

**Czech University of Life Sciences Prague**

**Faculty of Economics and Management**

**Department of Humanities**



**Diploma Thesis**

**The Countryside and Demands of Young Generation**

**(The case study of Stavropol region in Russia)**

**Author:**  
**Nadezda Orel**

**Thesis supervisor:**  
**doc. Ph.Dr. Michal Lošťák, Ph.D.**

**©2011 CULS**

## **DIPLOMA THESIS ASSIGNMENT**

**Nadezda Orel**

specialization of the study: Economics and Management

In accordance with the Study and Examination Regulations of the Czech University of Life Sciences Prague, Article 17, the Head of the Department assigns the following diploma thesis to

Thesis title: **The countryside and the demands of young generation (The case study of Stavropol region in Russia)**

### **The structure of the diploma thesis:**

1. Introduction
2. Objectives of thesis and methodology
3. Literature overview (3.1. The concept of the countryside in Russia and various expectations from this space in history; 3.2. The role of people in rural development; 3.3. The policy of rural development in Russia (Stavropol region)
4. Empirical section (4.1. Description of surveyed region; 4.2. Analysis of the results of the questionnaire survey; 4.3. Comparison of survey results with policy of rural development in Stavropol region /Russia/)
5. Conclusions
6. Bibliography
7. Supplements

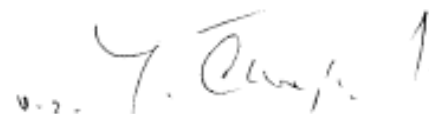
The proposed extent of the thesis: 50 - 60 pages

**Bibliography:**

- Buller, H. 2000. Re-creating Rural Territories: LEADER in France. *Sociologia Ruralis* 40 (2) 190-199.
- Guest Editorial by Michael Woods. 2008. Social movements and rural politics. *Journal of Rural Studies* 24 (2): 129-137.
- High C., Nemes G. 2007. Social Learning in LEADER: Exogenous, Endogenous and Hybrid Evaluation in Rural Development. *Sociologia Ruralis*, 47 (2): 103-119
- Lošťák, M., Hudečková, H. 2008. Agriculture and farming related activities: their actors and position in the LEADER approach. *Agricultural Economics (Zemědělská ekonomika)* 54 (6): 245-262.
- Lowe, P. 2000. The Challenges for Rural development in Europe. Pp. 19-31 in Conference Proceedings (5th European Conference on Higher Agricultural Education): "From Production Agriculture to Rural Development (edited by Eirene Williams). September 10-13, 2000. Newton Abbot: Seale-Hayne Faculty, University of Plymouth.
- Marsden, T. 2009. Mobilities, Vulnerabilities and Sustainabilities: Exploring Pathways from Denial to Sustainable Rural Development. *Sociologia Ruralis* 49 (2): 113-131
- Ploeg van der, J.D. 2000. Revitalising Agriculture: Farming Economically as a Starting Ground for Rural Development. *Sociologia Ruralis* 40 (4): 497-511.

The Diploma Thesis Supervisor: **doc. PhDr. Michal Lošťák, Ph.D.**

Deadline of the diploma thesis submission: April 2011



Head of the Department



Dean

In Prague: 28th February 2011

**Declaration** I declare that I have worked on my diploma thesis titled “The Countryside and Demands of Young Generation (The case study of Stavropol region in Russia)” by myself and I have used only the sources mentioned at the end of the thesis.

In Prague on 8.04.2011

---

Nadezda Orel

### **Acknowledgment**

I would like to take the opportunity to express my gratitude to the supervisor doc. Ph.Dr. Michal Lošťák, Ph.D. for his important recommendations, helpful advice and support and patience while my working on the diploma thesis.



**Venkov a Požadavky Mladé Generace  
(případová studie Stavropolského kraji v Rusku)**

**The Countryside and Demands of Young Generation  
(The case study of Stavropol region in Russia)**

## **Souhrn**

Tato diplomová práce zkoumá život ve venkovských oblastech a jeho vnímání mladou generací (studenty). Nezbytným znalostním východiskem práce je literární rešerše. Záležitosti trvale udržitelného rozvoje venkova v Rusku jsou náplní zájmu mnoha vědeckých disciplin (např. ekonomie, sociologie atd.). Znamená to tedy, že podmínky života na venkově jsou diskutovány z různých pohledů, které jsou v práci přiblíženy, stejně jako základní vývojové trendy a faktory ovlivňující podmínky života na venkově. Následně je v práci přiblížen ruský federální program Sociální rozvoj venkova do roku 2012. S tímto programem je spojena i analýza toho, jak očekávání mladé generace ve vztahu k venkovu odpovídají cílovým indikátorům zmíněného programu. Metodologická část práce přibližuje základní kroky výzkumu a popisuje použitou dotazníkovou techniku zvolenou ke studiu očekávání mladé generace od venkova ve Stavropolském kraji Ruské federace. S využitím programu SPSS jsou představeny kvantifikované výstupy ze šetření a ty jsou detailně analyzovány a interpretovány. Výsledky výzkumu ukazují, že mladí lidé (respondenti ve výzkumu) obecně vnímají hlavní indikátory ruského federálního programu Sociální rozvoj venkova do roku 2012 jako velice důležité z hlediska rozvoje venkova a jako významná opatření ze strany ruské vlády.

**Klíčová slova.** Rozvoj venkova, Stavropolský kraj, mladá generace, vnímání venkova

## **Summary**

This diploma thesis examines life in the rural area and its perception by young people (students). As a necessary knowledge base a literature review has been made. The issues concerning sustainable rural development in Russia are part of many different sciences (e.g. economics, sociology, etc.) so the life conditions in countryside is discussed from various points of view. The basic development trends, factors influencing the life conditions in the rural area are mentioned as well. Further on, Russian Federal special-purpose Program "Social development of the village till 2012" is described. Also were analyzed how expectations of young people match the suggested target indicators of the federal special-purpose program "Social development of the village till 2012". Methodology defines the basic stages of every research and describes the research method (questionnaire survey) chosen to investigate the expectations of young generation as for the countryside in Stavropol region (Russian Federation). Finally, the SPSS analysis provided quantified results that are discussed in details. The outcomes of the research suggest that young people (our respondents) generally perceive main indicators of Federal special-purpose Program "Social development of the village till 2012" mainly as very important measures of the Russian Government.

**Key words:** rural development; Stavropol region; young generation; perceptions of the countryside.



## Contents

<b>1. CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>CHAPTER 2: OBJECTIVES OF THESIS AND METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>CHAPTER 3: LITERATURE OVERVIEW .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>3.1 DIFFERENT CONCEPTION AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF COUNTRYSIDE CHANGES OVER TIME .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>3.2 RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>3.3 DEVELOPMENT POLICY FOR RURAL AREA IN RUSSIA. ....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>3.4 PLACE AND ROLE OF THE YOUNG GENERATION IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>CHAPTER 4: CURRENT CONDITIONS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT .....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>IN STAVROPOL REGION.....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>4.1. MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF STAVROPOL KRAJ.....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>4.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE FEDERAL SPECIAL-PURPOSE PROGRAM "SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE VILLAGE TILL 2012" AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION IN STAVROPOL REGION.....</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>CHAPTER 5: EXPECTATION OF THE YOUNG GENERATION FROM COUNTRYSIDE .....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>5.1. DESCRIPTION OF SURVEYED GROUP .....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>5.2. PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS .....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>6. CONCLUSIONS .....</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>7. BIBLIOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>8. ENCLOSURES .....</b>	<b>68</b>

## **1. Chapter 1: Introduction**

The agrarian question has always been important for Russia, but he has acquired special relevance in the modern period, when the country needs to develop such an agricultural policy which should address the most pressing problems of socio-economic development of rural areas, ensure sustainable agricultural development in the XXI century, to solve the all problems in rural area.

The transformation to the market economy has caused significant changes social status of different population groups, including such were traditionally supports innovative ideas. One of the main places in the new environment belongs to the young generation.

The formation of Russia as the strong country is impossible without the development of the agricultural sector and the development of the village, where the leading role belongs to the current graduates of rural schools and rural youth in general.

It is evidently that Russian village has degraded. The number of people employed in agricultural production work has been steadily declining. A large number of young people are leaving the villages. Today only a few agree to work on land for pennies, as their fathers and grandfathers. They are trying to escape from insecurity of rural life to the cities. Traditional village life is gradually damaged. Abandoned houses are a sad sign of today's village.

Sustainable rural developments, solving social problems of the rural population are basic prerequisites for conflict-free, democratic development of Russian society, and its economic and social well-being, and therefore must be a priority in development of the country.

This diploma thesis shall investigate the attitudes and opinions of young people (students) coming from/living in the rural areas. And analyze what they expected from the countryside in Stavropol Kraj (Russian Federation) and find out optimal condition of rural life for young generation.

Without this knowledge country's government can not adopting a new approach to agriculture for the next few years because they can lose majority opinion of one of the important population group.

## Chapter 2: Objectives of thesis and methodology

*The general objective of diploma thesis* is to analyze the expectations of young generation from the countryside in Stavropol region (Russian Federation), and look how they accord with Federal special-purpose Program “Social development of the village till 2012”.

To achieve the main objective, it is necessary to fulfill the following aims:

- To generalize the different conception and main characteristics of countryside changes over time;
- To determine main factors influencing the life condition in rural area;
- To analyze positive and negative tendencies of current conditions of rural development in Stavropol Kraj;
- To analyze place and role of the young generation in rural development;
- To define the results of development policy for rural area in Russia;
- To analyze the Federal special-purpose Program “Social development of the village till 2012Russia”;
- To define basic expectation of the young generation from countryside;

To achieve the main goal the measures in the special-purpose Program “Social development of the village till 2012” will be studied against the expectations of young generation, which will be obtained through questionnaire survey among university students. And then comparison will be used to work out the recommendations concerning the Federal special-purpose Program “Social development of the village till 2012”.

**Methodology of the work:** The research was carried with the use of **documentary research**, which was explained focusing on the secondary data analysis, and **questionnaire survey** among students from the faculty of Agronomy, the faculty of Economics, the faculty of Electrical Engineering and the faculty of Finance and Banking of the Stavropol State Agrarian University. The data from survey was processed with statistical program SPSS.

## **Chapter 3: Literature overview**

### **3.1 Different Conception and General Characteristics of countryside changes over time**

The development of any area subject to a combination of two principles: functional and positional conformity. The first involves the use of land, depending on their internal properties and natural resource values. The second requires taking into account the spatial location of land relative to other natural and man-made objects, and in the broader sense - the socio-economic environment. According to these principles is the territorial divided to the countryside (rural areas) and a highly urbanized, urban areas.

In the social sciences (economics, sociology, economic geography, regional studies, etc.) the concept of "rural" (rural areas) are traditionally defined as a habitable area outside the major cities, with its natural conditions and resources, rural people and embodied the fruit of human labor, it means various elements of material culture and the basic production assets in the territory.

Feature of the rural area is defined by the fact that it is the source of a lot of benefits: food and agricultural raw materials, storage of natural resources, location, recreational facilities, a place to assimilate the wastes.

National economic functions of rural areas are diverse and are, at least the following:

- Production function - to satisfy society's needs for food and raw materials for industry, forest products, and hunting and fishing farms, as well as products from other industries and economic activities;
- Socio-demographic feature - the reproduction of the rural population, support to agriculture and other sectors of human resources;
- Cultural and ethnic feature - the keeper of distinctive national language and culture, folk traditions, customs, ceremonies, folklore, and experience of farming and natural resources, conservation of nature, history and culture in rural areas;

- Ecological function - the maintenance of ecological balance in agrobiocenosis and throughout the country, maintenance of reserves, sanctuaries, national parks, the battery pollution, landscape and environmental design, etc.;
- Recreational function - creating conditions for the restoration of health and recreation, urban and rural populations;
- Spatially and communication function - providing a basis for the spatial location of production and maintenance of utilities (roads, power lines, communications, water, oil and gas pipelines);
- Political function - support the stability and the reactionary forces in society, because rural population is most homogeneous, conservative and tolerant members of society;
- A function of social control over the territory - promoting rural public authorities to ensure public order and security in the thinly scattered population areas, mineral resources, land, water and forest resources, flora and fauna.<sup>1</sup>

Many scholars of agrarian opinion that agricultural production is the backbone industry in rural areas. It does not take into account the relevant specialization area climatic conditions and market demands. In the Soviet period, agricultural production does play an important role in government policy for rural development. While agricultural production is often placed in unsuitable with natural environmental and demographic point of view regions. This was done for political reasons, rather than the arguments of economic efficiency. In the current crisis conditions, agriculture is rapidly losing its value in terms of filling the budget, as well as formal employment. With its other important function - the maintenance of cultural landscapes, according to the rate of decline of farmland and overgrown fields, agricultural production also handles worse and worse.

