2016 On the Strategy for Scientific and Technological Development of the Russian Federation was adopted, which defines the purpose and main tasks Scientific and technological development of the Russian Federation, establishes the principles, priorities, main directions and measures for implementing state policy in this area, the expected results for ensuring a stable, dynamic and balanced development of Russia for a long-term period. The legal framework for implementing this Strategy has been accentuated, first of all, this concerns the federal law of June 28, 2014 "On strategic planning in the Russian Federation", as well as a number of other laws and regulations. The quintessence of this document is the urgent need to transform science and technology into a key factor in the development of Russia and ensure the country's ability to respond effectively to great challenges. Moreover, in the next 10 to 15 years, the priorities of scientific and technological development of the Russian Federation are considered to be those areas that will allow to obtain scientific and scientific and technical results and create technologies that are the basis for innovative development of the domestic market of products and services, Russia's stable position in the external market, and Will provide:

- a) transition to advanced digital, intelligent production technologies, robotic systems;
- b) the transition to environmentally friendly and resource-saving energy, increasing the efficiency of extraction, processing and conservation of energy;
- c) transition to personalized high-tech medicine;
- d) the transition to a highly productive and environmentally friendly agro- and aquaculture, the development and implementation of systems for the rational use of chemical and biological protection products for agricultural plants and animals, the storage and efficient processing of agricultural products, the creation of safe and quality food products;
- e) counteracting technogenic, biogenic, sociocultural threats, terrorism and ideological extremism;
- f) the connection of the territory of the Russian Federation through the creation of efficient transport and logistics systems;

g) the possibility of an effective response of Russian society to major challenges, taking into account the interaction of man and nature, man and technology, social institutions at the current stage of global development.

The strategy as an epoch-making program document is designed to ensure the sustainable development of Russia, based on structural changes that are imperative, involving overcoming negative trends, effective restructuring of both the corporate and public sectors of research, development and innovation, and requires at the same time a faster increase in R&D relative to GDP and approaching their level to the indicators of developed countries. [4]

Effective implementation of this document in Russia's agriculture is possible only against the background of a priority solution to the imperative problems of development and overcoming the existing disproportion. So, the socio-economic results of the transformation of Russia's agrarian economy over the past two decades are the subject of tough both scientific and political discussions. At the same time, much attention is paid to problems related to: the persisting disparity in the interbranch exchange of the agrarian sector with other sectors of the economy of the country, the lack of motivation of economic entities on the ground, as well as the difficulties of competitive market functioning of the agro-food system, curtailment of real agricultural production and unreality in providing extended reproduction, against the background of a typical permanent state of a low-cost, loss-making operation and a hopeless the availability of business entities; Negative consequences of the total deindustrialization of the agrarian sector of the country, in the conditions of washing out of domestic machine systems in agriculture with the focal prosperity of foreign systems of machines and complexes, when only the field or location of the cattle-breeding complex remains Russian; The general de-ecologization of the agrarian sphere, manifested in the destruction of the country's agro-meliorative system, increasing the disparity between the transfer of nutrients from the fields and their re-creation through reclamation measures, oblivion of the earlier developed systems, with widespread disregard for ecologically compatible farming systems and others; large-scale discontinuity in the continuity of cadres in the countryside, the degradation of the earlier existing technical schools for the training of personnel for agricultural production, as well as the rupture of the earlier existing production and economic within and inter-branch relations (horizontal and vertical) in the agrifood system of Russia that provided both biodiversification and multifunctional development Agro-industrial regional systems.

Critical analysis of burning problems occurs, as a rule, bearing in mind the insufficient size of state support for Russia's agrarian sector, the unresolved land relations, the need to strengthen the ecological and social components of the state's agrarian policy, as is customary in developed countries, which in itself is indisputably topical. At the same time, the analysis of the main aspects of the state agrarian policy in indissoluble connection with the type of development could in many ways clarify the vitality of the agrarian policy and really place the accents in view of the urgency and significance of certain measures.

