

Current Status and Directions of Development of Municipal Management

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Abstract: The results of the analysis and evaluation of the current state of the economy, in the municipal area; are considered prerequisites for the development corporatization of socio-economic processes in the territorial administration in the conditions of rural areas.

Key words: Rural areas and municipalities, management, analysis and evaluation of socio-economic processes, development, state

INTRODUCTION

In the Russian Federation, rural areas are the most important resource of the country. Under conditions of deepening internationalization of life, enhancing the value of natural resources and territorial their importance is growing rapidly. Rural development is now happening is extremely uneven. Despite the dynamic growth of the agro-industrial complex, the level and quality of life of the rural population as a whole are far behind the standard of living in cities. The pace and quality of development in rural areas significantly inferior to the development of cities, shrinking the population's access to services of social enterprises, and innovative information deepens the gap between urban and rural areas, all of which lead to an outflow of population, to the loss of osvoennosti rural areas. Sustainable development of rural areas, the full use of industrial, demographic, labor, space and communication potential of rural areas and the preservation of social control and development of rural areas meets the Strato strategic interests of Russia (The strategy of sustainable development of rural territories of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030, 2015).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

One of the most effective methods for determining the initial state of socio-economic development of the municipality, particularly the rural municipal area is a

survey of the population. To conduct the study developed a questionnaire consisting of three blocks. This study presents the results of the first phase of the survey which is an intermediate.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the course of the researcher's study of the socio economic condition of one of the municipal districts of the Republic of Mari El, the following results. The survey involved only in rural areas including 1.2% agricultural leaders, 32.6% specialists, 44.2% workers organizations, and 10.5% pensioners and 1.2 students.

As a result, the unit of analysis, devoted to the activities of local authorities assess the activities of local authorities in improving the quality of life of the population and the level of socio-technical support area (Fig. 1).

According to Fig. 1, one can say that the value of performance of local governments in the area of improving the quality of life both at the level of the village and at the district level have almost the same values. Almost 50% of respondents consider it average, 23.3% define it below average. At the same time 17% believe that the level of activity below the average level in the settlements and 22% in the region as a whole (Smirnov and Stukova, 2015a, b).

Analyzing the respondents' views on the level of socio-technical support in the metro area (medicine, education, access to services, gasification, roads,

communication, etc.) may be noted that >50% of the respondents consider it average, 20.9% below average, 19.8% low. But at the same time, nearly 6% of the respondents identified the high level.

Summing up the results we can say that half of the total number of respondents believe that the quality of life both at the level of the village and at the district level is average damage, only 6% of respondents believe the level of socio-technical support of their district high.

This suggests that local authorities need to continuously improve the management system and the area of their activities.

Modern experience shows that during the development of market-oriented economy, especially in

rural areas, remain poorly established relationships between the municipal authorities and private capital. The system of social protection does not always provide a balance interests of the population, who wants to participate in self-development of the territory in the strengthening of their property to finance social and economic programs of the region, to reduce social tension in its territory and in the region and others. In this regard, in the municipalities increasingly it develops territorial and corporate approach to the management of their development and the economy, providing a balance of interests of the population (Kreneva *et al.*, 2015).

The initial state of socio-economic development of the municipality, usually characterized by generalized social and economic indicators and the characteristics of its desired state can be regarded as long-term goal of development of the municipality, based on the minimum state standards and the best achievements of the most developed in socio-economic terms, the municipal formations, regions, etc. (Gavrilov *et al.*, 2007).

Evaluation of the quality of services provided by local authorities, conducted a five-point system is shown in Fig. 2, according to which it can be said that the respondents' opinions diverge significantly in different positions. Thus, 45.3% of respondents believe that in the area is poor job of providing for business sites and buildings. Also, almost 42% give a bad score for the support of small and medium enterprises, only 4.7% of respondents said that this work is carried out at a good level 40.7% of respondents confirmed the poor condition of roads. It should be noted that 34.9% of the surveyed residents of the area believe the current level of infrastructure development (gas, water, sewage, electricity) good.