To determine the specialization of rural areas and the development of optimal development and deployment of productive forces necessary to their typology. Typology of rural areas is a prerequisite for transition to sustainable development of rural areas. It is used to estimate built on quantitative indicators of the state of their development, dynamics and potential competitive advantage.

---

<sup>1</sup> Ivanov A.D.: *Culture as a factor of social development of the village*. M:INFRA-M, 2005, p 30-45, p 67-89. ISBN 5-98612-008-6,

In the geopolitical sense countryside covers most of the territory of any state, including most developed countries. The level of economic development, population density and settlement of rural areas depends largely on the security, integrity and territorial unity of the state and its potential to resist the territorial encroachments from the outside. Now this is especially true for many regions of Russia.

Villages are the following types: agricultural, industrial and agricultural, agro-administered. Main traits of that typology - population density. Divided to small, medium, large rural areas. In developed countries since the early in the early nineties became increasingly have problems related to the systematic of the quantitative and qualitative account of the situation in rural areas.

Internationally comparable typology developed in Russia within the framework of the project "Rural Indicators, which was first set up a regional system for the collection and presentation of sub-national data on an international level.

In international practice, also found the following typology of rural areas.

- Economically integrated areas located close to economic centers and are characterized by a growing population, a multilateral job offers, as well as a highly developed infrastructure. The primary requirements in such areas are: ensuring the ecological balance and protecting natural and cultural layers. In agriculture, such regions are often the following problem: to create optimal conditions for production and sales, but high land prices and the potential negative impact on the environment restrict these location advantages.
- Intermediate rural areas often have relatively favorable economic prospects, especially if they have a central location and have a good connection with the transport network. In addition, many rural local governments are still dependent on agriculture and related industries. Future prospects for medium-sized regions are determined primarily by two factors: firstly, the speed with which will be carried out structural reforms in priority sectors, especially agriculture, and, secondly, the pace, which can be created by alternative employment opportunities.

- Remote areas are characterized by generally low population density, unfavorable demographic structure, low incomes and high dependence on the priority sectors. With their peripheral location and often unfavorable topographic structure, and relatively backward infrastructure and economic development prospects of the least that relates them to the regions with a particular disadvantage. Unfavorable natural conditions of production and distance from markets characterized by unfavorable conditions for agriculture.

Thus, the remote regions of placing the greatest demands on rural development policy. The primary aim here is to find the corresponding equality between economic provision of services, achievement of an acceptable standard of living, economic efficiency and long-term environmental management.<sup>2</sup>

For all the attempts of the common typology is that the regions consist of administrative units. This technique is pragmatic, but not always lawful decision. In some cases it leads to erroneous conclusions, if not focused on identifying the economic criteria. Adequate to the problem would be separation of economic regions, as regions within which occurs in accordance with the definition, the vast number of social and economic relations between the residents.

Russia has several types of administrative units in rural settlements.

**Village**-style of the peasant settlements (along with the village); ancient Slavic term for a settlement. In feudal village were administrative and economic center of feudal ownership. It was the master's yard. Today the village is one type of rural settlements in Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Moldova, which also include villages, towns, villages, hamlets, villages, cordons, railway stations, wayside station, sidings and others. The average village accommodates about 1 000 - 2 000.

**Derevnya** is a village which is usually quite far from the city. Village before the Revolution of 1917 clearly differed from the village: the village church was required - a village so was the center of the rural parish, uniting several nearby villages. It was often an

---

<sup>2</sup> Ivanov A.D.: *Culture as a factor of social development of the village*. M:INFRA-M, 2005, p 30-45, p 67-89. ISBN 5-98612-008-6

analog central estate in Soviet collective farms. It is in the village often to locate in the industrial processing of products of peasant labor: mills, sawmills, sheller, lime pits, and others.

In the Soviet period and now the official differences village from the village does not exist. But more often referred to as rural settlement, in which there is or was formerly a church.

**Poselok** - one of the types of rural settlements in Russia.

Unlike other settlements, settlement may be rural or urban. Accordingly, the statistical population count settlements of rural type included in the rural population and urban-type settlements in the urban population.

In particular, Russian law has no clear definition of the term settlement and the criterion to distinguish the village from the village. Most often referred to as the settlements are small towns that have a historical name of the village, area, fishing and holiday villages, etc. Such towns as usual administrative belong to the village council, which is located in more rural areas.

**Stanica** is a Cossack village administrative unit consists of one or more of the Cossack settlements. District each village in the Russian Empire was its Cossack yurts; person troop estate, living in a yurt - stanitsa society. At the Cossack assembly chosen Cossack Government: Cossack chieftain, his assistant and the treasurer. Ataman distribute the land among the families of the Cossacks.

In terms of population villages often exceed the small town. For example, in Ordzhonikidzevskaya (Ingushetia) of the population 75 000 (2010), and in the village of Kanev (Krasnodar) - 44 800 (2005). These villages are the largest rural settlements in Russia.

**Chytor** - locality is extremely small in size, separate peasant homestead with separate management.

Includes usually no more than a dozen buildings. It is often a family (eg farm Tarusin, Anapa district, Krasnodar Territory). Sometimes referred to as farm-standing group of residential buildings, administrative and related to a larger village.

As we expand into a village, village, etc, but in the name of the settlement may be the word "farm".

**Aul** is rural settlement of some peoples Wed Asia and Kazakhstan (Turkmen Karakalpak Kazakhs), as well as a number of people sat down. Caucasus. A. Called townships as



nomadic and sedentary groups. Bodies of Soviet power in AA are aul councils of deputies of the workers.

Countryside has a large population and big labor potential, which provides not only the needs of the village, but partially, and the city. The potential of the rural social infrastructure also has a number of features that enhance the total potential of a society based upon the factors of nature, the relative dispersion of the population. The same applies to the rural settler capacity. Finally, natural resource opportunities in rural areas are the main source of maintaining the ecological balance.

Therefore, the value of agricultural building as a whole and its individual structural and functional forms should be evaluated based not only on volume indicators, but also with regard to the role and function of each element of potential in society. Consequently, the improvement of agriculture of the settlement-building must be based on the use of forms to improve living and working conditions that match the characteristics of each type of settlement, the definition of the functions of each settlement in their system, to strengthen and rational organization of inter-settlement relations, eliminating isolation and separation of settlements from each other, to create conditions for the alignment of social conditions in settlements of different sizes and types. Objective need to have in town, and rural settlements, different in function, size, structure, suggests that the alignment quality of living conditions and social environment they can only be achieved on the basis of deepening the aggregate inter-settlement bonds, the transformation potential of each settlement in the organic portion of the total settler capacity.<sup>3</sup>

### **3.2 Rural-urban migration**

Migration is a territorial mobility (mechanical movement) of the population, associated with its movement across the country (or between states) due to, as a rule, the influence of different factors - social, economic, military, political, religious, natural, environmental, historical features and economic development of individual regions and countries. According to the definition given by an eminent scientist geographer V.V Pokshishevskim

---

<sup>3</sup> Nureev R.M.: *Ekonomika razvitija: modeli stanovlenija rynochnoj ekonomiki*. M:INFRA-M, 2001, p.138. ISBN 5-16-002172-8

(1978), a migration of population "means any of his motions for change of place of residence (the change of the state, region or locality in which he lives or not a person, family or other more extensive community of people)."<sup>4</sup> Thus, as the main feature of the migration mobility of the population supports the territorial, as a consequence of migration is the changing geography of resettlement. Migration of the population can be divided into two types: external and internal.

### **Internal migration**

The internal migrations is the movement of population from rural to urban areas, which in many countries is a source of growth. Territorial redistribution of the population also occurs between large and small cities. Both species are very well represented, particularly in our country.

### **Internal Migration in Russia.**

Internal Migration is type of migration deserves a closer look. It implies that migration occurs between populations of different types located in different regions of the country. So, if you take the migration activity in four main areas: the city-town, village to city, town to village and village to village, it is evident that the dynamics of migration activity on each of them individually had certain specificity.

In the 90 years the greatest reduction was rural-rural migration. Its magnitude decreased from 523.5 thousand arrivals in 1991 to 218,000 in 2001, or 2,4 times (all arrival decreased from 3,686 to 2,141 thousand, or 1.72 times). When in 1994-1995, an increase in total migration activity, the flows from village to village and from town to the village have not increased, but only for a time ceased to decline. At the same time, the migration of city-town and rural-urban grew - in 1995 to 1993 by 12% and 37% respectively.

---

4

During 1989-2000 years, the proportion of internal migration in total relocations did not fall below 66% - in the years of maximum flow to the country from the former Soviet republics and Baltic countries - in the latter years it accounts for more than 80% of all migratory movements.

While in 1991 the migration of village to village accounted for 14% of all arrivals in 2001 - only 10%. In contrast, the percentage of migration of the city-the city has increased from 41% to 44%, rural-urban - from 23% to 25%. All it says is not about changing the migration activity of urban and rural population, but about reducing the role of the village as a destination of migration, reducing its attractiveness to migrants from both the city and the village. If in 1991 38,5% of rural residents to migrate to the village, then in 2001 their share reduced to 28,7%.

The main migration flows in Russia during the past ten years occurred between urban settlements, and eventually the role of these flows slightly increased. Yet it should be noted that neither urban nor rural population in the last decade, they say, is not in on itself, between urban and rural populations are migratory exchange, less intense than before. Of course, in comparison with the beginning of last century, and last 60-70 years migration potential and the activity of the rural population diminished greatly.<sup>5</sup>

Sure, there are regions in which there is specific direction of the migration. Thus, in Moscow and Moscow region in 2001, 80% arrived from other regions of the country were from urban settlements, and only 20% - from rural, urban settlements in the country as a whole, this ratio appeared to be 63% and 37%. A large percentage of "rural" migrants in Moscow came from the Moscow region, which is quite specific "rural." Therefore, migration to the capital region is less dependent on the capacity of rural-urban migration. In addition, it shows once again "step" nature of migration in modern Russia: the migration is not directly from the village into a major urban center, and first in the small and medium-sized cities.

---

<sup>5</sup> Forecast of Migration Processes and the Population of the Russian Federation. Statistical Commission and Economic Commission for Europe. 2010 [online]. [cit. 2010-11-05] Available from: < <http://www.unece.org/stats/documents/1998/03/migration/4.e.pdf>>

Differences in migratory activity of the population by federal district.

Some changes occurred in the migration activity across the regions of the country. In Russia, in general the intensity of migration within the federation subjects decreased from 18.2 per thousand populations in 1989 to 8.3 per thousand in 2001.

This reduction in migratory activity of the population of Russia for 90 years did not result in adequate reduction of the extent of its cross-flow between the parts of the country and individual regions. Reduced the extent of counter-flows, but not their performance. From the standpoint of the effectiveness of this migration can be regarded as positive. But between the quantitative efficiency of migration and its socio-economic value there is a large discrepancy.

Decline in internal migration in Russia in recent years gives rise to more questions. Apart from the fact that the reduction is the same from year to year at a rate not very clear why it is generally declining. For the reduction of internal migration are the following factors:

- Lack of sustainable growth points and distinct economic development prospects of the regions does not provide clear incentives for economic migration. Even a fairly wealthy and rapidly developing oil and gas producing Khanty-Mansi and Yamal-Nenets district have experienced serious difficulties in 1998 due to falling energy prices, which immediately raised questions about the profitability of many mines, and as a consequence - the possibility of job places, non-payment of wages, etc. In other regions, except Moscow and St. Petersburg, the prospects for economic migration are not visible.
- Gradually reaching changes in population age structure of Russia towards reduction in the proportion of young people and increase the proportion of the pre-retirement and retirement age leads to a reduction in troops in the migration of the most active segments of the population. Particularly acute, this process takes place in rural areas of many regions of European part of Russia, which practically exhausted its resources are migratory.
- Despite the growing number of institutions of higher education and the proportion of students among the youth, educational migration loses value lever interregional redistribution of the population, more and more students to reorient their studies in

their city or regional center. Reduction for most families able to support a student away from home, even if it complimentary training is rigid limiting factor in the development of educational migration. Another, previously often practiced by the migration path - service in the armed forces, followed by "fixing" the place of service is now also seems less common.

The state sharply reduced its intervention in the sphere of migration management, in the sense that it no longer serves as a subject of economic incentives for population displacement and human resources. True, in recent years, both federal and regional authorities are increasingly put forward the initiative to introduce a number of administrative restrictions on migration, which is also unlikely to contribute to increased migratory activity of citizens (and especially noncitizens), especially the recorded part of it.

Large surplus labor force currently is in the village. Even two consecutive relatively fertile years (2001 and 2002) did not lead to revenue growth of employment in agriculture - the average salary in it is below the subsistence level, no major influx of investment in the industry. Millions of rural families are engaged in essentially a subsistence economy that does not match the realities of this century. Departure from the village now only hinders Poverty and lack of well paid jobs in cities.