Even in his Address to the Federal Assembly of December 4, 2014, President of the Russian Federation V.V. Putin stressed: "Russia now has to fight for its sovereignty. If for a number of European countries national pride is a long-forgotten concept, and sovereignty is too much luxury, then for Russia real state sovereignty is an absolutely necessary condition for its existence "[4].

It is said about the priority of agrarian state policy as providing in the conditions of strictly limited resources of national food security and sustainable rural development; On the urgency of developing partnerships with well-known leaders and locomotives of global economic development within the framework of the Eurasian Economic Union effective from January 1, 2015, having such basic principles as equality, pragmatism, mutual respect; Preservation of national identity and state sovereignty of all participating countries, bearing in mind the synchronous use of these key principles, ensuring close cooperation as a powerful factor in the development of the countries participating in the Eurasian Union.

The strategic course on the fact that Russia will be open for peace, cooperation, attracting foreign investment, implementing joint projects is clearly confirmed in the President's Address, while emphasizing that our development depends primarily on ourselves. The time ahead is difficult, tense, and much depends on each of us at our workplace. The so-called sanctions and external restrictions are an incentive for more effective, accelerated achievement of the set goals.

Speaking about the short results of the agrarian policy of Russia and the state reform of the country's agriculture, which, in our opinion, is practically consonant, since agrarian policy is a purposeful activity of the state, limited by resources, budget and time, designed to ensure food independence and security of the country; And agrarian reform - as state measures for the transformation of agrarian relations, forms of land use and land tenure; In fact, at this stage carry an equivalent load; We will try to emphasize some imperative signs one way or another, affecting the vector of sustainable rural development. The logic of economic restructuring in many countries shows that at the initial stage, the priority development of the agricultural sector, as a rule, has a positive multiplicative effect on other sectors of the economy. There are numerous evidences for this: the growth of agrarian production precedes the industrial revolutions that swept through the countries of the temperate climatic belt, beginning from England in the middle of the eighteenth century and ending with Japan at the end of the 19th century. In the past two decades, agricultural growth in China, India and Vietnam has preceded the rise in other sectors, as well as the economy as a whole. In the case of Russia, unfortunately, this cannot be said, because the whole course of the past two decades demonstrates the palliative nature of the agrarian policy measures, and the results are not very effective, which results in the collapse of the old system in the early 1990s and half the measures taken in subsequent stages of reforming until 2006.

The textual essence of the agrarian reform of Russia is a radical change in the entire system of agrarian relations, including ownership of land and other means of production, the management system, the social conditions of life in the countryside, the formation of a market mechanism, the transformation of interindustry horizontal and vertical agro-industrial systems, the provision of state regulation And support of the agricultural sector. As the experience of solving Russia's agrarian problems over the last two decades shows, a systemic creative transformation, where the peasant's interest is at the center of attention, was not achieved.

Recalling that agrarian reform is an event that is complex and subtle, the implementation of which requires remembering the old principle: do not do harm to something unreasonable, Academician AA. Nikonov in the book *The spiral of the centuries-old drama: the agrarian science and politics of Russia (the eighteenth and twentieth centuries)*, the ultimate goals of Russia's agrarian reform were defined as follows:

"First, the final emancipation of the peasant, the social transformation of the village in order to improve the living standards of people, improve the quality of life, taking into account the satisfaction of both material and spiritual needs of the peasants. Since the peasantry was physically oppressed and killed for a long time, its spiritual values and traditions were desecrated, it was regarded as a dark mass and reactionary force, the village was devastated and plundered in all possible ways, then it will take a lot of time, effort and money to revive it. But without the physical, cultural and spiritual revival of the countryside and the peasantry, it is impossible to revive society, the nation and the state - here and below we emphasized S.P. ...

Secondly, the creation of a stable food economy that provides both the domestic needs of the country with the necessary reserves, and certain funds for export-import operations. It is about the country's food independence, of course, for those types of products that can be produced in the natural and climatic conditions of the Russian Federation. First of all, it is grain, potatoes, vegetables and fruits, vegetable oil, milk, meat, eggs, fish ... The generally

accepted threshold of food imports, the transition of which is considered dangerous for the country, should not exceed 10-15% of the total mass.

