

TRANSFORMATIONS OF WORK OF A RURAL POPULATION IN THE CONDITIONS OF MODERNIZATION OF ECONOMY

M.Kh. Gazetdinov¹, O.S. Semicheva², F.T. Nezhmetdinova³, Sh.M.
Gazetdinov⁴

Kazan State Agrarian University^{1,2,3,4}
Institute of Economics
420015, Karl Marx st, 65,
Kazan, Russia
e-mail¹: mirsharip@yandex.ru

Abstract

In article results of a research of modern conditions of development of process of modernization in rural territories, influence of this process on economic and social situation of a rural population are considered.

The main part of empirical material is taken from statistical data on the Republic of Tatarstan during 2007-2016. On the basis of the made expected and analytical calculations two negative tendencies are revealed: decrease in need for manpower in rural territories and, as a result, deterioration in economic and social situation of villagers. From there is a problem of providing a priority of the purposes of nation-wide social and labor policy over the economic interests of the separate enterprises, including at the level of rural territories which decision seems in development of a number of the specific programs directed to elimination of negative consequences of development of modernization and reflecting the general social strategy of transformation of work. Research objective was to reveal the peculiarities of development of rural territories in the conditions of economy modernization. On the basis of system approach the complex analysis of the main tendencies characteristic of the current state of rural territories of the Republic of Tatarstan is carried out. Application of statistical methods allowed establishing trends of the processes happening in rural territories. At the same time conditions of the Republic of Tatarstan are typical for agrarian regions.

Keywords: agro food market, modernization, rural economy, rural territory, work

JEL classification: J21, Q10, R23

1 Introduction

At realization of strategy of sustainable development of rural territories of the Russian Federation until 2030 in the conditions of modernization of economy of the agrarian sector there is a number of the serious and complex problems connected with implementation within this strategy of necessary transformations in the most important sphere of activity of a rural population – in work.

Research objective was to reveal the peculiarities of development of rural territories in the conditions of economy modernization. The formulated purpose assumes solutions of the following tasks:

- to investigate current trends of development of rural territories;
- to investigate influence of the revealed tendencies on economic and social situation of villagers.

Strengthening of the competition in the agro food market demands rational and effective use of resources of the agrarian sector of economy, strengthening of material interest of the managing agricultural formations in decrease in costs of production, in rational use of the saved-up potential, including in reduction of the attracted manpower and expenses of live work (Fayzrakhmanov, D.I., Valiyev, A.R., Nezhmetdinova, F.T., & Hamidullin, N.N., 2012). Orientation of agricultural formations to the mode of comprehensive economy affected social shape of work – on its contents, conditions, intensity, i.e. on those parameters which are important from the point of view of realization, reproduction and development of abilities of the person to work and other individual properties of the personality (Nezhmetdinova, F.T., 2015).

Thus, resource-saving became one of the solving and directing factors of social transformations in the sphere of work. At the same time, it was necessary to direct these transformations and other concrete ways of intensive conducting production activity to change of social and labor provision of a rural population as labor resource of agrarian production. Intensive economic growth has to be embodied not only in growth of level of results of production of goods, but also in progressive change of forms of economic and social situation of a rural population (Gazetdinov, M.Kh., Semicheva, O.S., & Gazetdinov, Sh.M., 2017).

In this regard the task of the choice of the priority directions of development of production activity in rural territories, definitions of a condition of successful modernization transformations is set.

Well-known, the uniform, conventional concept "modernizations" it is not developed yet. Studying of researches of modernization transformations in the countries with the developed market economy allows to generalize what complex updating of the society which lagged behind in social and economic development

and its transition to modern society with more high-tech economy understand as modernization (Belykh, V.S., 2011). In particular, in researches of foreign and domestic experts the following main directions of modernization of economy of rural territories are allocated:

- intermunicipal cooperation, including rural and city partnership (Garcilazo, E., 2014);
- introduction of resource-saving technologies, development of small and average business, cooperation and integration, formation of infrastructure of the food market in the agrarian sector of economy (Gazetdinov, Sh.M., 2013);
- realization of intangible assets of rural territories, etc. (Zhirnel, E.V., 2010).

Modernization, with other things being equal, has to act as means of the complex and accelerated social progress what strict control of the sequence of realization of various social interests is necessary for (Gazetdinov, M.Kh., & Habirov, R.S., 2016).