Thus, migration is largely dependent on socio-economic situation in the country as a whole and in individual regions.

### **3.3 Development policy for rural area in Russia.**

In the Russian countryside occupies two thirds of the country with a population of 39.2 million people (27% of the total population). About 150 thousand rural settlements merged into 24 409 rural administrations, and 1 865 administrative districts.

In the conventional notion of sustainable development - is a stable socio-economic development without destroying its natural basis and to the continued progress of society. The transition to sustainable development means ensuring a gradual self-focused society in

the economic, social and environmental spheres. In this sense, sustainable development is characterized by economic efficiency, environmental safety and social justice.

Under the sustainable development of rural areas means a stable development of rural communities, providing: (1) the performance of its national economic functions (production of food, agricultural raw materials, other non-agricultural goods and services, as well as public goods, the provision of recreational services, preservation of rural life and rural culture , social control over the territory, the preservation of historically cultivated landscapes (2) the expanded reproduction of the population, the increase and improvement of quality of life (3) to maintain the ecological balance in the biosphere.

Ensuring sustainable development of rural areas is a complex problem and may, subject to:

- Macroeconomic stability and increase the gross domestic product;
- Economic growth in agriculture;
- Development of non-farm employment in rural areas;
- The achievement of rural social conditions equal to the city income and public goods;
- Improving access for businesses doing business in rural areas to markets, logistics, credit, information and other resources;
- Formation in rural areas of civil society institutions that protect economic and social interests of various groups of the rural population;
- Implementing programs to improve the environmental situation in the countryside.

Crucial task is to overcome the barriers between in the management of the countryside and strengthening coordination in the provision of rural development between: (1) federal departments and agencies, (2) federal, state and local authorities, (3) state and municipal authorities, public and commercial organizations, business entities and the public. Socio-economic transformation occurring in the last decade in Russia had a negative impact on the development of agricultural production, living standards and overall socio-economic situation in the countryside.

Russian village is undergoing a systemic crisis, the main manifestations of which are:

- Worsening demographic situation in rural areas. Reducing the rural population is observed in 75 Russian regions, due to both increasing attrition, and migration losses. Net migration of the rural population, which began in the early nineties, by 2001, replaced by an outflow. In this case migration of young generation from the village under the age of 30 years, almost 2 times higher than average. With a slight increase in 2001 compared with 1999 levels of fertility mortality of the rural population continues to grow in all groups, especially among men aged 30-39 years. Life expectancy in rural areas (64.2 years) than in the city, at 1.5 years;
- Rural poverty and high unemployment in rural areas. While some in the last ten years of growth in employment and income for rural, their levels remain low. Total unemployment in rural areas amounted to 11,1% in 2001, recorded 2.6 per cent. Most of the rural unemployed (74,8%) do not receive social benefits and are not protected. In the critical area (with unemployment rates above 10%) are 48% of the regions, 10 regions, total unemployment is above 20%. Below the poverty line for cash income of villagers live 29,5 million (75,6%), and disposable resources - 23,8 million (61,1%). Disposable resources of 8.7 million rural residents (22.4%) of two or more times lower than the subsistence minimum. Proportion of poor people in rural areas in 1,3 times more than in the city. Wages in agriculture was in January 2003, 1631 roubles or 35% to the national level.
- Reduced quality of life in rural areas, reducing the network of social infrastructure, the restriction of access to the villagers to basic social services - education and health. During the period from 1996 to 2001 the number of preschool institutions in rural areas declined from 31.5 thousand. Up to 22.0 thousand. (By 30,2%), public schools - with 47.2 thousand units. up to 44.8 thousand. (5,1%), cultural and leisure facilities such as - with 52.6 thousand units to 48.0 thousand units (8,7%), public libraries - from 40,1 thousand pieces. up to 38.9 thousand. (3,0%), cinemas - from 30.0 thousand to 14.6 thousand. (51,3%), district hospitals - from 4,409 units to 3,261 units (26.0%), delivery sites postal service - from 85.4 thousand. up to 81.6 thousand (4,4%).

More than 380,000 rural families need of better housing conditions. The level of improvement of rural housing remains low: only 40% of residential space fitted water supply, 31% to sanitation - 40% - central heating, 74% - gas, 19% - hot

water. At the beginning of 2002 the village had no telephone connection, 35,6% of rural settlements. The share of rural settlements, deprived of respect on the roads paved with a network of means of communication in general use, was 34 percent.

- Destruction of evolutionarily established system of rural settlement. According to Federal State Statistics Service of Russia, during the period between censuses, population 1989-2002 years depopulated around 17 thousand rural settlements. This led to the loss of social and economic control over many of the historically developed areas, reducing the economic potential of rural areas due to you existence from agriculture of about 40 million hectares of land, their savagery and loss for the needs of society.

All of this leads to an increase in social dependency of the rural population and the decline in employment activity, the rejection of market reform and the rejection of the emerging new social order, as evidenced by their sustained support in the election campaigns of opposition forces.

The magnitude of this social ill in the Russian countryside is such that jeopardize the continued existence of the Russian state and make it impossible to ensure sustainable development of Russian society.

However, in some regions of the Russian Federation has gained considerable positive experience in a complex arrangement of the countryside, the development of rural social and physical infrastructure, housing, financial support of the economic activity of the rural population, expanding the scope of his employment (Belgorod Oblast, Mordovia, Tatarstan, Chuvashia, Leningrad region and other regions).

This experience is worthy of attention and synthesis for use in other regions of the Russian Federation, as well as at the federal level, with development programs in the Russian countryside.

Causes of rural crisis as rooted in historical backlog in the countryside socio-economic development and the imperfection of modern agrarian relations and forms of rural life. Practically throughout the development of Russian statehood village act as the donor for the whole country. In the era of industrialization, despite the release of labor from the



agricultural sector, rural areas remained inside the field of agriculture with a poorly developed industry, service industry and other non-agricultural activities. Low income, poor working and living conditions, the narrowness of the scope of application of labor, as well as current policies eliminate the "unpromising village stimulated intensive migration of population in major industrial centers. As a result, the countryside was a process of permanently reducing the number of rural settlements, and the company lost social control over significant in scale and economic potential of the territories.

Taken in the last ten years to develop measures for stabilization and output growth in agriculture and especially in the food processing industry, but have not led to sustained improvement of economic situation in the agro-food sector. Agricultural producers face an acute shortage of financial resources for current and, in particular, investment activity (including the social resettlement of the village). Investors, who came to agricultural sector in the last 10-12 years in other sectors of the economy, create an integrated agro-industrial company with the participation of enterprises of agriculture, almost without investing in an integrated rural development<sup>6</sup>.

Alarming increasing technical and technological backwardness of Russian agriculture by developed countries, which is extremely dangerous in terms of Russia's accession to the WTO. Growing imports of some basic foodstuffs, while the domestic agricultural producers face considerable difficulties with the sale of products produced by them.

In addition, lowering the standard of living in the village said:

- Departmental divisions in the management of the countryside at the federal, regional and local levels. At the present time, the solution of individual problems of the rural economy and infrastructure is spread to 13 federal programs, and between ministries and departments responsible for their implementation, lack of coordination. Adopted in 2002, the Federal Target Program "Social development of rural areas till 2010" is certainly a requirement, but it only affects social development, physical infrastructure, information and consultancy services in rural areas, but does not touch the problems of rural poverty,

---

6

Chichkin A.V. :*Legal regulation of social development of the village*, 2005, Moscow, ISBN: 5-98033-023-2

does not provide a mechanism increase rural incomes, especially for the subsidized regions;

- Continuing a sectoral approach to agricultural development of rural economy, which overlooked the urgent need for rural development, is not agricultural sectors of employment, lack of reliable sources of financial support to small business, development of alternative agricultural areas of employment;
- Exclusion of agriculture from the list of national priorities, which leads to a weakening of state support for industry and the lower level of protection of interests of domestic producers to domestic and foreign markets;
- Limited access of rural populations to markets, products, logistical and financial resources, due mainly low level of development in rural areas of the market and physical infrastructure;
- Weakness of civil society institutions in rural areas, and, above all, rural self-government. In most regions of the Russian Federation, municipalities are formed at the level of administrative areas, not rural settlements or group of them, thus depriving the local rural community, the institutional capacity of their own interests;
- Information isolation village, little understanding of rural residents about their social and economic rights.

Sustainable rural development, solving social problems of the rural population is one of the main conditions of conflict-free, democratic development of Russian society, its economic and social well-being and therefore should be a priority for the state.

In this regard, the necessary preparation and adoption of the state of national strategies for sustainable development of rural areas in a civilized manner taking into account not only human, and ethnic characteristics of Russian rural life, particularly, in view of spatial specificity, the role of the village's social and economic life of Russian society and implementation of Russian geopolitical interests. Adoption of the strategy would remove these and the current factors and trends of socio-economic development of rural areas, which will improve the quality of rural life and create a framework for enhancing the prestige of living in rural areas.

On the basis of national strategies for sustainable development of rural areas should be adopted and implemented a number of federal programs on socio-economic development

of the Russian countryside, and above all programs for overcoming rural poverty, increasing employment and rural incomes, rural development authorities, to stimulate the development of non-agricultural businesses in rural areas.

Principles of the state strategy for sustainable rural development:

- Development of the village as a single socio-economic, territorial, natural, cultural and historical complex, performing production, socio-demographic, cultural, ecological and recreational functions;
- To overcome the isolation of the village by extending and deepening its ties with the city, and the integration of the village into a single common economic system through agro-industrial integration and cooperation, the establishment of various economic structures with combined functions (urban-rural structure), development of road communications, telephone and other forms of communication, creating a unified system of public services to the population, the gradual agglomeration of towns and villages in the dynamic unity;
- Cooperation programs on sustainable development of rural areas with those of the state agricultural and food policy in the near future, including the restructuring of agricultural production (the main area of rural employment);
- Development of social partnership between government, municipalities and rural communities;
- Maximum involvement in the economic turnover and more efficient use of natural, material and human resources of rural areas through improved institutional reforms and strengthening the motivational mechanisms of development;
- Economic and territorial access to social services and social facilities for all rural populations;
- A combination of state support to the mobilization of local resources available to rural communities;
- Alignment of inter-regional levels of economic and socio-cultural development of rural areas;
- Democratization of life of rural communities, increase public participation in decision making related to the development of production, planning and building of settlements, other aspects of life of rural society through the development of collective and contractual

regulation of labor relations, local government development, community activities and social and economic organizations (consumer , fishing, credit cooperatives, etc.).

- Environmentally friendly approach, and respect for natural resources does not make up the design and implementation of the livelihoods of rural people.

The main activities of the national strategy for sustainable rural development: formation of an effective system of state regulation of targeted fiscal, credit, tax and social policies for the rural population, agricultural producers and the Russian economy in general, regulation of agricultural and food markets (including quotas derivations of import and export promotion of food), development of market infrastructure; financial rehabilitation and the creation of efficient, market-oriented agricultural organizations; promotion of diversification of rural economy, promoting job growth and raise rural incomes, including:

- Diversification of agricultural organizations;
- Development of individual entrepreneurship, small and medium-sized businesses in non-agricultural sector (services, trade, rural tourism, etc.);
- Creating conditions for rural residents income from forests and other territorial resources;
- Increase marketability of the personal and private (peasant) farms due to the growth of their productive capacities, development of new technologies, development cooperation, to improve relations with the collective enterprises through the Ministry of Agriculture developed by Russian Federal Program "Development of agricultural consumer cooperatives, peasant (farmer) households and small businesses until 2010.

Reform of local government in rural areas; creating decent living conditions that promote the prestige of living in rural areas; increasing access of rural population to the resource market and the finished product, the support of agricultural consumer cooperatives and other cooperative groups; expansion of rural population access to credit and financial resources through the creation of credit cooperatives and micro-credit funds and private farms and other rural entrepreneurs; development of consumer cooperatives as part of the agricultural and socially-oriented economic system by extending to consumer cooperatives

benefits provided for agricultural producers; development of information and advisory service in rural areas.

For the legal effectiveness of the course of active state regulation of the process rural development, conservation of market-based rural development, while the derivation of the rural population of the state of apathy, mass eradication of social dependency and problem solving increase motivation to work effectively, (which is unthinkable without social progress in rural areas ), as well as to ensure effective access of rural population to the resource market, social protection of the rural population, including rural residents engaged in family farms, it is necessary:

1. adoption of laws:

- "On the development of agriculture";
- "On Credit Cooperation";
- "On the basis of local self-government in Russia" (new edition)

2. adoption of sub-legal acts that implement the laws:

- "On Peasant (farmer) facilities" (new edition);
- "On a personal subsidiary plots;
- "On the Turnover of Agricultural Lands" (adopted and entered into force in January 2003);
- "On arbitration courts" (adopted in July 2002).