Third, the formation of an effective agro-industrial complex of the country, which produces competitive products for the market, both in terms of its quality and costs. The market is ruthless, and it's much harder to work for it than simply delivering any raw materials from above. In the real market there is a fierce struggle for the consumer. The latter buys high quality products, well preserved, in modern packaging and at affordable prices. Consequently, we must reduce costs, increase labor productivity, and economically expend raw materials and energy. The market mercilessly displaces manufacturers of bad products. The farms that produce goods with high labor and funds ...

Fourth, restoration and maintenance of ecological balance. This problem can become extremely acute in the foreseeable future. It is born, above all, incompetence and mismanagement, a thoughtless attitude to nature, to the whole world around us, the pursuit of immediate benefits, without regard for the interests of future generations. Reform affects the environment by eliminating impersonality, by increasing personal responsibility for land use and the results of its activities. All agro-industrial production should be ecologically safe, nature-conservative "[5, p. 441]

Synthesizing the stated ultimate goals of Russia's agrarian reform, let us say that Russia's agrarian policy should be realized as a priority on the paths of clear cultivation of an innovative type of development, the implementation of imperative paradigms of sustainable rural development, which is a true alternative to half-measures and technocratic overlaps, designed to gradually bring Russia to materialize above mentioned from the monumental work of A.A. Nikonov's strategic guidelines on the solution of social, economic and environmental problems of the countryside and the peasantry, and the reliable provision of food security for the country.

Agrarian reform is a long evolutionary process, with an indispensable condition - the freedom of choice by the peasant, both forms of ownership, and methods and systems of management, hence the need for multi-structure, guarantees of real property to people working on the land. At the same time, it is necessary to address such crucial issues related to the dynamic implementation of the agrarian reform, such as fair taxation, stimulating production, price parity with related industries, access to credit and preferential interest, the organization of sales, processing and marketing of products, the provision and provision of necessary resources, Institutional formation, providing scientific, technological, educational provision of the agrarian sphere. In other words, a systemic solution of all the fundamental issues, connected both with logistical, innovation-technological, and innovative-institutional aspects is urgently needed.

Regarding the organizational and economic aspects of the implementation of the radical agrarian reform, the interrelationship of power structures and economic entities on the ground, vertical hierarchical interdependence, direct and inverse ties, stressed very clearly A.A. Nikonov: "... Reform is a two-way road. Usually it begins on the initiative from above, is directed by the "tops". But nothing will happen if it is not understood and accepted by the "lower classes" if its goals and methods are contrary to the interests of the "lower classes". Therefore, the roles should be distributed as follows: the "tops" provide legal, economic; social guarantees and carry out organizational work. "Bottoms" also understand, support new relations and act accordingly. It is important not only to have good laws, but also to overcome legal nihilism, to ensure the implementation of laws. They themselves must proceed from the real need, and not be the fruit of transactions and compromises of political forces, usually suffering from ambitiousness "[5, p. 442]

The course of reforms in the 1990's and 2000's demonstrated, right up to the adoption of the federal law of December 29, 2006, No. 264 "On the development of agriculture", that agrarian policy was not effective precisely because of the unresolved nature of these core issues. Several times spontaneously before the adoption of this law, the Priority National

Project "Development of the AIC" was adopted, along with other well-known projects, which undoubtedly brought some revival and reminded about the priorities of the country's agrarian sector in 2006 and 2007. Nevertheless, despite all the criticism of this document by specialists, the adoption of the above-mentioned federal law that defined the mechanism of state support and the contours of modern agrarian policy, as well as the State Program for the Development of Agriculture and the Markets of Agricultural Products, Raw Materials and Food for 2008 -2012 is still the corresponding watershed, which went down in history under-fulfilled, and the State Program for the period 2013-2020, essentially defining a new stage of Russia's agrarian policy, claiming to bring the scientific background encourage in matters of state regulation of agriculture - an attempt of system solutions imperatively urgent complex agricultural problems waiting to be solved or a dozen years.