Told above about social orientation of intensive economic growth it is connected with such features of economic development in the conditions of market economy which root in the property relations inherent in it. Their specifics are not directed to the solution of social problems of rural territories therefore bodies of Territorial Department should find and develop mechanisms, to subordinate ways and results of managing to the radical interests of a rural population – to the interests of improvement and alignment of social and economic conditions of activity for free development of the identity of each inhabitant of rural territories. In relation to the sphere of work it means need of systematic ensuring constant, with other things being equal, growth and alignment of opportunities for realization, reproduction and development of abilities of the villager in the course of work (Nezhmetdinova, F.T., 2007). It is unfair to consider the industry and the cities as Lokomotiv of all economy, and to assign to rural territories a part of the supplier of rather cheap raw materials for the industry, food and labor. Therefore without integrated approach to development of rural territories economic growth will be slowed down or will lead to emergence of difficult disproportions in economy, to further distribution of poverty, inequality and unemployment (Sustainab, 2004). Rural territories have to find the way, leaning mainly on the local enterprises, developing along with the agrarian sector small and average business, especially nonagricultural direction. In general the idea of complex territorial development is not new (Grundlagen, 2000; Nezhmetdinova, F.T., 2015). It arose when rural regions began to overcome structural deficiencies not so much due to external investments, how many due to creation of the integrated agricultural formations.

In the Republic of Tatarstan process of formation of market economy painfully affected economic and social situation of a rural population. The agrarian

sector owing to specifics peculiar to it more difficult and more slowly adapts to the changed managing conditions (Nezhmetdinova, F.T., 2013).

In the conditions of market economy the low competitiveness of the majority of agricultural formations was shown. In general, they were forced to reduce production therefore the number of the workers occupied in them decreased, unemployment, including hidden grew. Compensation level in the agrarian sector remained at a low level, work wages in kind partly practice (Semicheva, O.S., Gilfanov, R.M., & Gazetdinov, Sh.M., 2015).

At the same time at the present stage of development of economy it is impossible to characterize unambiguously development of rural territories together with the level of development of agricultural industry (Gazetdinov, M.Kh., & Zakirov, R.M., 2012). Rural territories have the specifics which are connected with traditions, culture and rather low density of population. The specifics are shown also that the rural economy can be at the same time presented rural and forestry, industrial production, tourism and a recreation, other branches (Rural, 2017). These activities can become supplementing to the main specialization of business in the concrete rural territory.

Rural territories are some kind of open systems, it assumes objective impact on processes of their development of conditions of various nature, in this regard the resource capacity of the rural zone should be considered in dialectic unity of factors and conditions of production (Gazetdinov, M.Kh., Semicheva, O.S., & Gazetdinov, Sh.M., 2016). They can be characterized, in particular, by the direction, frequency and depth of changes, probability of approach of these or those situations. Degree of adaptability of rural territories to these changes, therefore, both efficiency of production activity of subjects of business and economic and social situation of the population depends on degree of accuracy of forecasts of the happening processes.

As proceeding from the predicted changes, resources which make a part of resource capacity of rural territories are allocated and collect, and define, eventually, ability of system to adapt to changes and operating conditions.

In this regard, the information on probability of approach of this or that situation is fuller, the resource capacity of rural territories is used more effectively. Therefore, it is necessary to reveal what resources at this stage of development of economy are limiting and what processes have negative tendencies.

2 Data and Methods

The reforming of the agrarian sector of economy continuing from 90th years in the Republic of Tatarstan led to profound changes in rural territories. On the basis

of agricultural enterprises subjects of business of various form of managing and property were formed, large agroholdings are created, peasant farms, etc. were formed. All these transformations and the held events for development of the agrarian sector of economy in the republic promoted increase in production in agricultural industry.

On the basis of system approach the complex analysis of the main tendencies characteristic of the current state of rural territories of the Republic of Tatarstan is carried out. Application of statistical methods allowed to establish trends of the processes happening in rural territories. At the same time conditions of the Republic of Tatarstan are typical for agrarian regions.

The gross output of agricultural industry in the comparable prices grew almost twice, in 1999 made 1143,4 million rubles and in 2016 – 2200,8 million rubles. However all this did not lead to considerable improvement of economic and social situation in rural territories. As a result only in the last decade the average annual number of employees of agricultural organizations (y_1) was reduced from 99,1 thousand persons in 2007 to 56,4 thousand people in 2016 or for 43%. The tendency is described by the following equation:

$$y_1 = 102,06 - 4,79 t, R^2 = 0,995, \quad (1)$$

where t – the period, years.