The promotion of arbitration courts of arbitration, providing the possibility of solving the villagers of economic disputes that arise in the course of their activities.

Development of minimum social standards in services and social services, taking into account the peculiarities of the rural way of life and ensuring equal access of social services for rural residents, regardless of their location and activities, as well as the mechanism for their application.

Currently, there is a tendency to state support of innovative development of agricultural production in 2010 ended the second phase of implementing the State Program for Rural Development. However, policies of the all sectors, including agricultural, may completely coincide with the objectives of rural development, may partly overlap with them, and they

may or contradict. Thus, high-intensity agricultural production reduces employment. Therefore, for effective and balanced life in rural areas, this approach requires substantial upgrading and diversification.

In today measures to promote agricultural production must be supplemented by projects for integrated and sustainable development of rural areas, covering not only agricultural production but also forestry, water management, local industry, tourism, social infrastructure and other activities. Without the development of these spheres of activity is not feasible increase in the efficiency of the rural economy and improving living conditions in rural areas.

Thus, the transition to sustainable development of rural areas can provide complete and integrated solutions to key problems of rural areas under a single concept; the center is located in rural areas. This explains the choice and relevance of the topic research paper.

### **3.4 Place and role of the young generation in rural development**

The transition to a market economy has caused significant changes of the social status between different groups of population, including such were traditionally supports innovative ideas. One of the main places in the new environment belongs to the youth. Mastering total social experience, the younger generation always brings something new. Under the youth is currently in compliance with the Russian Federation regulations refers to citizens aged 14 to 30 years, that is socially active population, which represents the most promising part of the Russian citizens willing to ensure the realization of their interests. For this social group is characterized by: a physiological maturation, completion of the formation individual entry on a full basis in key areas social life (economics, politics, and family relations).

The youth has special social functions, which no one the other can not perform. First, young people inherit achieved level of development of society and state, and today form a

image of the future, has a function of social reproduction. Secondly, like any social group, youth has its own goals and interests that are not always completely consistent with the purposes and interests of society. Third, in objective reasons, young people are different aborted values, spiritual and moral values and lack of vital experience that increases the likelihood of erroneous choice when making responsible decisions. On the other hand, entering into employment and public life, youth is the main object and subject education, socialization, education and adaptation. The fourth youth is the main party of social mobility and economic initiatives. Fifthly, the youth - it is a social stratum of society, which is a source of socio-economic and spiritual revival of Russia. Young generation is a factor in accelerating social development.<sup>7</sup>

The formation of Russia as strong country is impossible without the development of the agricultural sector and the development of the village, where the leading role belongs to the current graduates of rural schools and rural youth in general. No one denies: the future of the Russian village depends on the goals and values that guide today's youth. Rural youth more receptive to new ideas and innovations. Young generation can be characterized as the energy, enthusiasm, thirst for activity, mobility, the need for self-actualization, as a whole - all qualities that are particularly in demand of a modern market economy. The role of rural schools in reviving the economy and social development of rural areas, to provide psychological, social and professional preparedness of schools to reform the agricultural sector and rural social sphere. But before you expect from today's students striving to "raise the village", we must invest much effort in their upbringing, education, health, cultural development.

Rural youth are not less capable or less talented than the city. Also possession of Sciences, works on the latest technology, leverage information technology. We are convinced that raise from the ruins of the rural economy, to revive the Russian countryside can be done only for ourselves, and it is our duty to the country. Demand from the agricultural knowledge of the graduate at the same level as with the graduate urban schools can be, but

---

<sup>7</sup> Youth in a changing world. Socio-professional orientation and attitudes towards young people. 2010 [online]. [cit. 2011-02-07]. Available from: <<http://lib.mexmat.ru/books/72799>>

the approach to the methodology of teaching in rural schools need appropriate. Improving the level of education consists in the exchange of ideas and experiences in the field of contemporary reform of rural schools, the development of its innovative capacity, and reform in the reconstruction and development of rural society in Russia should increase the efficiency of rural small schools, to conduct targeted training specialists capable of teaching, organizational and recreational activities in village. It should now be possible to bring education to rural residents, and in the same time does not tear him away from the village and give the knowledge to make new impetus to work in agricultural production. Rural school, as an important link in the life support system of the village, forms the intellectual and labor potential of rural society. It is designed both to train and educate children to many of them could successfully live and work in rural areas.

Over the last 15-20 years because of the decline in agricultural production, changes in the organizational-economic mechanism of development of social and engineering infrastructure in rural areas decreased accessibility for rural education, medical, cultural, trade and consumer services, has increased the backlog of the village from the city level and conditions of life. In rural areas, cut jobs, closed schools in the villages, is the slow development of entrepreneurship, creation of new jobs. For example, the program "Social development of the village before 2012" includes measures to promote housing construction in rural areas, providing affordable housing for young families and young professionals in rural areas, development of rural network of educational, health, culture, information and consultation security systems, electricity, water and gas utilities, a network of public roads and telecommunication. Lack of clear youth prospects in life entails insecurity. Young people, in turn, lose interest in his garden and garden, losing interest in nature and the earth.

The greatest degree of concern among the rural youth is the issue of jobs (unemployment, inability to employment, unequal conditions of competition in the labor market, etc.). At the highest level it concerned university graduates.

One solution in dealing with employment issues, employment and youth is the youth development of small businesses. Authorities to support entrepreneurship programs should be developed on concessional lending of young entrepreneurs in rural areas. Provide



funding for youth projects in the implementation of information and computer technology as one of the promising areas of youth entrepreneurship. Pay special attention to the establishment of rural business team. Need to consider the inclusion of the rural young generation in labor units, to ensure the availability of information on projects in the sphere of state youth policy for the heads of rural settlements and the young people themselves. It was disturbing presence in the youth depression, aggression and other negative phenomena. Reliable means of overcoming these events is to preserve and develop the best achievements of national culture, literacy and level of information culture among young people. Must take the necessary measures for conservation and development of rural clubs, libraries, gymnasiums and playgrounds. Also need to: - use various forms of activities aimed at ensuring the continuity of generations of moral values and the preservation of traditions. Actively pursue new projects and programs to improve the information culture of youth and education of socially responsible citizen - to improve information support for rural youth.

Rural young generation is a special and important social group. That young people to develop that area: the village, villages, farms and land in which they were born. Therefore, the role of rural youth in the development of agro-industrial complex, and hence the food security of the country, is compelling and important. . Especially when there are so acute problem associated with the aging of the rural population. Young people need a village, and there is no alternative.

## **Chapter 4: Current conditions of rural development in Stavropol region**

### **4.1. Main characteristics of Stavropol kraj.**

#### **Administrative division**

The composition of the Stavropol region has 26 administrative districts, 19 cities, 10 of them - of regional submission, 7 - urban villages and 284 - rural administrations under the control of which there are 736 rural settlements . Edge is part of the North Caucasus economic region and North Caucasus Federal District. Administrative center-city of Stavropol.

#### **Geographical position**

The area of the Stavropol Territory is 66.2 thousand square kilometers. This is 0.4 percent of the territory of the Russian Federation. Distance from Stavropol to Moscow - 1621 km. The region is located in the central part of the Fore and on the northern slope of Great Caucasus. It borders on Rostov region Stu and the Republic of Kalmykia in the east - the Republic of Dagestan, Chechnya Republic, in the south - the Republic of North Ossetia - Alania, Kabardino- Balkaria, Karachay-Cherkessia Republic, in the west - with the Krasnodar Territory. The length of the border - 1,753.5 kilometers. The relief of the edge diverse. Almost 90 per cent-up area - to Ciscaucasian plain and includes the Stavropol Upland, where the city of Stavropol. In the foothills of the region are world-renowned resorts Caucasian Mineral Waters, Pyatigorsk, Kislovodsk, Yessentuki, Zheleznovodsk.<sup>8</sup>

#### **Population**

The population of the region is 2707.3 thousand people (estimated at 1 January 2009), including: 1,539.5 thousand people - urban and 1167.8 thousand people - rural.

---

8

They are representatives of 90 nationalities, of whom 85.9 percent are Russian. The proportion of urban population - 56% of the total. Population density - 41.1 persons per square meter, which is almost five times the average density across Russia. The population of the city of Stavropol is 355.4 thousand people. Stavropol Kraj is located in the central part of the North Caucasus.

Municipal government and the largest city. As of January 1, 2008 in the region has 330 municipalities, including: 26 municipal districts, 9 urban districts, 14 urban settlements and 281 villages.

**The main socio-economic indicators.**

delny weight edge in the national economic performance makes: the GRP - 0,8% (in 2007). In 2008 the volume of industrial production - 0.6%, on volume of agricultural products - 3,2%, on volume of retail trade turnover - 1,4%, in terms of investment in fixed assets - 0,8%. Unemployment rate by ILO methodology for 2008 is 7,8%.

*Table 4.1- Share of Stavropol region in all-Russia economic indicators (2007 year)*

<b>Socio-economic indicators</b>	<b>%</b>
GRP	0,8
Factory output	0,6
Volume of agricultural production	3,2
Volume of retail turnover	1,4
Volume of investments	0,8
Unemployment rate	7,8

Source: Stavropol Statistic Office [http://www.stavstat.ru/service/smi/soob\\_08\\_1.htm](http://www.stavstat.ru/service/smi/soob_08_1.htm)

Agriculture - one of the most important sectors of the regional economy, employing over 156,000 people.

In the Stavropol region operate 1,010 economic entities of different ownership forms, interacting with the Ministry of Agriculture of Russia and the Ministry of Agriculture of the region. Among them are engaged in commodity agricultural production 500 agricultural organizations, 14 100 peasant (farmer) facilities, 406,900 private farms. The current rural situation in the social sphere prevents the formation of the socio-economic conditions for sustainable development of agriculture.

Over the past 15 years due to a sharp decline in agricultural production and worsening the financial situation of the industry, changes in the organizational-economic mechanism of development of social and engineering infrastructure in rural areas decreased accessibility for rural education, medical, cultural, trade and consumer services, has increased the backlog of the village from the city in terms and conditions of life. In the Stavropol region since 2003 is the implementation of federal target program "Social development of the village before 2012", approved by the Government of the Russian Federation on December 3, 2002 N 858 "On the Federal Target Program" Social Development of Rural Areas until 2012. "Since 2003 and 2008, disbursed 536.2 million rubles, including from the federal budget - 256.7 million rubles, the regional budget - 143.1 million rubles, and extra-budgetary sources - 136.4 million rubles. Permission for use 114.96 km of distributing gas Networks, 34.99 km of water supply systems, 2 boreholes, purchased and built by 50.31 thousand square meters of housing for 698 employees of agro industrial complex of the Stavropol Territory, including the provision of 62 young families and 111 young professionals in rural areas with affordable housing.

However, in rural areas of the Stavropol Kraj, most water systems do not have the necessary structures and process equipment for water quality improvement, 28 percent of the street water supply systems need replacement.

During the above period, the gasification of houses (apartments) gas network in the rural areas of the Stavropol Territory was increased from 69.1 to 75.2 percent, the level of water supply providing also was increased from 62 to 72 percent.

One third of the power lines owned by the municipalities of the Stavropol Territory, as a result of excess use came in a technically unusable, resulting in loss of electricity increased by more than one quarter.

In rural villages of Stavropol Territory is deteriorating demographics. Natural decline of the rural population of the Stavropol Territory leads to a reduction of staffing levels, including the able-bodied part of it, and as a consequence, exacerbating the situation with labor personnel.

Sustainable development of rural areas of the Stavropol Kraj, and thus the effective functioning of the agro-industrial production in modern conditions is not possible without the strong support of the engineering infrastructure of villages of Stavropol Territory. Thus, since 2008, financing activities of the federal target program "Social development of the village before 2012" to provide housing for citizens, young families and young professionals in rural areas (hereinafter - the event) is performed within the State Financing Program. For the realization of the above activities in 2008 were allocated 48.0 million rubles from the federal budget, 64.0 million rubles - from the regional budget and 79.5 million rubles of its own funds of citizens - participants in the events. Allocated budget is fully spent.<sup>9</sup>

In 2008, improved their living conditions are 266 families, including 188 families of workers of agriculture of the Stavropol Territory, 36 families of employees of the health sector of the Stavropol Territory, 30 families of workers in the sector of education of the Stavropol Territory, and 12 families of workers of culture of the Stavropol Territory. Total improved their living conditions 856 (purchased 24.2 thousand square meters. Meters of housing).