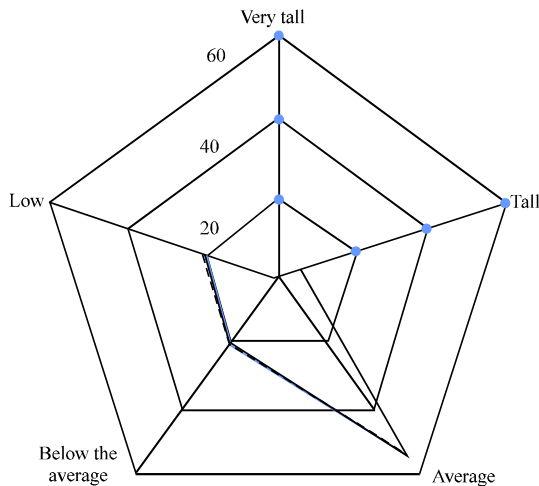


Fig. 1: Assessment of local government in improving the quality of life and the level of socio-technical provision of the municipal district

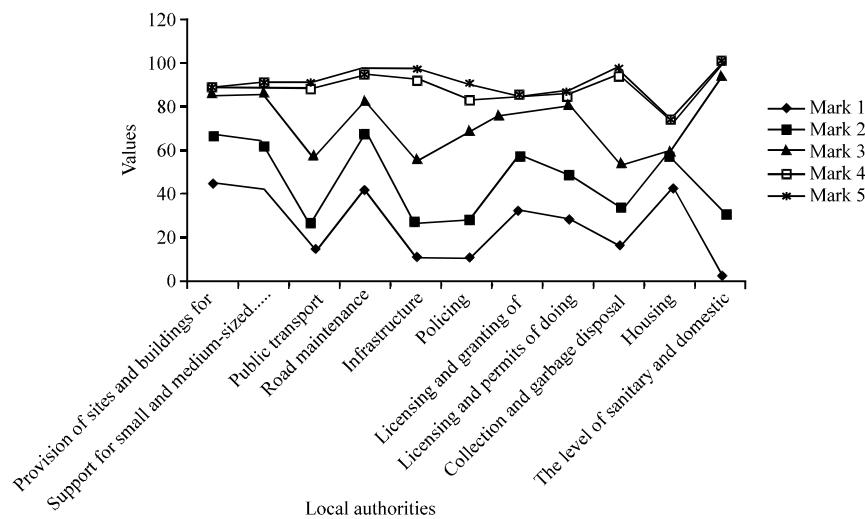


Fig. 2: Evaluation of the quality of services provided by local authorities

Especially, it should be noted that 62.8% anketirovannyh considered satisfactory level of sanitary and domestic state of their villages. Only 5.8% thought that the work here is well underway.

Interesting is the fact that the question “note the three most critical priority issue to be addressed in the strategic plan of economic development of the region” the respondents’ opinions were divided as follows, the first three positions are occupied, respectively: housing (53.5%), development small and medium enterprises (45.3%) and agriculture (41.9%). And as a result, 60.5% of respondents did not identify themselves and their families in the middle class (Stafievskaya *et al.*, 2015).

To the question “How has the situation changed for you and your family with access to bank loans” Respondents’ opinions were the following: improved 15.1%, the complication nilos 17.4%, do not use this service 41.9, 26.7% did not answer.

Only 29.1% answered in the affirmative in their rural communities, there are plans for development of territory; 47.7% said that they are not communicated to the prospective plans for development of the territory and 19.8% said that in rural areas to encourage initiatives, residents participate in the improvement of living conditions and environmental management.

CONCLUSION

Thus, even on the intermediate evaluation of socio-economic status of the municipal management can not only skorrekted adopted a strategy to execution and forecast development trends but also to develop real concrete actions and programs that increase the efficiency of municipal education management. At the same time, the case management of social and economic development

must take into their own hands and the population of rural areas, implementing the principle of self-government. But it should be increased the state’s role in the regulation and control of the relationship.

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