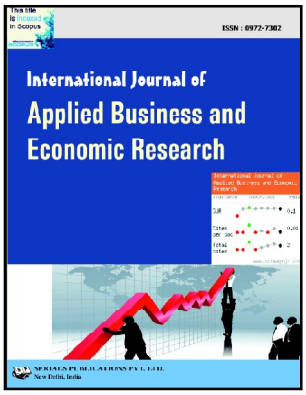

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Forecasting Spatial Indicators of the Activities of Russian Agrarian Territories

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Abstract: The relevance of the research topic is conditioned by the society's need to ensure the country's food security and forecast spatial indicators of the activities of agrarian Russian territories. The interconnection of programs aimed at sustainable development of rural areas with measures of innovative agro-food policy, including structural reorganization of agricultural production (the main sphere of rural employment), is one of the most important principles of state policy. The preconditions for the adoption of mutually agreed decisions and the formation of a system for the development of rural areas are contained in the federal law "On the Development of Agriculture" and the "State Program for the Development of Agriculture and Regulation of Agricultural Products, Raw Materials and Foodstuffs for 2008-2012." The Concept of Sustainable Development of Rural Territories of the Russian Federation specifies the need to create special structural divisions whose main tasks will be the management of rural development and the implementation of targeted projects. It is also planned to support consulting centers promoting the implementation of rural targeted programs and the achievement of spatial indicators development of agrarian areas of Russia. The development of spatial indicators of the activities of agrarian Russian territories and production should be based on scientifically based forecasting in this area. In modern economic conditions, forecasting plays an important role in the improvement of agrarian, management of agricultural lands, development of the agro-industrial complex. The solution of this problem has a high practical importance for the country as a whole and its regions. At the same time, the theoretical and methodological provisions of this direction require further development.

Keywords: management, socio-economic indicators, forecasting, performance indicators, agrarian Russian territories

JEL Classification: Q18, R11, R58

INTRODUCTION

The problems of analyzing the spatial indicators of the activities of agrarian Russian territories, stabilization and elimination of negative trends in the Russian agro-industrial complex, the development of agricultural production are acute in all regions of the country. The realization of the national project for the development of agriculture, to a certain extent, depends on the preservation of the land and resource potential of the industry, the organization of effective its use and protection of agricultural land. That is why the state policy in the field of supporting agriculture and forecasting spatial indicators of the activities of agrarian Russian areas are aimed at raising the level of soil fertility, preserving and increasing the area under agricultural crops, and including unused lands into production.

The need for a comprehensive solution of this problem in modern economic conditions has determined the choice of the research topic.

The activities of agrarian Russian territories are the sector of the country's economy producing agricultural products that meet the needs of the population in most food products and raw materials for the textile, shoe, perfume and food industries. Unlike the industry, agricultural production takes up vast areas, where the relief, climate, and soils are different. In agriculture, many production processes are seasonal in nature, as they are related to the natural cycles of growth of plants and animals. Natural conditions have a greater impact on the process and the results of agricultural labor than in industrial production. Regardless of natural conditions, the level of development of agriculture is determined by the quantity and quality of labor, the degree of use of machinery and fertilizers.

The natural basis of agriculture is agricultural land. The activities of agrarian Russian territories are the most important sphere of the agro-industrial complex, concentrating two-thirds of the workers of the agro-industrial complex and its fixed assets and generating half of the output. Agriculture plays a major role in the production of food and raw materials for consumer goods (clothing, footwear).

Natural conditions act as a constant factor in the territorial differentiation of agricultural production. However, the possibilities of using the natural potential of a territory depend both on the level of development of the productive forces and on the nature of the production relations with which land use and many socioeconomic and other features of the organization of production are linked.

Natural conditions as a factor of differentiation of agrarian Russian territories are of great importance for its development and the formation of regional distinctions, since the land acts as the most important means of production.

Differences in the types of the natural environment essential for agrarian Russian territories are associated not only with the regular change of natural latitudinal zones and vertical belts, but also with natural zonal factors of different types of landscapes.

The natural environment acts as an important factor in the territorial differentiation of plant and animal farming, the complex of agrotechnical and meliorative measures, machine systems and other features of agricultural organization of the territory.

The role of agriculture in the economy of the country shows the structure and the level of development of the latter. The indicators of the role of agriculture are the share of economically active population employed in agriculture, as well as the proportion of agriculture in the structure of GDP.