The development of engineering infrastructure of the rural settlements of the Stavropol region in 2008 provided only 158.8 million rubles, including 54.3 million rubles - the

---

9

Russian Federation Government Resolution dated December 3, 2002 N 858 "On the federal target program" Social development of rural areas by 2012. [2003] [online] [cit. 2011-02-28]. Available from:< <http://base.garant.ru/2159191/>>

federal budget, 101.9 million rubles - the regional budget and 2 7 million rubles - of non-budgetary sources.

On objects of gasification of rural settlements of the Stavropol Territory in 2008 to learn just 57.77 million rubles, of which 15,5 million rubles from the federal budget, 40.97 million rubles from the regional budget and 1.3 million rubles from the budget municipalities of the Stavropol Territory. Project organizations conducted the development of design estimates for construction of 14 objects of gasification. Building contractors carried out construction of 23 objects of gasification of rural settlements of the Stavropol Territory, including the village of Kirov Maryinskiy municipal district, village Exemption Soviet municipal district, village Shanganagh Petrovsky municipal district, village Novonikolsk Stepnovskogo municipal area. Put into operation 26.3 km distributing gas networks.

Gasification level houses (apartments) gas network in rural areas in the Stavropol Kraj is 75.2 percent, which corresponds to the target indicators.

On water facilities in rural settlements of the Stavropol Kraj in 2008, mastered only 91.7 million rubles, including 37.3 million rubles from the federal budget, 53.3 million rubles from the regional budget and 1.1 million rubles from the budgets of municipalities of the region. There has been designing and construction of 27 water supply facilities in rural areas of the Stavropol Kraj, including the village of Podgorny, Kiankiz, oak beams Andropov's municipal district, villages Lysogirs'kyi and Georgievsk city in the Georgevsk municipal district, village Padinskogo Novoselytsia municipal area. Permission for use 1.737 km of distributing water supply networks in the village of Steppenwolf in the Stepnovskij municipal area.

Provide the rural population of the Stavropol Territory drinking water is 72 percent, which corresponds to the target indicators.

On the power supply facilities in rural area of the Stavropol Kraj in 2008 to learn just 9.426 million rubles, of which: 1.456 million rubles - the federal budget, 7.67 million rubles - the regional budget and 0.3 million rubles - the budgets of the municipalities of the Stavropol Territory. Was carried out renovation and construction of transmission lines in

the township and village Grape Tomuzlovskoe Budennovskiy municipal district, village of Saban Antusta and village Summer Rate Turkmen municipal area.

In 2008, the Stavropol Territory commissioned 1,7 km water supply network, 26.3 km of gas networks and 1.32 km of new transmission lines.

In order to maintain soil fertility, agro-industrial complex organization of the Stavropol Territory in 2008 contributed to the soil 135.6 thousand tons of mineral fertilizers in the active substance, that on 10,6 thousand tons above the target indicator, led the state program.

Already on the basis of funding for the 9 months of 2010 activities of the Federal target program "Social development of the village till 2012" produced the following results.

Issued 374 Certificates of providing social benefits for the construction (purchase) of housing in rural areas for a total of 216.9 million rubles, including at the expense of federal budget 142.9 million rubles from the regional budget 74.0 mln. The Bank's own funds, raised the recipients of social benefits, amounted to over 174.0 million. All budgets are listed on the accounts of the recipients of social benefits that are open in the Stavropol regional branch of Russian Agricultural Bank, which made it possible to improve the living conditions of 189 families of workers of agriculture edge, 49 family health workers, 88 family of educators and 22 families of workers of culture and 26 families other categories of workers. The numerical composition of participants was 1253 people. Purchased and 28.9 thousand m<sup>2</sup> constructed housing

In 2010, the implementation of activities of the federal target program "Social development of rural areas before 2012 and the regional target program" Social development of the village in the Stavropol Territory in 2010-2012 "on the development of physical infrastructure provided by 111.4 million rubles, including the federal budget 53.5 million rubles of the budget of Stavropol Territory 45.0 million rubles and municipal budgets Territory - 12,9 million rubles.

Due to the above means is building gas supply facilities in 13 rural settlements and water supplies in 18 villages of Stavropol Territory.

As at 25 September 2010 event utilized 59.5 million rubles were put into operation. 1.41 km of pipeline in the village Dmitriyevsky Krasnogvardeisky area.

To solve the strategic challenges of building the economic potential of the agricultural sector, which is the economy of the Stavropol Territory and the federal program "Social development of the village before 2012", approved by the Government of the Russian Federation on December 3, 2002 N 858 "On the Federal Target Program "Social development of the village until 2012, requires an integrated approach, the most important part is the adoption of measures to improve the level and quality of life of the rural population of the Stavropol Territory, to overcome the shortage of professionals and skilled workers in agriculture, the Stavropol Territory.

Risks associated with the implementation of the Program, may occur in low-resource support programs from the federal budget and regional budget.

Minimization of the above risks is provided: monitoring of planned changes to federal law and laws of the Stavropol Territory in the period of preparation of draft normative legal acts of the Russian Federation and the draft laws and regulations of the Stavropol region ;analysis of the effectiveness of the Programme; setting priorities for funding programs.

#### **4.2 Description of the Federal special-purpose program "Social development of the village till 2012" and its implementation in Stavropol region.**

To successfully address the strategic objectives to build the economic potential of the agricultural sector by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Government of the Russian Federation Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Russian Federation, Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation, Federal Agency for Construction and Public Utilities and others had developed a systematic approach to implement measures to improve the level and quality of life in rural areas overcome the shortage of professionals and skilled workers in agriculture and other sectors of the rural economy. One of the methods of this systematic approach is the development of federal target program "Social development of rural areas by 2012 State customer - Program Coordinator is the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation.

Governmental customers of the Program are the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian



Federation, the Federal Road Agency, the Federal Communications Agency, Federal Agency for Education, Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation, Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation, Ministry of Regional Development Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Culture and Mass Communications of the Russian Federation Ministry of Industry and Energy of the Russian Federation, Ministry of Information Technologies and Communication of Federation, the Russian Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation, Federal Agency for Construction and Housing and Communal Services, the Federal Agency for Physical Culture and Sports were the main developers of the program.<sup>10</sup>

The program aims are:

increase the level and quality of life of rural population by improving social infrastructure development and engineering arrangement of the settlements located in rural areas; creation of legal, administrative and economic conditions for the transition to sustainable socio-economic development of rural areas and the implementation of the Federal Law "On General Principles of Local Government in the Russian Federation"; creating conditions for improving the socio-demographic situation in rural areas, expansion of the labor market in rural areas and ensuring its attractiveness; increase the prestige of living in rural areas.

The main objectives of the Programme are:

- improvement of living conditions of citizens living in rural areas, and providing affordable housing for young families and young professionals in rural areas; improve the health status of rural populations, including by strengthening the role of physical education and sport, improving the logistics status of educational institutions in rural areas;
- intensification of cultural activities in rural areas;

---

<sup>10</sup> Annual Reports of the Implementation special-purpose Program "Social development of the village till 2012" 2003 [online] [cit. 2011-03-25]. Available from: <[http://derevnyaonline.ru/law/federalnaya\\_celevaya\\_programma\\_socialnoe\\_razvitie\\_sela\\_do\\_2012\\_goda\\_page1.html](http://derevnyaonline.ru/law/federalnaya_celevaya_programma_socialnoe_razvitie_sela_do_2012_goda_page1.html)>

- development and expansion of information and consultation and legal services for the rural population;
- increase the level and quality of electricity, water and gas supply in rural areas, provision of telephone and telecommunications services in rural areas;
- expanding the network of roads paved in rural areas and landscaping; increasing employment of the rural population, the preservation and creation of new jobs.

**Targets Indicators of the Program:**

Reducing the rate of decline of the rural population to 0.02 percent by the end of 2012; input and the acquisition of 21,909.6 sq. m of housing for people living in rural areas, including 8458.1 thous. m of housing for young families and young professionals; introduction of educational institutions at 209.53 thousand seats, pre-school educational institutions at 13.23 thousand seats, opening in 1094 midwifery centers, clubs to 55.1 thousand places, 1762 organization to provide services to the population of industrial activity ( using the mill churns, sheller, etc.);

Opening in 1441 the branch youth sports schools in rural educational institutions, 1550 of retail trade and catering 6,991 specialized organization of domestic service, 250 advising and information centers;

Gasification of 391,581 homes (apartments);

increase in the gasification of houses (apartments) network gas to 59.9 per cent; improving security of the rural population with drinking water to 66.3 per cent; introduction of the 1413 thousand rooms telephone network; introduction of the 5920 km of roads.

Terms and stages of implementation of the Program - 2003 - 2012 years:

- Stage I - 2003 - 2005 years;
- Stage II - 2006 - 2010 years;
- Stage III - 2011 - 2012 years

Activities of the Program are grouped in the following areas: housing, education, health, culture, trade and consumer services, information and advice to ensure the rural population, electricity, gas, water, telecommunications, road construction.

**Implementation of the Program will provide:**

- improvement of living conditions of rural populations, including young families and young professionals;
- improve the health status of rural population by improving accessibility and quality of primary health care;
- conservation and development base for physical culture and sport to promote healthy lifestyles of the rural population, crime prevention, drug abuse and alcoholism;  
raise the educational level of students of educational institutions in rural areas, bringing the quality of education in line with modern requirements, enhance cultural and leisure activities in rural areas;
- development and expansion of information and advisory services of the rural population;  
increase the level and quality of electricity, water and gas supply of the settlements located in the countryside, providing them with telephone and telecommunications;
- expansion of road network in rural areas and landscaping;
- increasing employment of the rural population on the basis of maintaining and creating jobs. <sup>11</sup>

Main performers of the Program activities are determined on a competitive basis in accordance with legislation of the Russian Federation.

#### **Volumes and sources of funding the Program.**

Total amount of funding of the Stage I of the Programme (2003 - 2005 years) is 52.9 billion rubles, including:

Federal budget funds - 5.5 billion; budgets of subjects of the Russian Federation - 23,1 billion rubles; extra budgetary funds - 24,3 billion rubles;

Total amount of funding Stage II of the Program (2006 - 2010 years) is 233.6 billion rubles, including: the federal budget - 60.5 billion rubles; budgets of subjects of the Russian Federation - 98,8 billion rubles; extra budgetary funds - 74,3 billion rubles;

---

<sup>11</sup> Ministry of Economic Development <http://www.economy.gov.ru/minec/main/>, 2010-03-15

Total amount of funding Stage III of the Program (2011 - 2012 years) is 194.4 billion rubles, including: the federal budget - 58.4 billion; budgets of subjects of the Russian Federation - 82.6 billion; extra budgetary funds - 53.4 billion rubles

Implementation of the Program will:

- improve the living conditions of more than 372 thousand rural families, including 162.34 thousand young families and young professionals; raise the level of gasification of houses (apartments), network gas to 59.9 per cent; improve the supply of rural electricity consumers;
- increase the share of students in educational institutions comfortable in the first shift to 90 percent;
- improve the availability nursery school to 40 - 45 percent;
- expand the network of medical stations at 1,094 units;
- increase the level of security agencies to 217 club seats on a thousand;
- improve information and advisory services to rural populations;
- involve regular physical education and sport 35 percent of students of rural youth and 22 percent of the population working in rural areas;
- expand the network of complex organizations, trade and consumer services;
- improve the availability of rural drinking water supply to 66.3 percent;
- ensure the introduction of 1.4 million telephone numbers;
- lead to standard technical condition of 13.8 thousand km of departmental roads connecting rural communities, and to enact 5,9 thousand km of public roads, connecting rural communities

## Chapter 5: Expectation of the young generation from countryside

### 5.1. Description of surveyed group

The intention of this research is to analyze the expectations of young generation as for the countryside in Stavropol Kraj (Russian Federation), and look how they accord with Federal special-purpose Program “Social development of the village till 2012”. As the author of this diploma thesis has close relations and many contacts to the Stavropol region and Stavropol State agrarian University it was decided to conduct the research there. Another reason why is the fact that there are 16 higher educational institutions and 9 of which have the status of the state university. And that the place of research is perceived mostly as rural area.

*Figure 5.1 – Map of Russian Federation (Stavropol Kraj)*



Source: Availalbe from: [www:< http://karta.1777.ru/ >](http://karta.1777.ru/)

As the target group of this research are young people it is good to approach this segment at a place where they are gathering. University appears to be a suitable place, as a significant statistical sample can be addressed there. Stavropol State Agrarian University was chosen as a place of research. Stavropol State Agrarian University is one of the largest agrarian universities in the Russian Federation with an 80 years history and is one of the best among them according to the rating held by Russian Ministry of Education.