Reduction of average annual number of employees of agricultural organizations is followed by a steady tendency of reduction of number of a resident rural population (y_2) from 954,3 thousand people in 2007 (25,4% of total number) up to 912,6 thousand people (23,6%). This process is described by the following equation:

$$y_2 = 959,63 - 5,02 t, R^2 = 0,985 \quad (2)$$

These negative tendencies create a dissonance in such parameters as power equipment and installed power per employee in agrarian production. So, the indicator of power power of agricultural organizations (y_3) for the studied period of 2007-2016 tends to decrease from 4989 to 3964,9 thousand hp, described by the equation:

$$y_3 = 4884,47 - 115,78 t, R^2 = 0,932 \quad (3)$$

At the same time power equipment parameter on 100 hectares of acreage (y_4) decreases from 200 hp to 169 hp, and the parameter of installed power per employee of one employee of agricultural organizations (y_5) increases from 52,6 hp to 73,7 hp. These tendencies are described by the equations:

$$y_4 = 203,13 - 3,86 t, R^2 = 0,890, \quad (4)$$

$$y_5 = 47,127 + 2,49 t, R^2 = 0,966 \quad (5)$$

From our point of view the last dependence biasedly characterizes the processes happening in the rural zone.

Along with reduction of level of security of agricultural industry with a manpower there were also other considerable changes in rural territories. Fixed assets of agricultural industry (y_6) increased by 88%, from 43348 million rubles in 2007 to 81512 million rubles in 2016. The tendency is described by the equation:

$$y_6 = 43772,07 + 4185,41 t, R^2 = 0,939 \quad (6)$$

The share of number of the unemployed living in the rural zone in the total number of the unemployed decreased from 23 to 16,7%.

The average monthly charged wage in agricultural industry grew from 4918,3 rub. in 2007 to 17234,6 rub. in 2016. At the same time this level of the salary remains low in comparison with other branches. In 2007 the ratio with national average level made 42,9%, by 2016 it increased to 57,0%.

The tendencies described above connected with main types of resources in rural territories objectively demonstrate existence of disproportions in economy in general and also between the city and rural zone.

For the studied period decrease in investments into fixed capital of agricultural industry is observed that creates a lack of financial means for reproduction of both separate resources, and social and economic conditions in rural territories. All this also objectively caused reduction of a manpower and decrease in rates of development of rural territories. The maximum volume of investment of 26826,7 million rubles was recorded in 2007, minimum – 8882,7 million rubles in 2014. In this case agricultural formations perform "city-forming" functions of rural territories.

3 Results and Discussion

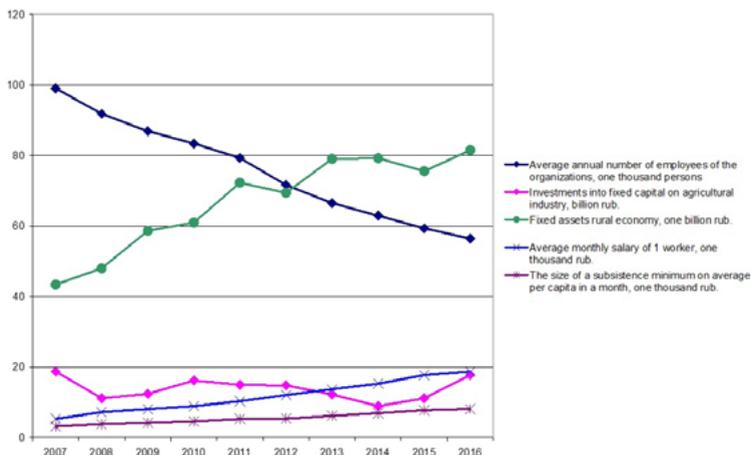
Thus, on the basis of the made expected and analytical calculations we can draw a conclusion that two features of development of rural territories in the short term are distinguished. On the one hand, due to effective use of the last achievements of scientific and technical progress and improvement of engineering procedures in modern agricultural formations the need for a manpower (Figure 1) decreases. On the other hand, rural territories in the Republic of Tatarstan represent a peculiar system in the sense that more than 92% of all rural settlements were and remain agrarian on the status and the main functions. Therefore, decrease in demand for a manpower from agricultural industry leads to deterioration in economic and social situation in them, and, as a result, to outflow of the population

from the rural zone. It is confirmed by growth rates and a ratio of the average monthly salary of workers of agricultural industry and size of a subsistence minimum on average per capita in a month across the Republic of Tatarstan.

The analysis of researches of foreign experts confirms existence of the similar problems existing in agricultural industry and in local economy of EU countries. As one of them the lack of local jobs in rural districts is distinguished (RITTER, K., 2010; EC. 2012a; EC. 2012b; FEKETE, G. Ę., 2006; EUROSTAT. 2014A; EUROSTAT. 2014B).