These indicators are high in most developing countries, where more than half of the economically active population is employed in agriculture. Agriculture there goes along an extensive path of development, that is, the increase in output is achieved by the expansion of sown areas, the increase in the number of livestock, and the increase in the number of people employed in agriculture. In countries with agrarian economies, the indicators of mechanization, chemicalization, melioration, etc., are rather low.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The works of A.V. Chayanov are the most important for understanding modern diagnostics of spatial indicators of the activities of agrarian Russian territories and principles of organization of agricultural activities. Equally important are the works of A. N. Chelintsev, B.N. Knipovich, G.A. Studunsky, A.A. Rybnikov and others, devoted to the organization of farming and cooperation, as well as methods and schemes for the regionalization of agriculture. A.V. Chayanov noted the overpopulation of the developed agrarian regions of the country and the underdevelopment of the market principles of organization of peasant farms of the early XX century. In his book "Organization of the Peasant Economy" (1924, 1989), he described a model of labor organization of the Russian village, which was sharply different from the one used in the West. For Russian peasants, individual performance and earnings were not important. What counted was the employment of the whole family and its total income. Together with the community traditions, this disregard for the effectiveness of individual work had important economic and cultural consequences.

Modern vertical cooperation is more affected not by the individual farmers, who fear any legal regulation and formalization of relations, but large and medium-sized agro-enterprises. Regions with many individual farmers are also affected by vertical cooperation (Nefedova 2003, pp. 237-246). Such cooperation is often combined with the acceleration of the processes of rural self-organization, the inevitability of which was pointed out by A.V. Chayanov, who argued that the cooperative and zemstvo movement complemented each other.

Different approaches to the zoning of agriculture and the representation of spatial indicators of the activities of agrarian Russian territories are well presented in the book by B.N. Knipovich "On the Methodology of Regionalization" (1921), reissued by L.V. Smirnyagin in 2003. Comparing different grids, he noted the matching of the centers and the divergence of borders, which led him to the conclusion that only the nuclei of the regions are indisputable. This statement points at the importance of differences between the center and the provinces even in the Russia of that day. The features of zoning singled out by Knipovich and used in old Russia, helped in the development of the modern diagnosis of spatial indicators of the activities of agrarian Russian territories and the zoning of agricultural activities.

In addition to the classical approaches to diagnosing spatial indicators of the activities of agrarian Russian territories and agricultural zonation, methodical approaches to the spatial and economic analysis of agriculture are important for this study. Thus, A.L. Rybnikov (1928) traced the regional differences in their response to crisis and the causes of poverty of the agrarian population of European Russia from 1890 to 1920. His main conclusion is that the state of the economy depends not so much on the climate and soil fertility, but on the situation with respect to the markets and the demographic situation. This largely remains relevant today.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Theoretical and methodological basis of the work is made up of theories and concepts of classical and neoclassical economic schools: evolutionary and transitional economics, reproduction of socio-economic systems, sustainability of agricultural production, property rights, economic efficiency, land use ecology, management of natural (including land) resources, instrumental-methodological tools and heuristic potential of which allowed to interpret polymorphism of the social-ecological-economic relations in the sphere of modern agricultural land use.

Instrumental and methodical apparatus. Our study employs simulation-computational algorithms, monographic survey methods, empirical-factual information, the use of which guaranteed the representativeness of the research method and a high degree of authenticity of the results, generalizations and recommendations.

The information and empirical basis of the research is formed using the official data of the Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat) and its regional branches, in particular, in the Krasnodar Region, as well as materials published in government directories, periodicals, mass media, monographic research, reporting documentation of agricultural subjects of the Southern Federal District and the Krasnodar Region, materials of the Kuban Research Institute of Agriculture, which ensures a high degree of objectivity and reliability of the final scientific and practical results, conclusions and recommendations.

A number of legislative acts forms the regulatory and institutional basis of the research: decrees of the President of the Russian Federation, the Land Code, normative and legal documents of the legislative and executive authorities of Russia and the Krasnodar Region, as well as federal and regional agro-industrial development programs.

DISCUSSION

On the role of the state in forecasting the performance indicators of agrarian Russian territories. The state plays an important role in forecasting spatial indicators of the activities of agrarian Russian territories and regulation of the agrarian sector. The main tasks of state regulation of the agrarian complex are stabilization and development of agricultural production through ensuring food security and improving nutrition of the population. Economic methods play an important role in the state administration of agrarian policy, which includes the following aspects of management:

- direct investment of agriculture from the state budget, donation and compensation to agricultural organizations;
- credit and tax policies that provide benefits to small enterprises in the agricultural sector; to farms, stimulating the production of those types of agricultural products in which the state is most interested;
- state price policy, including the establishment of government procurement prices for agricultural products;
- state insurance of agricultural producers.