Nowadays 16.5 thousand students are studying in the university on full-time attendance and part-time attendance according to 72 professional educational programs (Specialist's, Bachelor's and Master's Programs). There are 9 faculties, 57 departments, 90 innovational structural subdivisions, strong scientific industrial background, educational substation, library, publishing polygraphist complex as well as 6 dormitories, catering centre, sport and fitness centre, horse-racing school and many other subdivisions. The profile subjects taught are economics of enterprises, accounting, marketing, management, Machines and technologies in animal production, Technologies of production and processing of agricultural products and others. The graduates either continue in their studies at universities (usually faculties of economics) or work within business administration, agricultural enterprises etc.

Four groups of students were asked to fill the questionnaire:

- a) Students of the faculty of Agronomy of the Stavropol State Agrarian University currently in the fourth year of their studies (69 students).
- b) Students of the faculty of Economics of the Stavropol State Agrarian University currently in the fourth year of their studies (40 students)
- c) Students of the faculty of Finance and Banking of the Stavropol State Agrarian University currently in the fourth year of their studies (78 students)
- d) Students of the faculty of Electrical Engineering of the Stavropol State Agrarian University currently in the fourth year of their studies (49 students)

The actual research took place from the 18<sup>th</sup> October till the 22<sup>th</sup> October 2010. Two hundred thirty-six students were asked to fill in the questionnaire. No one refused. The average time of filling one questionnaire was approximately fifteen minutes. Most of the

students was really enthusiastic and seemed to be interested in development of the rural area. The individual questions were evaluated as highly interesting and important to consider. The respondents had no difficulties in understanding the questions and stated that they were satisfied with the scale of answers (options) offered.

## 5.2. Presentation and interpretation of research findings

The SPSS analysis provided wide range of frequency tables and percentages concerning each question of the questionnaire. Further on, other tables were developed using the crosstabs procedure working with contingency tables.

The main purpose of the identification questions is to gather, search and investigate the general information about whole group of respondents.

The first question was concerning of the places where the respondents live, respectively the typology of the rural area of inhabitants each place possess. The analysis sorted the respondents to six categories.

*Table 5. 1. – Respondents sorted with regard to the of place where they live*

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid City	98	41,5	41,5	41,5
2	84	35,6	35,6	77,1
3	17	7,2	7,2	84,3
4	23	9,7	9,7	94,1
5	10	4,2	4,2	98,3
6	4	1,7	1,7	100,0
Total	236	100,0	100,0	

*Source: Own input*

Almost 35 percent of respondents live in villages. Forty percents of respondents permanently live in bigger cities for example Stavropol, Pyatigorsk, Svetlograd, Georgievsk and others. These cities are district centres in Stavropol region.

The rest of respondents live in stanica 7,2%, in poselok - 9,7 %, in chytor - 4,2%, in ayl -1,7%.

All respondents which live in the rural area we can merge into a category of the rural population.

And respondents from cities we will call entitle as urban population.

This division of respondents into categories will help us to further analyze the hypotheses of our work.

*Table 5.2. – Urban and rural respondents*

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Urban	98	41,5	41,5	41,5
Rural	138	58,5	58,5	100,0
Total	236	100,0	100,0	

*Source: Own input*

The table above illustrates that most of the respondents live in the rural area. Most students of the Stavropol State Agrarian University are students from the villages.

Second question of the questionnaire was dealing with the sex of the respondents. From the Table 5.2. below it is obvious that 48,7% of respondents were women and 51,3% were men. When concerning the place where the research was conducted this result is not surprising. It is common that there can be found same percentages female students and male students among people studying in Stavropol State Agrarian University. Because in this University some specialization which is more priority for women (Faculty of Accounting and Auditing, Faculty of Economics and others.) and some student programs which only men usually choosing (Faculty of Agricultural Mechanization, Faculty of Electrical Engineering and others.)



Table 5.3. – Sex of the respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	115	48,7	48,7	48,7
Female	121	51,3	51,3	100,0
Total	236	100,0	100,0	

Source: Own input

Also gender component in the politics of access to education was formally proclaimed even under socialism. As a result, young women among university students increased the entire period of socialist construction. Interestingly, in the period of radical economic reforms, this process continued. In the period 1927-1995 years the number of female students of all universities has increased 28 times, while their share among all students increased by almost twice.

And nowadays we can observe that obtaining higher education as important for women as for men

Also we analyzed age of the respondents.

Table 5.4. – Age of the respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Years 17	1	,4	,4	,4
18	2	,8	,8	1,3
19	6	2,5	2,5	3,8
20	108	45,8	45,8	49,6
21	93	39,4	39,4	89,0
22	23	9,7	9,7	98,7
23	3	1,3	1,3	100,0
Total	236	100,0	100,0	

Source: Own input

From this table we see that the age of over 80 percent of surveyed people from 20 to 21 years. So we have reached one of our goals and questionnaires were conducted among people who will graduate University in 2012 year.

All our questions in the questionnaire can be divided into the groups. The first group of issues related to improving the quality of life conditions. The second group of issues related to improving the quality of health care. The third group of questions designed to identify problems in the sphere of consumer services.

Question number four in our questionnaire was about providing dwellings for young families and young professionals in rural areas

*Table 5.5. – Providing dwellings for young families and young professionals in rural areas*

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid It does not matter	13	5,5	5,5	5,5
less important	9	3,8	3,8	9,3
Important	41	17,4	17,4	26,7
very important	67	28,4	28,4	55,1
really important	106	44,9	44,9	100,0
Total	236	100,0	100,0	

*Source: Own input*

How illustrate Table 5.5. providing dwellings for young families and young professionals in rural areas measure really important for 45 % of our respondents.

Analyzing the answers to this question should be noted that in Russia, an understanding of gender stereotyping is extremely important. The man - a «breadwinner», which the family provides overall leadership and primary responsibility for disciplining children, a woman must fulfill family and household responsibilities and ensure that the house warmth and

comfort. thereby providing housing for young families to the male respondents more important than for females.

It was confirmed by our table *Table 5.6.*

*Table 5.6.- Sex of respondents vs Providing dwellings for young families and young professionals in rural areas*

		<i>Scale of importance</i>					Total
		1	2	3	4	5	
Female	Count	6	5	25	35	44	115
	% within	5,2%	4,3%	21,7%	30,4%	38,3%	100,0%
Male	Count	7	4	16	32	62	121
	% within	5,8%	3,3%	13,2%	26,4%	51,2%	100,0%
Total	Count	13	9	41	67	106	236
	% within	5,5%	3,8%	17,4%	28,4%	44,9%	100,0%

*Source: Own input*

More than 50% of male respondents think that Providing dwellings for young families and young professionals in rural areas is very important.

### **Medical sevice in Stavropol kraj**

Population of the Stavropol region can get free medical care services by program of state guarantees in 128 hospitals. Also on the territory of the region are 30 dispensaries, 5 specialized centers, 507 outpatient clinics, 11 stations, ambulance and other medical facilities.

Currently, providing of the medical services in the Stavropol Kraj is a complex of problems: poor material and technical basis of the industry, medical personnel deficit and deficit of financial resources, limiting the availability of certain types of medical care for the rural population, lack of quality health care with existing standards of provision. In

addition, inadequate health insurance and lack of a single information product, participants diagnostic and treatment process, regulatory authorities and healthcare management.

*Table 5.7- Opening of regional and district hospitals.*

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid It does not matter	2	,8	,8	,8
less important	15	6,4	6,4	7,2
Important	52	22,0	22,0	29,2
very important	78	33,1	33,1	62,3
really important	89	37,7	37,7	100,0
Total	236	100,0	100,0	

*Source: Own input*

*Table 5.8.- Opening of outpatient clinics*

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid It does not matter	3	1,3	1,3	1,3
less important	16	6,8	6,8	8,1
Important	60	25,4	25,4	33,5
very important	84	35,6	35,6	69,1
really important	73	30,9	30,9	100,0
Total	236	100,0	100,0	

*Source: Own input*

More than 60 percent of the respondents answered that measures as opening of outpatient clinics and opening of regional and district hospitals is very necessary for better quality health care.

Thus we see that the region exists to ensure public medical institutions, and this implies the conclusion that the untimely delivery of medical care that leads to lower quality of life

### **Cultural measures in Stavropol kraj**

It is clear and visible from the table 5.9 that opening of night clubs in Stavropol Kraj it does not matter or not important only for 12,3 % of respondents.

*Table 5.9.-Opening of night clubs*

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid It does not matter	12	5,1	5,1	5,1
less important	17	7,2	7,2	12,3
Important	62	26,3	26,3	38,6
very important	73	30,9	30,9	69,5
realy important	72	30,5	30,5	100,0
Total	236	100,0	100,0	

*Source: Own input*

Very interesting to see how this percentage divided by rural and urban students.

Table 5.10. Urban/rural population vs Opening of night clubs

		Scale of importance					Total
		1	2	3	4	5	
Urban	Count	7	5	33	25	28	98
	Expected Count	5,0	7,1	25,7	30,3	29,9	98,0
	% within	7,1%	5,1%	33,7%	25,5%	28,6%	100,0%
Rural	Count	5	12	29	48	44	138
	Expected Count	7,0	9,9	36,3	42,7	42,1	138,0
	% within	3,6%	8,7%	21,0%	34,8%	31,9%	100,0%
Total	Count	12	17	62	73	72	236
	Expected Count	12,0	17,0	62,0	73,0	72,0	236,0
	% within s	5,1%	7,2%	26,3%	30,9%	30,5%	100,0%

Source: Own input

Respondents from the village said that the measures to opening of clubs is very important. So considered about 90 percent of respondents from rural areas is almost 20 percent more than the positive responses of the urban population. This is one of the more pressing problems of rural youth.

Young people doesn't want to stay in the countryside because there are not enough places where they can spend their leisure time.

Young generation doesn't like life in the village because in all the villages, without exception, difficult to find a job. Young people have nothing to do. They can not earn a living. There are no places for entertainment. The city beckons its bright lights and brighter prospects. Everyone wants to be truly successful, wealthy person. But it is very difficult to succeed if you live in an ordinary village. And young people are well aware.

Rural life is very different from the city life . The city is much more powerful. Easier to find work in his soul, to earn decent money. You already know exactly what free time you will not have to spend at the TV screen, because you can go to the cinema or sports hall, bowling alley, to engage in computer programming. in place for recreation and entertainment are just minutes from home. Much to our regret, in the countryside do not have such opportunities.

Thus the hypothesis that Students living in the cities prioritize cultural measures of the rural development program, we can not confirm. Young generation to remain in rural areas, of course, we must first of all, to engage in housing and create jobs but the government must not forget the cultural measures that will make life in the village more attractive.

### **Consumer service in Stavropol kraj**

Consumer services until 1991 existed as a specific sector of the economy, which accommodate the immediate needs of the population are on average 70% of the management standard. Currently, domestic service has ceased to exist as an industry.

Only 5 - 10% most people get all the necessary services to them, and the majority of people unable to clean clothes, shoes repair, television, washing machine, etc. in the absence of a network of consumer services with affordable prices. At present there monopoly-high prices for domestic services due to lack of competition due to the elimination of massive network of consumer services, and hence their mass supply.

In small towns, especially in rural and northern areas, the situation is catastrophic. There service life is practically nonexistent.

*Table 5.10.-Opening of retail trade stores*

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid It does not matter	6	2,5	2,5	2,5
less important	25	10,6	10,6	13,1
Important	51	21,6	21,6	34,7
very important	87	36,9	36,9	71,6
really important	67	28,4	28,4	100,0
Total	236	100,0	100,0	

*Source: Own input*

To the question how is important opening of retail trade stores, only 30 percent of respondents indicated a strong interest. Of course it is connected with the history of the region. Trade is part of culture of the Northern Caucasus. On this in the market economy is sufficiently large proportion of the population became involved in retail trade.

*Table 5.11- Renovation of retail trade stores*

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid It does not matter	7	3,0	3,0	3,0
less important	22	9,3	9,3	12,3
Important	70	29,7	29,7	41,9
very important	83	35,2	35,2	77,1
really important	54	22,9	22,9	100,0
Total	236	100,0	100,0	

More than fifty percent of respondents answered that Renovation of retail trade stores is important. It is because in the region small-scale business is developing. Small retailers in the region have government support.



*Table 5.12.-Opening of the specialized organizations of consumer services*

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid It does not matter	7	3,0	3,0	3,0
less important	21	8,9	8,9	11,9
Important	59	25,0	25,0	36,9
very important	88	37,3	37,3	74,2
really important	61	25,8	25,8	100,0
Total	236	100,0	100,0	

Thus the data in the table 5.12. show that more than 80 percent of the respondents believe that the measures as opening of the specialized organizations of consumer services is important. In our questionnaire were asked how important opening of organizations which provides services to the population of industrial activity (using the mill churns, sheller, etc.) And only 8.5 percent of those surveyed believed that this event is not important. So organizations that offer of industrial activiti especially the opening of such facilities as the mill churns and scheller could increase working places in rural area.