Describing the agrarian sector of the country in the context of the main trends in the development of the Russian economy, we refer to the words of Academician N.P. Fedorenko from his "Appeal to the reader" in the book of prof. V.M. Simchers: "The development of the Russian economy in 100 years. Historical series "[6, p. 5], which became a kind of revelation - a testament, as this became his lifetime publication. He analyzed the progress of Russia in the past century, frankly emphasizing both positive aspects: the elimination of lawlessness and hunger, the increase in the average life expectancy more than doubled, the construction of large industrial facilities of more than 50,000, doubling the yield in agriculture, more than 40 times the increase in labor productivity, growth 160 times the industrial production and more than 80 times the national wealth; Both unresolved problems and negative aspects: the poverty and poverty of the broad masses (now, according to various estimates, from 25 to 45 million people), what was not maintained in the last decades of the 20th century, the achieved heights in the economy, the second on 50-70th places in the world on the most important indicators of social and economic development.

Summarizing the range of questions regarding the future fate of Russia and the Russians, N.P. Fedorenko stressed: "Russia will never achieve the desired progress, relying, each time on the limited forces on which it relies (now on the oligarchs), Russia can count on genuine and lasting progress only with reliance on its entire multinational people, on unity, friendship and mutual support of all strata of society. The wider, sooner it will be done, the better for the country and all its peoples "[6, p. 6] Cautioning about the perniciousness of living in one day, without reckoning and not reinterpreting the past thorny path, not respecting the past, neglecting ancestors, academician Fedorenko emphasizes: "Therefore, it is necessary to live and move differently. To live and move must be more exacting, rethinking the past, separating the good from the bad in it, overcoming it, and not building up its rubble, reforming it, but without destroying the created one, more and more, without losing it in the future.

For a country like ours, where there is much more for every land, water, mineral, forest, and fields (many in this case ten times more) than anywhere else in good places in the world, another choice in There is no future and, it seems, cannot be. The preferential limit of a free and carefree choice of the future has been completely exhausted by our country in the past. With such abundant and powerful natural and human resources, Russia cannot remain hungrier and poorer "[6, p.9]

In the mentioned book prof. Simchera concerning comparative assessments of Russia's agriculture relative to other industries resulting in the past century are noted: "Unlike other sectors of the economy, Russia's agriculture for 100 years, according to the data ..., trampled in the same place, did not receive any noticeable development, but on the organization, conscientiousness and the quality of the conduct of peasant labor, perhaps a multiple deteriorated its position.

With a general almost 20-fold progress in industry and 30-fold progress in construction, and in general more than 8 times the total progress of the country's national wealth over 100 years, Russian agriculture grew by only 35.6%, including production grain -

by 31.0 and meat production by 37.5% (the number of cattle decreased from 30 to 28 million heads, i.e. fell by 6.7%), that with such a large account as it is The calculation of economic growth over 100 years, should not be seen as evidence of any Posted in General advance, but rather only as a result will inevitably appear in such cases statistical errors such accounts "[6, p. 193] To be fair, we should add that over the course of a century, all the epochal reorganizations that took place in the country mainly took place at the merciless exploitation of villages and peasants, be it the industrialization of the country, the rise of virgin land, etc., in which the villagers received public benefits on the residual principle, which, incidentally, has not been overcome for the present.

The search for a new paradigm of development and overcoming the lag in the agrarian economy of Russia is detailed in one of the author's scientific publications [7, p. 52-62], we only summarize here that the main starting methodological attitude is considered to be the establishment of an innovative system of the agrarian sphere that meets the requirements of effective multifunctional rural development, imperatively accelerating the radical transition from costly and technocratic principles that led to serious negative environmental consequences, to resource-saving technologies on the background of an ecologically compatible, socially acceptable, economically motivated agrarian policy of the state.

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