One of the most effective mechanisms of regional policy and state regulation is the development and implementation of concepts and forecasts of territorial development (spatial indicators of the activities of agrarian Russian territories).

Concepts and projections embody the common vision, a look into the future and the main directions of development of the country and its regions. The concept contains the basic idea of the socio-economic evolution of the territory. The idea is inextricably linked with the ideal as the highest goal of the development of the country and individual territories as a guide to regional strategy and policy. Scientifically based concepts can become a kind of ideology of human life. They reflect goals, general parameters, structural proportions, possible directions for the rapid achievement of long-term goals. Conceptual ideas are translated into life, provided they reflect the aspirations and hopes of the population. They are the basis for developing strategic plans, targeted integrated and functionally structured programs.

Development of concepts of territorial development is usually carried out by executive bodies with scientists representing different scientific areas (political scientists, economists, lawyers, ecologists, geographers, etc.). Geographical justification of concepts is based on the representation of the territory as a geosystem, which includes nature, population and economy. The country and regions are viewed as integral socially-oriented territorial social systems.

Geographical approach to the development of the conceptual foundations of territorial development

Geographical approach to the development of the concept is based on the following methodological principles:

- the idea of the territory as a combination of natural historical, socio-economic and spiritual-cultural entities;
- recognition of the sovereignty of the regions and their consideration as complexly organized territorial self-governing, functioning in the inter-district exchange and intra-regional distribution of goods and services produced;
- the elevated role of man as the main producer, consumer and manager; the organization of all life activities, taking into account the ecological and moral imperatives;
- the leading role of regional development is socio-ecological, ensuring the development of the personality and the balance of all spheres of human existence. Recognition of the relative independence of social, spiritual, national, economic and other interests of the region;
- coordination of the activities of economically independent production entities in a certain territory, the commonality of conditions and the factors of their functioning means, in the end, self-regulation of the region;
- understanding that the study of specific cause-effect relationships, the identification of inherent in the region patterns of self-development, internal logic of its evolution is no less important than the recognition of the general laws of social development.

In the region of any taxonomic rank, it is necessary to create such an elective economic system that would ensure the improvement of material, social and environmental conditions for the population.

In the conditions of the market system of management, when the functioning of the region in space and time is characterized by increasing openness, the level of stochasticity and uncertainty of development becomes higher.

Proceeding from these principles, it is possible to reveal the essence of concepts and increase their practical orientation. The long-term concept of regional development is characterized by a clear focus on addressing socio-economic and environmental problems. It combines all territorial studies, including industrial and local. Based on the coordination of goals and interests of the development of the regions and the country, a holistic strategy for long-term development is developed.

The concepts of territorial development are created for different periods. For the long-term perspective, the concepts outline the goals and main directions of the functioning of the regions and quality guidelines for improving the socioeconomic and environmental conditions of the population. Concepts for the medium and short term, along with qualitative characteristics, include quantitative indicators.

The concepts are built on the basis of the country's long-term development strategy and can have the following integral structure:

- Russia's regional strategy;
- problematic situation in the region;
- development goals and objectives;
- strategic plan, forecast;
- priority areas and territories;
- perspective model of the region;
- targeted programs.

Forecasting of the natural resource block of the regions is carried out in close relationship with the forecast calculations for other blocks. Particular attention is paid to such aspects as the basic and restrictive impact of this block on the entire structure of socio-economic regions. The basic position of the natural block is based on the availability of the natural resource potential of the regions, and the opportunities for its reproduction. Restrictive functions consist in the formation of the geoecological environment and the environment of people's vital activity.

The forecast of the condition and rational management of nature includes assessing the available and possible resources of raw materials and fuel, identifying the needs of regions and external consumers in resources, conducting a comprehensive assessment of the natural and resource potential of the territory and comparing it with other regions.

The forecast of economic development of the region is developed taking into account the results of forecasting other functional blocks. Since it is difficult to determine the priorities for the development of the economic block for the future, the development of an economic forecast should be aimed at choosing possible options without excessive "rigidity" of the indicators.