*Table 5.13.-Opening of reception points of orders for household services at stores of Consumer Cooperatives*

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid It does not matter	5	2,1	2,1	2,1
less important	20	8,5	8,5	10,6
Important	51	21,6	21,6	32,2
very important	71	30,1	30,1	62,3
really important	89	37,7	37,7	100,0
Total	236	100,0	100,0	

*Source: Own input*

Sixty-seven percent of respondents said that opening of reception points of orders for household services at stores of Consumer Cooperative is was important. Of course, such services make life easier. We see that this is very important measure. Governments should pay more attention to this issue as the activities aimed to improving life conditions in rural areas. By this measures life in the villafe will be more attractive to the younger generation.

### **Gasification of Stavropol region**

Today it is impossible to imagine life without natural gas, which radically changed the life of the people. To the people in the house beginning to enter natural gas, and with it the warmth and comfort.

From Stavropol kraj 50 years ago gas has gone over the Soviet Union. The level of gasification in the cities of the region is 96% in rural areas - 93%, "according to the governor in 2006. The national average figure is 74%. Stavropol region is the largest in the country's underground gas storage facility, "which contains 21 billion cubic meters of gas." The company Stavropolkraygaz "- one of the largest gas distribution companies in the Russian Federation, established on 1 February 1961. In the area of activity of "Stavropolkraygaz" is 30.4 thousand kilometers of gas pipelines, 1,416 gas distribution stations, 12,039 points of distribution cabinet, 2043 cathodic protection station. "Stavropolkraygaz" transports gas to 539 industrial enterprises, 15,263 municipal enterprises, 169 agricultural enterprises, 1362 boiler houses. The company serves 880,934 apartments. The level of gasification in the Stavropol Territory is one of the highest in Russia - 96%. In now days gasification of the Stavropol kraj almost finalized.

Table 5.14.- Gasification of appartments

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid It does not matter	2	,8	,8	,8
less important	12	5,1	5,1	5,9
Important	28	11,9	11,9	17,8
very important	89	37,7	37,7	55,5
realy important	105	44,5	44,5	100,0
Total	236	100,0	100,0	

Source: Own input

However, the analysis of the table 5.14. show that 44 percent of respondents said that the gasification of houses really important. this moment, being built new houses in the villages on the basis of the target program of rural development. therefore, it can be assumed that students in such a way that they want the Government had not stopped on the achieved results and further gasification of the region

### **Water supply.**

Stavropol Territory is located mainly in drought-afflicted zone, which did not have enough of its own surface water resources for all types of economic activity. To secure and affluent are only the Kuban River and the Terek, water resources which can be used to meet the needs of economic activity within the region through an extensive network of watering, many kilometers of irrigation canals.

Water supply 95 percent of the consumers of the Stavropol Territory is from centralized water supply systems. Supply of drinking water consumers of the Stavropol Territory is carried out of 32 group and 510 of the local water supply, the total length of 16.8

tys.kilometrov. Water sources are underground water pipes and surface water. Surface water provides 78% of the population of the province flow of drinking water. From groundwater province's population is served only 22% of water demand. Existing water sources, water supply treatment plant is fed into a network of drinking water in the amount of 250.0 million m<sup>3</sup> per year. However, due to the fact that the expected lifespan of most water systems expired in the summer because of the increasing volume of water consumption is a lack of water supply 20-30% of the region. In 44 settlements the edge, with a population of 24 thousand unsecured centralized water supply, the population which uses imported water. In 34 villages of Stavropol Territory with a population of 15.5 thousand people filed enough purified drinking water. Analysis of fixed assets indicates that the basic construction (95%) and commissioning of the facilities was carried out in 70-80 years. 20 th century, wear which currently amounted to more than 70%. Because of the long-term operation takes place a significant proportion of emergency and worn out nets, which leads to an increase in water loss due to frequent outbursts, leaks, which negatively affects the water supply. Required reconstruction and development of water treatment plants in the light of increasing their productivity in the settlements: Stavropol, Izobilny, Blagodarny, Ipatovo, Svetlograd, Kursavka, Divnoe etc. The total length of ownerless water supply networks in the region amounts to 1,2 thousand km, which are in poor condition, have a negative impact on service users.

With the current funding scheme, the reliability of drinking water consumers annually edge decreases. This is particularly true of cities in the region of Caucasus Mineral Waters, and Stavropol. Forty percent of consumers Kislovodsk hitherto receive water on a schedule. To ensure a stable supply of drinking water to consumers in the necessary amount required to reconstruct the existing water supply systems of their development with the involvement of capital investments.

*Table 5.15.-Providing of local water supply*

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid It does not matter	6	2,5	2,5	2,5
less important	13	5,5	5,5	8,1
Important	34	14,4	14,4	22,5
very important	59	25,0	25,0	47,5
realy important	124	52,5	52,5	100,0
Total	236	100,0	100,0	

*Source: Own input*

The result that we see from the table 5.15. says that the local water supply measures are very urgent in the region. About eighty percent respondents showed that the arrangements for the provision of water supply locally edges are very important.

*Table 5.16.- Providing drinking water to population in rural area*

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid It does not matter	6	2,5	2,5	2,5
less important	9	3,8	3,8	6,4
important	30	12,7	12,7	19,1
very important	47	19,9	19,9	39,0
realy important	144	61,0	61,0	100,0
Total	236	100,0	100,0	

And the table 5.16 confirms that drinking water is essential. And this question was answered in the same scale of importance of this measure by both groups of respondents. (See Enclosure 1) Over 60 percent reported that such activities in rural areas are very important. Urban population was supported the rural population on this issue because the problem of providing drinking water so it remains unresolved, and in other cities

Also in the questionnaire, we asked how many students consider important measures to create protection zones in the region.

*Table 5.17.- Establishment of water protection zones*

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid It does not matter	11	4,7	4,7	4,7
less important	19	8,1	8,1	12,7
Important	38	16,1	16,1	28,8
very important	62	26,3	26,3	55,1
really important	106	44,9	44,9	100,0
Total	236	100,0	100,0	

Table 5.17. shows that 70 percent of respondents believe that such measures are necessary in the region. And the reason for this is that not respected in the province of measures to protect from pollution and depletion of water objects.

For example during the many inspections found that all Rivers which located on the territory of Stavropol Krai (Mamayka, Mutnyanka, Tashla, Zhelobovka, Karabinka, Chla, Grusha), contaminated industrial and municipal (sewage) effluent, industrial and household waste in the form of illegal dumping in areas of water protection zones.

According to studies conducted by the State Unitary Enterprise of the Stavropol kraj Stavropolcity center of State monitoring of natural resources and the federal state unitary enterprise "Centre for Laboratory Analysis and Technical Measurements in the Southern Federal District," Water quality in rivers of Stavropol is defined as a "dirty" and "very dirty", that is the worst of possible indicators.

Thus necessary to remove the violation of environmental protection, continue to conduct additional inspections of water objects. As well as to continue the creation of protection zones in the region

### **Development of infrastructure in the Stavropol Kraj**

*Table 5.18.- The development of telephone network*

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid It does not matter	12	5,1	5,1	5,1
less important	12	5,1	5,1	10,2
Important	49	20,8	20,8	30,9
very important	70	29,7	29,7	60,6
really important	93	39,4	39,4	100,0
Total	236	100,0	100,0	

Analysis of table 5.18 shows that we need to develop a unified infocommunicational space of the Stavropol region in the interest of better meet the needs of the population. And also on the base of State and local governments need to develop telephony system using a wireless radio access network. region has villages where the telephone network is unavailable or residents believe that it is not of sufficient quality. From analyse of our survey we can say that today region has problems with the provision of telephone

services. Because 70 percent of respondents point this measures as very important and really important.

Road infrastructure is one of the most important components of the economy of the Stavropol Krai. From the roads connection depend the growth of socio-economic development.

*Table 5.19.- Bringing up to standard technical condition of roads connecting rural communities*

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid It does not matter	10	4,2	4,2	4,2
less important	10	4,2	4,2	8,5
Important	34	14,4	14,4	22,9
very important	61	25,8	25,8	48,7
really important	121	51,3	51,3	100,0
Total	236	100,0	100,0	

*Source: Own input*

Table 5.19 shows clearly that it is necessary to leave the priority activities of the Ministry of Road in the Stavropol region measures of preservation of public regional and intermunicipal significant roads. Maintenance and repair of public roads.

Students who regularly travel from their rural communities are very well aware of the quality of modern roads. therefore, nearly 75 of our survey respondents answered that the activities of Bringing up to standard technical condition of roads connecting rural communities very important.

Most auto roads Stavropol Krai was designed and built to the specifications of the sixties years. Then the asphalt base sheet thickness of about half a meter has been designed for cars



weighing up to ten tons. Modern eighty trucks quickly destroy such coverage. Road construction every year is to strengthen the sole of asphalt, plug the hole. But to build new modern highways with different mechanical properties is very expensive.

### **Fire protection of the rural population**

Over the past few years, fire safety edge has been given little attention. Under the conditions of the country's transition to a market funds public safety edge and strengthen fire protection objects of educational, health, culture, sports, labor and Social Welfare Territory were not allocated. Existing systems Automatic fire protection, electrical, fire water supply, the primary means of fire and other fire protection with the passage of time become obsolete and had deteriorated. In this regard, to date, much of the objects and people in them, were not protected against use in a fire.

*Table 5.20.- Providing fire protection of the rural population*

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid It does not matter	8	3,4	3,4	3,4
less important	15	6,4	6,4	9,7
Important	32	13,6	13,6	23,3
very important	67	28,4	28,4	51,7
realy important	114	48,3	48,3	100,0
Total	236	100,0	100,0	

*Source: Own input*

It's clearly confirms by table 5.20. Because 90 percent of respondents believe the issue of fire safety important very important and very important. Necessary to increase the level of fire safety in education institutions, in hospitals in nights clubs, in sport halls and others institutions of the region. And improve of the infrastructure of the State Fire Service in the Stavropol region.

## **Development and support of agrotourism**

Agrotourism - a sector of the tourism industry, focused on the use of natural, cultural, historical and other resources of the countryside and its specificity to create an integrated tourist product. An obligatory condition is that the accommodation facilities for tourists are in the countryside.

Agrotourism is the new tool in the development of the economy of the municipal entities. Since tourism is not only the extra income for the local population, but is also the factor, which stimulates the development of the village and rural area in general.

Stavropol region has enough natural potential for development of agro-tourism. The most attractive natural sites for mass health tourism are the elements of the hydrographic network: it's major rivers - the Kuban, the Kuma with Podkumkom, Zolkoy et al Kalaus, Yegorlyk, and others. diversity of flora and fauna. At elevations of the Stavropol Upland - arrays of broad-leaved oak-hornbeam forests. Edge has a rich historical and cultural heritage, which are works of art, archeology, architecture, history.

One of the most important resources of domestic and inbound tourism is a rich and unique national culture. Folklore-ethnographic potential of the region includes a large number of centers of folk arts and crafts, including traditional art, embroidery, pottery, weaving. Particularly noteworthy to point out the economic benefits of development in the province of rural tourism. Firstly, it is possible to increase the share of services in the production of agro industrial complex. Agrotourism as a service to optimize agricultural production and increase its efficiency.

*Table 5.21- Development and support of agrotourism*

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid It does not matter	11	4,7	4,7	4,7
less important	25	10,6	10,6	15,3
Important	50	21,2	21,2	36,4
very important	66	28,0	28,0	64,4
realy important	84	35,6	35,6	100,0
Total	236	100,0	100,0	

Young people think that the support of rural tourism is very important. These findings we can make analyzing from the table 5.21

For the rural region development of agrotourism offers considerable potential benefits:

- Can be an important source of employment people living here, especially in economically underdeveloped areas. Local residents can work as waiters and retailers;
- Opening for the rural populations business opportunities;
- Increases the incomes of local budgets;
- Preserves the local culture and customs, supports the restoration of existing historical sites;
- Beneficial effect on activities related to environmental protection, as the tourism industry in comparison with other activities is more environmentally friendly.

students of Stavropol Agrarian University even conduct research on agro-tourism in the region. in their works they try to determine the priority of the development of agritourism. As well as comprehensively study the market situation and identify opportunities and threats that may arise in business

*Table 5.22- Urban/rural\*Development and support of agroturism*

		Scale of importance					Total
		1	2	3	4	5	
urban	Count	3	7	22	26	40	98
	% within urban/rural	3,1%	7,1%	22,4%	26,5%	40,8%	100,0%
rural	Count	8	18	28	40	44	138
	% within urban/rural	5,8%	13,0%	20,3%	29,0%	31,9%	100,0%
Total	Count	11	25	50	66	84	236
	% within urban/rural	4,7%	10,6%	21,2%	28,0%	35,6%	100,0%

*Source: Own input*

From the table 5.21 we can say that the interest of the urban population is not less than the interest of the rural population. So we can say with confidence that not only the rural population considered the development of rural tourism an important event and the urban population of high evaluation of this event confirms that will use the services of rural tourism.

