

Theoretical Aspects of State Regulation of Agrarian and Industrial Complex

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Abstract. In work author's treatments of concepts «agrarian policy» and «the state economic regulation of agrarian sector of economy» are presented. Principal causes of state regulation of agrarian and industrial complex from the point of view of the countries with more perfect market economy are generalized and specified. Author's vision of methods by means of which the state should carry out the regulating functions in agrarian sphere is presented.

We consider, that agrarian policy represents system influence of the state on creation of favorable conditions of managing сельхозтоваропроизводителей and developments of an agriculture as a whole.

Our way of the opinion can be offered following treatment of concept «the state economic regulation of agrarian sector of economy». So, it is system of levers, economic tools and stimulus by means of which the state influences development of agrarian sector of economy and efficiency of its activity institutional units with a view of maintenance of food safety of the country.

In practical activities seldom differentiate concepts «the state support» and «state regulation». However we shall note, that the second term causes concrete installations of conducting activity of managing subjects. The paramount problem of the government is concluded in formation of identical competitive opportunities of all participants of the market, with the purpose of overcoming of the barriers interfering economic growth. Financing by the state of agricultural branch, first of all, is directed on increase in a level of efficiency of activity.

In general the mechanism of the state support of an agriculture of the Russian Federation can be considered as interaction of two components: financial and credit. The financial component includes: budgetary financing, the preferential taxation, to a lesser degree operates - financial improvement agricultural producers and insurance [5].

The basic kinds and directions of the state support are realized through motoring maps of development of an agriculture and the state programs of development of an agriculture and regulation of the markets of agricultural production of raw material and the foodstuffs.

In the countries having more perfect market economy, the decision of problems of agrarian sector of economy, mainly, it is connected directly with state regulation, and its use is treated by the number of the objective reasons presented in figure 1.

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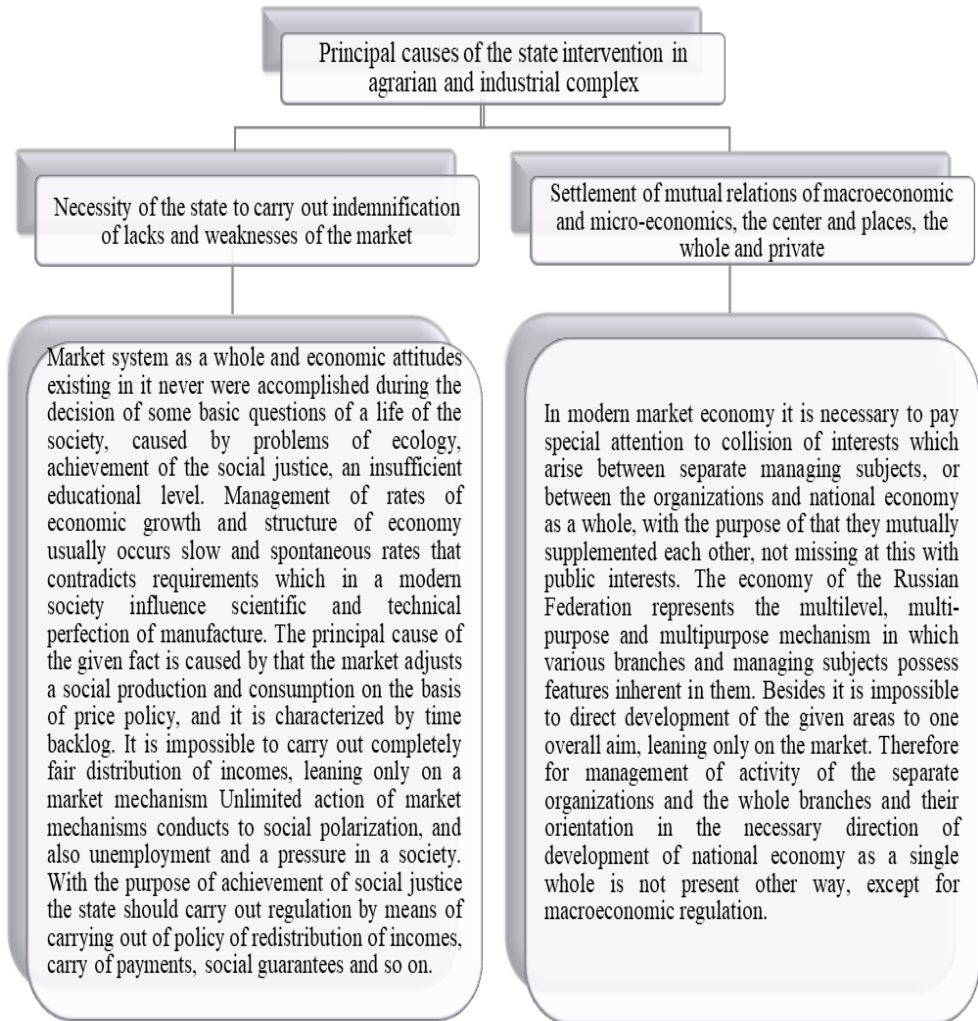


Fig. 1. The Main reasons of occurrence of state regulation in agrarian sector of economy

Our way to opinion in the Russian Federation the state in the field of agrarian and industrial complex should carry out the adjusting functions with application of following methods:

1. Maintenance management of agrarian and industrial complex of effective legislative base and accompanying regulatory and legal certificates. Here authorities should make the main accent on prevention negative influence of any sort of monopolies. Also in the given direction it is necessary to strengthen a role of the state in adjacent spheres of agrarian and industrial complex for elimination disparity the prices [1].