When forecasting the main component of material production - industry - it is most important to take into account the opportunities for developing priority sectors that have a social and environmental focus and satisfy the daily needs of the population. The task is not so much to determine the parameters

for the further development of already functioning economic facilities, but to identify the possibilities for creating and placing new objects of different forms of ownership. The solution of this problem is based on the calculation of the economic, social, and environmental efficiency of production. Further development of the forecast is reduced to linking the pre-planned development options with investment limits, natural and material resources, and the capacity of the territory.

National economic forecasting of spatial indicators of agrarian Russian territories. When planning, the following features of agricultural production and indicators of the activities of agrarian Russian territories are taken into account:

1) agricultural production is associated with various forms of ownership of land, other basic means of production, and products;
2) being conditioned by the nature of production and by natural and economic factors, agricultural production deals with living organisms; in agricultural production there is a great dependence on natural, soil and climatic conditions, in particular, that of soil fertility;
3) agricultural production is related to the organization and planning of the activities of individual agricultural enterprises; the activities of state agricultural enterprises are regulated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

When planning agricultural production, both natural and value indicators are used; approved and calculated indicators are also used.

In the planning of agricultural production, a special place is occupied by purchases of agricultural products, for which two groups of balances are made:

I – balance of state resources,

II – balance of gross resources.

Making the balance begins with the definition of the needs of the national economy as a whole for providing the population with food, supplying the industry with raw materials, building food reserves and agricultural raw materials for export and other state needs. To substantiate the public procurement plan, balances of state resources, grain, industrial crops, meat, etc. are compiled. With the help of these balances, the necessary correspondence between the needs of the state and the volume of purchases is provided. Depending on the raw material use and the use of the products, these balances contain the relevant articles characterizing the need for one agricultural product or another.

Analysis of the substantive basis for forecasting the development of agrarian Russian territories in the framework of three approaches. Analysis of the substantive basis for forecasting the development of agrarian Russian territories has been given special attention in foreign and domestic literature. The variety of definitions of forecasting in agriculture revealing the substantive aspect of this process should be systematized in three approaches:

– integrated approach - considers the forecasting of the activities of agrarian Russian territories in its connection with and dependence on other processes;
– system approach - forecasting of the activities of agrarian Russian territories is presented as a system consisting of interrelated and interdependent elements;

– structural approach - reveals the process of forecasting the activities of agrarian Russian territories from the perspective of cause-effect and structural links.

Integrated approach to forecasting agricultural activities. In the framework of an integrated approach, V.V. Glushchenko, I.F. Khitskov, V.I. Veklenko and other researchers consider the forecasting of agricultural activities as a set of interrelated activities:

– assessment of potential threats;
– identification of factors of influence and favorable opportunities;
– identification of possible and necessary directions of activity;
– increasing the level of adaptation to changes in the external environment (Gokhman, Ilyin & Lipets, 1998; Kuznetsov, 2000; Veklenko, Silaeva & Belkin, 2013; Vladimirova, 2005).

Give a comprehensive description of the forecasting of activities of agrarian Russian territories, these scientists pay attention not only to the accuracy of the forecast and the assessment of factors of production, but also to geographical features of the economy (as mentioned above).

The geographical location of the territory should be understood as a component that can both strengthen the development of the region, and weaken it. A group of researchers led by A.N. Tarasov distinguishes the following set of features:

– incomplete predictability of the economic situation in the industry;
– forecasting should be related to specific achievable goals, development priorities and the identification of material, labor and financial opportunities for further development (Glushchenko, 2000).

This point of view reflects the link between the forecasting of the activities of agrarian Russian territories with its goals. Thus, forecasting reflects the foresight of the outlook, the maintenance of a balance between goals and opportunities, and the optimal allocation of resources for the sustainable development of agriculture in the region. At the same time, the shortcomings of this position are caused by the difficulty of foreseeing a rational combination of the branches of agriculture in the region, and natural and economic and economic regions; the criteria for selecting the elemental composition and their content characteristic are not taken into account in the forecasting process.

All positions reflecting the content of forecasting the activities of agrarian Russian territories have both positive and negative aspects within the framework of an integrated approach. The positive side of this approach includes the logic of the process of forecasting over time under various conditions in which agricultural activity goes. The negative side of the approach can be the absence of a mechanism for establishing cause and effect relationships between the conditions and factors of agricultural development, production and consumption of agricultural products in the region.