Reasons of an economic benefit can induce, of course, agricultural enterprises to such technical and organizational solutions which are equitable to the developed interests of these or those categories of workers. So, so far became obvious that in increase in labor activity of workers, reduction of turnover of staff, increase in labor productivity, overcoming scarcity of labor a role of the major means is played by a requirements satisfaction of the modern worker in simplification and improvement of working conditions, in increase in its pithiness, available real opportunities for growth of qualification, professional advance. Therefore on the agenda as relevant tasks reduction of jobs of hard manual labor, work with unhealthy conditions moves forward.

Figure 1 Dynamics of social and economic processes in the Republic of Tatarstan in 2007-2016.



Source: Gazetdinov, M.Kh., Semicheva, O.S., & Gazetdinov, Sh.M. (2017). Social and labor aspects of an economic mechanism of development of rural territories. *Machinery and equipment for the village*, 10, 36-39.

Need of the systematic solution of these tasks is realized fully today, and an adequate way of their decision implementation of target programs in the social and economic sphere fairly is considered. One of such programs is the developed nowadays republican target comprehensive program "Modernization of agrarian and industrial complex of RT" which priority directions are:

- increase in labor productivity due to equipping by the multipurpose equipped appliances;
- increase in competitiveness of production;
- introduction of energy saving technologies;
- complex mechanization of family farms, etc.

It should be noted, however, that served as the main impulse for strengthening of systematic, purposeful replacement from production of unattractive types of work and still requirements of production activity for overcoming deficiency of the offer of certain types of work serve. This situation is lawful for any agricultural formation – whether it be large agro holding, agricultural production cooperative or peasant farm. For them change of social shape of work is a factor of increase in economic efficiency of the functioning. Economically target approach to transformation of work does improvement of its social characteristics only by the investigation of production decisions irrespective of when the social effect is reached – along with economic or to it irrespective of the fact how the relevant activities are carried out – incidentally, under pressure of force production majeure or as the thought-over, far-sighted, systematic, but he production of narrow profile strategy of concrete economic entity(Ziganshin B.G., G.S.Klychova, A.R. Zakirova, G.R. Valieva, A.S.Klychova. 2017).

The described situation inevitably leads to such phenomena which slow down, complicate process of transformation of work on the bases completely adequate to market economy. First, for realization of local economic interests of economic entities there is quite sufficient an orientation to the developed needs of workers. At the same time the change of these requirements, growth of inquiries of villagers corresponding to objective social orientation of development of society act often as the factor counteracting realization of economic interests. In any case, if process of change of social nature of work is not put under strict control from society, then it is impossible to hope that development of material and technical resources of production and its organization will deliver the necessary bases for transformation of work into the most urgent vital need of all members of society. Secondly, that not less important, at economic focus of improvement of jobs social results of scientific and technical decisions on transition to more productive technology, economic decisions on use of the workers "exempted" from less productive or unattractive work, etc. only accidentally can also partially coincide with public

concerns from among those that make the specific system of immediate tasks of rural territories in the field of improvement and alignment of economic and social situation of workers of agricultural industry. Quite real discrepancy of social consequences of modernization of production, on the one hand, and the public purposes in the field of work, with another – will demand further development of special programs for elimination of negative consequences of development of technology, technology and the organization, allocation on it additional resources.

Well-known, the principle "what is favorable to the enterprise has to be favorable to the worker" expresses need and a possibility of coordination of collective and economic interests. This formula "does not work" when it is required to provide a priority of the purposes of nation-wide social and labor policy over economic interests at any level of the enterprise, including at the level of rural territories. The priority of socio-political interests is reached not on bases of economic advantage, and on bases of economic discipline and comprehensive responsibility for its observance.

4 Conclusions

Thus, the conducted researches of experience of the Republic of Tatarstan on modernization of economy of rural territories allowed revealing features of transformations of work in these conditions that defines need of development of the special social and target block for any comprehensive programs of modernization. At the same time all programs what there were initial incentive motives to their emergence have to be united by the general social strategy of transformation of work. Purpose of the block — to set such social requirements to the decisions affecting this sphere which, limiting freedom of economic entities in use of factors of increase in economic efficiency of production, would provide at the same time quite certain character and the sequence of social changes in work.

It is revealed that development of the social sphere of rural territories depends on a level of employment of their inhabitants therefore employment has to be full. Development of small and average business does not solve this problem, diversification of local economy is necessary.

It is established that the efficiency of development of fixed assets of agricultural industry and investments also directly depends on security with manpower. Low level of investment attractiveness of the enterprises of agricultural industry and rural territories also is connected with it, in turn, that leads to deterioration in social and economic conditions of development of territories in general.

Now decisions on development of a number of specific programs in the sphere of work are made and are carried out, in particular in the Republic of Tatarstan the target comprehensive program mentioned above "Modernization of agrarian and industrial complex of RT" is carried out.

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