## **6. Conclusions**

It is evident that the issue of rural development is very complex. The issues concerning sustainable rural development in Russia are part of many different sciences. Sustainable rural development can be described as a process of economic expansion, as well as process expanding the range of financial, cultural and social opportunities among rural population.

Sustainable rural development determined as a combination of socio-economic and natural environmental factors. Underestimation of any of them leads to the disproportion and breach of development. Basis account of all this factors is the methodology of systems analysis, which allows you to uncover these factors and identify any relationship between them. Only after that, it is possible to develop a strategy for addressing sustainable development in any particular rural area.

To successfully address the strategic objectives to build the economic potential of the agricultural sector by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Government of the Russian Federation Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Russian Federation, Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation was developed a systematic approach to implement measures to improve the level and quality of life in rural areas, overcoming the shortage of professionals and skilled workers in agriculture and other sectors of the rural economy. (as demonstrated in the literature review).

The ideas, thoughts and attitudes of recognized authors are repeated and published. This diploma thesis searched for the ideas and demand of young generation, hoping to either confirm the ideas of recognized authors or discover new thoughts and approaches.

Despite the low number of respondents participating in the questionnaire survey some highly interesting outcomes appeared. In general terms it is possible to say that majority of young people agree with suggested target indicators of the federal special-purpose program “Social development of the village till 2012”. After analyzing the current situation and main problems of the countryside we are able to recommend target indicators of the rural development program, which need more supported.

Questionnaire survey indicated what young people currently expect from rural areas. It was found, which sees the situation as problematic and in what areas should be directed in their support. The most pressing problem in Stavropol Krai has been identified inadequate transport links, and measures for bringing up to standard technical condition of roads connecting rural communities is very important for them.

According to the respondents is also necessary to promote the development of basic amenities and customer services. Measures as providing drinking water to population in rural area and establishment of water protection zones were pointed as very important. Students believe that it is necessary to invest to development of telephone network and creation and discovery of information and counseling centers. In the field of entrepreneurship in the countryside should be given to agro tourism activities.

The overall stability of the Russian regions is linked with the revival of the village, rise of agricultural production, which largely rests on the young generation living in the rural area. Diploma Thesis was assessed the federal special-purpose program “Social development of the village till 2012” and identified the key expectations and requirements of the young generation for life in village as precise as possible.

To sum up this issue it is worth mentioning that almost all respondents would like improve life conditions in rural area. Most of the students was really enthusiastic and seemed to be interested in development of the countryside. The SPSS analysis of the answers and cross-tabulation discovered that not all the time review of rural and urban respondents was the same. But it was not recognized and identify big difference between answers of students from cities and students from villages. To finish up in a more optimistic way, it must be mentioned that in total almost sixty percent of respondents identified that main target indicators of the federal special-purpose program “Social development of the village till 2012” correspond to the expectations of young generation from the countryside in Stavropol region (Russian Federation).

Undoubtedly, rural development is a highly significant topic for Russian Federation, which would deserve much more effort and wider and more complex research. Thus this diploma thesis leaves enough space for further investigation and studies of perception of the young generation.

## 7. Bibliography

Ivanov A.D.: *Culture as a factor of social development of the village*. M:INFRA-M, 2005, p 30-45, p 67-89. ISBN 5-98612-008-6,

Nureev R.M.: *Ekonomika razvitija: modeli stanovlenija rynochnoj ekonomiki*. M:INFRA-M, 2001, p.138. ISBN 5-16-002172-8

Sociologia Ruralis.: *Journal of the European Society for ryral sociology* . – 2000. p.209  
ISBN 0038-0199

Chichkin A.V. :*Legal regulation of social development of the village*, 2005, Moscow, ISBN: 5-98033-023-2

George Lappo “*Russia and its regions in the XX century: the territory - resettlement – Migration*” – Moscow,2005, p 96-110: ISBN 0068-0179,

RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER WWW.RG.RU Wednesday 17 December, 2008 № 257 (4814)  
REGION.

Ruhman Adukov “*Economy of the agricultural and processing enterprises*”, Regional newspaper № 9, 2007

Tarkhov S.A *Historical evolution of administrative-territorial and political division of Russia, "Regionalization and the development of Russia. Geographic processes and problems*. M., 2001. p.190-213

Nikulnikov YS ”Socio-Economic Geography Society and the administrative and territorial unit // *Geography and Natural Resources*”. № 1. 1994. p.151

Zayonchkovskaya J.A, Mkrtychyan, N. Internal migration in Russia: a legal practice. The migration situation in Russia. Vol. 4, 2007.

Annual Reports of the Implementation special-purpose Program "Social development of the village till 2012" 2003 [online] [cit. 2011-03-25]. Available from: <[http://derevnyaonline.ru/law/federalnaya\\_celeevaya\\_programma\\_socialnoe\\_razvitie\\_sela\\_do\\_2012\\_goda\\_page1.html](http://derevnyaonline.ru/law/federalnaya_celeevaya_programma_socialnoe_razvitie_sela_do_2012_goda_page1.html)>

Encyclopedia of cities and villages of the Russian Federation. Available from: <<http://1gorodok.ru/rekonstrukciya-sovetskoj-derevni-1950-1968-god-chast-1/>>

LAW Regarding the administrative and territorial division of Stavropol Kraj. [online] [cit. 2011-02-01]. Available from: <<http://www.dumask.ru/legislation/regional/zakony/1996/1946/>>

Russian Federation Government Resolution dated December 3, 2002 N 858 "On the federal target program" Social development of rural areas by 2012. [2003] [online] [cit. 2011-02-28]. Available from: <<http://base.garant.ru/2159191/>>

Russian Economic Report. The World Bank in Russia. June 2008 [online] [cit. 2010-12-07]. Available from: <[http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTRUSSIANFEDERATION/Resources/rer16\\_Eng.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTRUSSIANFEDERATION/Resources/rer16_Eng.pdf)>

Forecast of Migration Processes and the Population of the Russian Federation. Statistical Commission and Economic Commission for Europe. 2010 [online]. [cit. 2010-11-05] Available from: <<http://www.unece.org/stats/documents/1998/03/migration/4.e.pdf>>

Understanding Migration in Russia. Center for Economic and Financial Research in New Economic school. 2010 [online]. [cit. 2010-12-07]. Available from: <[www.cefir.ru/download.php?id=216](http://www.cefir.ru/download.php?id=216)>

Youth in a changing world. Socio-professional orientation and attitudes towards young people. 2010 [online]. [cit. 2011-02-07]. Available from: <<http://lib.mexmat.ru/books/72799>>



Institute of Demography [http://www.hse.ru/org/hse/demo/research\\_project\\_6](http://www.hse.ru/org/hse/demo/research_project_6), 2011-03-05

Federal State Statistics service <http://www.gks.ru/wps/portal/english>, 2011-03-15

Federal Customs Service <http://www.customs.ru/en/>, 2010-10-10

Ministry of Economic Development <http://www.economy.gov.ru/minec/main/>, 2010-03-15

Vestnik Banka Rossii <http://www.cbr.ru/publ/main.asp?Prtid=Vestnik>, 2011-02-03

Russian Economic Report: The World Bank in Russia, June 2009 [online][cit.2010.12.1].

Available from:

<<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTRUSSIANFEDERATION/Resources/305499-1245838520910/rer19-eng.pdf>>

Hanson, Philip The economic development of Russia: Between state control and

liberalization, ISPI. October 2008. [online]. [cit. 2010-09-15]:Available from:

<[http://www.ispionline.it/it/documents/WP\\_32\\_2008.pdf](http://www.ispionline.it/it/documents/WP_32_2008.pdf)>

## 8. Enclosures

### Enclosure 1: *Urban/rural population vs Providing drinking waterto population in rural area*

		Scale of importants					Total
		1	2	3	4	5	
urban	Count	4	3	15	17	59	98
	% within sleogorod	4,1%	3,1%	15,3%	17,3%	60,2%	100,0%
rural	Count	2	6	15	30	85	138
	% within sleogorod	1,4%	4,3%	10,9%	21,7%	61,6%	100,0%
Total	Count	6	9	30	47	144	236
	% within sleogorod	2,5%	3,8%	12,7%	19,9%	61,0%	100,0%

Source: Own input

## Enclosure 2: Questionnaire (in English)

### Indicators of social life in the village

Please try on a scale to determine the importance and needs, at present, the following indicators of social life in the village (check your answer):

---

\* Required

1. Provide dwellings for young families and young professionals in rural areas

- it does not matter
- less important
- important
- very important
- really important

2. Opening of regional and district hospitals

- it does not matter
- less important
- important
- very important
- really important

3. Opening of outpatient clinics

- it does not matter
- less important
- important
- very important
- really important

4. Opening of night clubs

- it does not matter
- less important
- important
- very important
- really important

5. Opening of retail trade stores

- it does not matter
- less important
- important
- very important
- really important

6.Renovation of retail trade stores

- it does not matter
- less important
- important
- very important
- really important

7.Opening of the specialized organizations of consumer services

- it does not matter
- less important
- important
- very important
- really important

8.Opening of organizations which provides services to the population of industrial activity (using the mill churns, sheller, etc.)

- it does not matter
- less important
- important
- very important
- really important

9. Opening of reception points of orders for household services at stores of Consumer Cooperatives

- it does not matter
- less important
- important
- very important
- really important

10. Creation and discovery of information and counseling centers

- it does not matter
- less important
- important
- very important
- really important

11. Gasification of houses (apartments)

- it does not matter
- less important
- important
- very important
- really important

12. Providing of local water supply

- it does not matter
- less important
- important
- very important
- really important

13. Providing drinking water to population in rural area

- it does not matter
- less important
- important
- very important
- really important

14. Establishment of water protection zones

- it does not matter
- less important
- important
- very important
- really important

15.The development of telephone network

- it does not matter
- less important
- important
- very important
- really important

16.Bringing up to standard technical condition of roads connecting rural communitie

- it does not matter
- less important
- important
- very important
- really important

17.Providing fire protection of the rural population

- it does not matter
- less important
- important
- very important
- really important



18. Development and support of agrotourism

- it does not matter
- less important
- important
- very important
- really important

19. Please specify your age: \*

20. Where do you live? \*

- In city
- In village
- In stanica
- In poselok
- In chytor
- In ayl

21. Please select your gender: \*

- Male
- Female

### Enclosure 3: Questionnaire (in Russian)

**1. Вы проживаете на территории:**

город    село    станица    поселок    хутор    аулы

**2. Ваш пол:**

Жен                       Муж

**3. Ваш возраст:**

Мне  лет/года

**Пожалуйста, постарайтесь по пятибалльной шкале определить важность и необходимость, в настоящее время, следующих показателей социальной жизни в селе (отметьте выбранный вами ответ):**

- 1 - совершенно не важно*
- 2 - менее важно*
- 3 - важно*
- 4 - очень важно*
- 5 - совершенно важно*

**4. Обеспечение жилыми домами молодых семей и молодых специалистов на селе**

1                      2                      3                      4                      5

**5. Введение в действие районных и участковых больниц**

1                      2                      3                      4                      5

**6. Введение в действие амбулаторно-поликлинических учреждений**

1                      2                      3                      4                      5

7. **Введение в действие клубных учреждений**  
1                      2                      3                      4                      5
8. **Открытие организаций розничной торговли и общественного питания**  
1                      2                      3                      4                      5
9. **Реконструкция организаций розничной торговли и общественного питания**  
1                      2                      3                      4                      5
10. **Открытие специализированных организаций бытового обслуживания**  
1                      2                      3                      4                      5
11. **Введение в действие организаций по оказанию населению услуг  
производственной деятельности (использующих мельницы, маслобойки,  
крупорушки и т.д.)**  
  
1                      2                      3                      4                      5
12. **Открытие пунктов приема заказов на бытовые услуги при магазинах  
потребительской кооперации**  
1                      2                      3                      4                      5
13. **Газификация домов (квартир)**  
1                      2                      3                      4                      5
14. **Введение в действие локальных водопроводов**  
1                      2                      3                      4                      5
15. **Обеспеченность сельского населения питьевой водой**  
1                      2                      3                      4                      5
16. **Создание водоохраных зон**  
1                      2                      3                      4                      5
17. **Развитие телефонной сети**

1                      2                      3                      4                      5

**18. Приведение в нормативное техническое состояние автомобильных дорог, связывающих сельские населенные пункты**

1                      2                      3                      4                      5

**19. Обеспечение противопожарной защиты сельского населения**

1                      2                      3                      4                      5

**24. Развитие и поддержка агротуризма**

1                      2                      3                      4                      5

**Благодарим за ответы!!!**