

Indicators for assessing the sustainable rural development in the region

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Introduction

Currently, the potential for sustainable development of the regional economy has not been realized for several reasons, among which the problems of rural development occupy a special place. Therefore, the issues of choosing an effective mechanism for sustainable rural development that can solve rural problems on a scientific basis, creating prerequisites for the growth of the regional economy, are of particular relevance.

The main problems of rural territories of the Krasnoyarsk region – the outflow of population, the unfavorable ratio of incomes of rural and urban populations, the unsatisfactory state of housing conditions worsen the prospects for growth of the region's economy based on the using the potential of the agro-industrial complex.

To eliminate these restrictions, a special mechanism of state regulation for industrial and social development of rural territories is needed. An important element of such a mechanism should be a system of indicators that allows effective monitoring of sustainable development of industrial and social subsystems in rural territories. The article attempts to offer such a system of indicators.

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- 1) indicators of sustainability for the natural resource subsystem of rural territories;
- 2) indicators of sustainability for the socio-economic subsystem of rural territories;
- 3) indicators of sustainability for the production subsystem of rural territories;
- 4) indicators of sustainability for the social and household subsystem of rural territories;
- 5) indicators of sustainability for the socio-cultural subsystem of rural territories;
- 6) indicators of sustainability for the financial and budgetary subsystem of rural territories.

Indicators for sustainable rural development

Subsystems of rural territories	Indicators for sustainable rural development
1. Production subsystem	1.1 Coefficient of changes proportionality in the territory's transport infrastructure
	1.2 Coefficient of changes proportionality in the production infrastructure of the territory
	1.3 Coefficient of balance, proportionality and efficiency of changes in the results of using production resources
2. Social and household subsystem	2.1 Coefficient of changes proportionality in the parameters of social and household objects

Conclusion

Thus, the proposed indicators for sustainable rural development are designed to create a methodological basis for analyzing and monitoring the balance, proportionality and efficiency of production processes, the effectiveness of social and household development of rural territories.

The next stage of the research is the development of a methodology for integrated assessment of sustainable rural development based on the use of a special system of indicators.