System approach to forecasting the performance indicators of agrarian Russian territories. The system approach to the content of forecasting indicators of the activities of agrarian Russian territories suggests the study of quantitative and qualitative patterns of probabilistic processes in this industry. Forecasting is viewed as a system consisting of a series of interconnected parts and elements.

L.P. Vladimirova believes that the forecasting of the indicators of the activities of the agrarian Russian territories is represented by the combination of the following elements, which are both instruments and products of the processes of foresight: a hypothesis, a concept, a plan, a forecast and a program (Veklenko & Petrenko, 2013).

A distinctive feature of the point of view expressed by L.P. Vladimirova, is the expression of the content of the forecasting of the agricultural sector in the region through the main forms of foresight, which are closely related to each other: without the hypothesis and the concept of agricultural development it is impossible to build a plan, they influence the process through the forecast; programs for the development of agricultural production in the region provide a more detailed justification for the plan.

A similar view on the content of forecasting the performance indicators of agrarian Russian territories is maintained by V.V. Kuznetsov. In his opinion, the starting point of the above-mentioned forms of forecast is the analysis of tendencies and patterns of development of the agricultural sector, but only the plan and the program can provide indicators for active intervention that contain obligatory performance within a set time; they are aimed at specific performers, are binding and set responsibility for their implementation (Vinogradsky, 1999).

The organizational and economic content of forecasting the performance indicators of agrarian Russian territories is of an alternative nature within this approach. In this sense, forecasting is the research basis for planning. The information base of forecasting is expanded, which is supplemented by variants of development of the region's agriculture, the terms of implementation, specific executors and the system of responsibility. However, if we analyze the positions of LP. Vladimirova and V.V. Kuznetsov through the principles of concreteness and compactness, we should distinguish only three forms of forecast: a hypothesis, a forecast and a plan. The concept defines a vector of research that is already embedded in the hypothesis, and the program is a derivative form of foresight from the plan.

Thus, in predicting the performance indicators of agrarian Russian territories, there must be three forms of forecast:

- scientific forecast of the state of the agriculture of the territory;
- forecast as a link between foresight and plan;
- a direct plan for the development of agriculture in the region.

It is important to clarify that there is a connection and difference between the forecast and the plan: the plan has a specific character, and the forecast is probabilistic. The bases for drawing up the plan and forecast are methodologically different.

In general, the system approach to describing the substantive basis for forecasting the performance indicators of agrarian Russian territories, like any other approach, has its advantages and disadvantages. The positive aspect is the fact that the system approach reflects a special way of foreseeing changes in the rural economy of the region, which is based on the definition of the overall goal of the industry development and subordination to the achievement of this goal of the activities of all subsystems.

The purpose of forecasting the development of agriculture in the region is consistent with the goals of forecasting the development of agriculture of the whole country. At the same time, it is necessary to

highlight the shortcomings of the system approach to forecasting indicators of the activities of agrarian Russian territories:

- a system implies certainty, while the activity of agricultural enterprises in a market environment is carried out in conditions of uncertainty and instability;
- a system means consistency, but in reality the goals of the development of agricultural enterprises often do not coincide with the goals of the development of the agricultural production of the whole region, which makes prediction a complex process, the reliability of forecasts is decreased;
- the system approach determines the integrity of compiling forecasts for the development of the agricultural sector in the region while in reality the areas within the territorial entity use different methods and models for developing such forecasts.

Structural approach in the analysis of the content of forecasting the development of agriculture in the region. The structural approach plays an important role in the analysis of the content of forecasting the development of agriculture in the region, since it establishes a causal relationship in the forecasting model, and explains the structural changes in the development of this sector.

Within the structural approach to determining the content of forecasting the indicators of the activities of agrarian Russian territories, the point of view of a group of researchers under the leadership of I.B. Zagaytov is of interest: the prediction of the development of agriculture in the region is understood as the advance assessment of forthcoming economic events - trends in the development of productive forces, production relations, conditions and the results of their interaction, as they manifest themselves in the dynamics of the volume and the structure of production, distribution, exchange and consumption (Gordeev, 2002).

This approach determines certain points that are essential for disclosing the content of the process of forecasting the performance indicators of agrarian Russian territories.

First, the forecast for the development of the agriculture of the territory is based on the prognosis of the development of productive forces and production relations, and the structure of their change. The level of productive forces determines the dynamics of agricultural development.