2. Maintenance of conditions for occurrence of the environment of a free competition in the agrarian market that becomes stimulus to such redistribution of financial resources of agrarian sector of economy in which it will consider expenses of all parts of agrarian and industrial complex directly proportional.

3. Achievement of the tendency of economic growth of agrarian sphere and formation of conditions for the adaptation agricultural producers to continuously changing market conditions. The significant state problem consists in the given method in stabilization of demand for agricultural raw material and food stuffs, stimulating increase of incomes of the basic groups of the population by means of management of the price mechanism on agrarian production, the state orders, purchases of the foodstuffs in federal and regional food funds.

4. Realization of a protectionism in its rational channel, conducting a special tax mode on import articles of food, and also warranting of the doctrine of maintenance of food safety by means of a complex of the custom duties in agrarian sphere.

5. Maintenance of constant growth of investment appeal of agrarian sector of economy for increase in volume of attraction of investments of foreign investors, creation of joint agroindustrial corporations on the basis of state-private partnership, delivery of guarantees by authorities at realization of import of last innovations in agrarian sphere to foreign creditors, realization of realization of the most perspective directions of a science in sphere of agrarian and industrial complex, maintenance of participation in разработывании and realizations of investment projects on creation of the most advanced technological decisions adequating to world criteria [3].

6. Management of a price policy of agrarian and industrial complex. In the Russian Federation liberalization of the prices has led to reduction as demand, and the offer, and also has provided achievement interbranch price disparity and cancellings of the state food grants. There was an instant decrease in purchasing capacity of the population and reduction of the food market. Introduction of operated price system it is caused by essential decrease in solvent demand of the population, critical reduction of profitability of an agricultural production. Cost of the basic agricultural products is adjusted at a federal level, and the prices for vegetable, fruit and other production of agrarian and industrial complex - at municipal and city levels [4].

7. Carrying out of an antimonopoly policy in the agrarian sphere, capable to resist to exclusive manners large managing subjects and to the structures, aspiring to shatter the organizations into finer elements that leads to drawing of an irreparable harm to a technological complex of agrarian and industrial complex. Besides it, the competitive market will not appear at cleanly technical growth of number of the organizations. Constant occurrence of the new small enterprises-intermediaries acts as the main reason of inflationary processes which are caused by an exclusive rise in prices.

8. Realization of the budgetary policy directed on preservation of a minimum level of charges of consolidated and federal budgets on perfection of agrarian sphere. It is necessary to finish this level up to all-European where all kinds of charges on direct or indirect support of agrarian and industrial complex are equal approximately 30 % from all budgetary charges.

9. Realization of the tax policy spent as in borders of the general tax laws, and special modes of the taxation. Here it is necessary to not forget about privileges and installments for the organizations requiring them, i.e. carrying out of a flexible tax policy.

10. Realization of the credit policy, capable to provide an agriculture soft loans on updating of turnaround means because of seasonal prevalence of agrarian manufacture under a work in progress. Here it is not necessary to forget about preferential long-term credits which the agrarian and industrial complex because of its low profitability of manufacture are a push to development of all.

11. Software-targeted planning of development of agrarian and industrial complex. The Russian Federation develops and approves concrete branch programs. The government of the Russian Federation approves the state program of development of rural territories for 2020-2025 which includes design and process parts. The first part consists of following

departmental projects - on development of housing construction and increase of a level of an accomplishment of home ownerships on village, on assistance of employment of agricultural population, on development of an engineering, transport infrastructure, on an accomplishment of rural territories. The second part includes the departmental target programs providing the control of rural territories, on analytical and information support of their complex development. As a result rational and purposeful development of rural territories will lead to effective economic growth [2].

12. Use of the balance method developed for warranting of observance of proportions in development of agrarian sector of economy. With its help the balance interrelation of material equipment of agrarian and industrial complex with volumes of manufacture of its production, capacities of processing manufactures and a level of realization of processing of agrarian raw material, and also volume of capital investments in agrarian and industrial complex and is carried out by a level of their feedback.

13. Maintenance of realization of the normative method assuming, that by means of the established recommended normative borders of consumption of the goods of food and not food character on one citizen appears an opportunity to calculate the size of demand for agrarian production and its structure.

As a whole food safety of the state consists in strong interaction with maintenance of the decision of questions of strategic development of agrarian sector of economy which are directed on increase in its financial support, warranting of protection of own home market, modernization agricultural organizations both in technical, and in the technological plan. Thus it is necessary to aspire constantly to growth of investment appeal of sphere of agrarian and industrial complex for increase of attraction of additional investments from domestic and foreign investors [6].

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