Secondly, the interaction of elements of productive forces (social, natural and technological) affects the volume and structure of agricultural production, which increases the reliability of the forecast. At the same time, the analyzed position is not sufficient. Forecasting production relations and forces of an agrarian nature, analyzing their structure and assessing the results does not lead to the emergence of a full-fledged base for determining trends in the industry's development in the region. The very process of forecasting is more complex than described in the above situation, and its result at the level of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation will be assessed as the quality of the introduced adjustments to the long-term development of the region's agriculture.

An analysis of these approaches to forecasting the development of agriculture in the region allows us to establish one significant drawback: in all approaches, the market situation is not taken into account, which is essential in the conditions of development of market relations and agricultural production.

When predicting the performance of agrarian Russian territories, the volume of agricultural production planned in the regional programs should be taken into account, providing the population with the necessary

food. In modern conditions, a completely new marketing-oriented approach to forecasting the development of agriculture in the region is required, because:

1. When forecasting the development of agricultural production, it is necessary to take into account the development of commodity markets, the possible changes in prices for agricultural products, raw materials and food, the state of the production potential of agricultural enterprises in the region, the improvement of economic conditions for development, including measures of state support for agriculture.
2. When forecasting agricultural production in the regions, the volumes specified in the relevant federal, sectoral and regional programs for the development of agriculture, providing for food supply to the population, and export supplies should be taken into account.
3. In the process of forecasting, the demand indicators should be taken into account: the monetary incomes of the population in the region, the subsistence minimum, the structure of spending by buyers, etc. The proposed approach is twofold and complementary.

On the one hand, this is a thorough and comprehensive prediction of the market, demand, tastes and needs; on the other it is an active impact on the market (consumers) and the existing demand through the implementation of the program of support and development of agriculture.

Development and application of a marketing-oriented approach to forecasting the development of the region's agriculture will lead to the optimal combination of crop and livestock sectors, a rational relationship between agricultural production and its demand, which will be reflected in qualitative development of agriculture within the specific territory.

CONCLUSION

The problems of forecasting the development of agrarian land use and production, and increasing the efficiency of the territorial organization of agricultural production were reflected in the works of many scientists in different years.

The Agro-Food Complex is the most important part of the country's economy, which satisfies the needs for food, preserving and supporting the livelihoods and reproduction of the country's population, using and restoring soil fertility and agro landscaping, promoting employment of a large part of the population, and integrates Russia with the world food market.

The agro-industrial complex unites agriculture (agrarian sector), branches of production of final food products, storage, transportation, sales of products, industrial infrastructure, information and scientific support systems.

The peculiarity of the agro-industrial complex consists in its multifunctional nature. Five important functions of the complex should be singled out: economic, social, environmental, innovation and information.

Market transformations of the Russian economy have significantly changed the methodology of forecasting, and the planning of the development of the agro-industrial complex. Proceeding from the fundamentals of forecasting the development of the Russian economy as a whole and of the agro-food

complex in particular, the proposed sequence of justifications and calculations should be included in the forecast, the strategic planning and programming system.

The interrelationship of programs aimed at sustainable development of rural areas, including the structural reorganization of agricultural production (the main sphere of rural employment), is the most important principle of state policy.

The preconditions for mutually agreed decisions and the formation of a system for managing the development of rural areas are created by the implementation of the federal law "On the Development of Agriculture" and the "State Program for the Development of Agriculture and Regulation of Agricultural Products, Raw Materials and Foodstuffs for 2008-2012".

The Concept of Sustainable Development of Rural Territories of the Russian Federation specifies the need for the establishment of special structural units whose main tasks will be the management of rural development and the implementation of targeted projects; it is also planned to support consulting centers that promote the implementation of rural targeted programs.

The most important component of the mechanism for managing the development of rural areas is the forecasting of indicators of the activities of agrarian Russian territories, the basic industry that traditionally acted as the main sphere of employment for the rural population.

Effective functioning of agro-industrial systems implies interconnection and interdependence of sectoral, territorial, economic, demographic, ecological and social factors. The agro-industrial complex, acting as a basis for the development of rural areas, simultaneously stimulates the development of other industries, creating new jobs, expanding the types of employment and sources of income for the rural population. The development potential of rural areas largely depends on the degree of efficiency of economic activity of agricultural organizations.

The management of agro-food systems is based on the development of programs in which agriculture and other areas of the agro-industrial complex is considered to be in close relationship with the socio-economic development of rural areas. The main directions of agrarian policy cannot be followed without a system of forecasts, the necessity of which is dictated by the need for strategic planning of the agro-industrial complex and rural areas in changing economic conditions.

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