

IMPROVING THE ORGANIZATIONAL MECHANISM OF LAND MANAGEMENT IN AGRICULTURE

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Abstract

The developed organizational mechanism of management of land resources is intended for improvement of the land legislation on the basis of activization of initiatives from legislative and executive authorities by means of attraction of law-enforcement practice, the Russian Academy of Sciences, scientific institutions and universities of the country. Acceleration of process of formation and development of the mechanism of public-private partnership in the field of the land relations on mutually advantageous conditions is provided in it, at respect for the balance of interests allowing to unload a part public sector of economy, to delegate in a contractual order separate powers in the private sector. It is recommended to form in regional divisions of the Management of the land relations in agriculture the departments of digital development and management of land resources designed to integrate, generalize in the interactive mode information obtained from different databases on possession, use, the order of the agricultural land for the purpose of the effective leadership in this process.

Key words: organizational mechanism, management of land resources, agriculture, scientific potential, qualitative management decisions

INTRODUCTION

For the last decades in scientific literature a definition "mechanism" and its specifications are widely used: housewifely, economic, organizational, organizational and economic, etc.

The word is borrowed from Greek (μηχανισμός - the mechanism) for conceptual identification of objects and phenomena in values "the internal device of the machine, the device, the device putting them in action", "system, device defining an order of some type of activity", "set of processes or states which define any phenomenon" [14, 20]. Distribution of the concept "mechanism" applied initially in the technical sphere on the systems of the no mechanical nature in philosophy is connected with the name of Hegel [7]: "... all of us have to demand definitely for the mechanism of the right and value of general logical category, and its application, agrees with it, should not be limited at all to borders of that area of the

nature from which this category received the name".

In works on economy this term appeared in the second half of the XX century, in further development in the 1970th years it was accepted as "housewifely mechanism". The fundamental contribution to his explanation belongs to [1]: "... a way of the organization of social production with forms and methods, economic incentives and precepts of law peculiar to it".

Certain authors in the researches consider the concept "organizational mechanism".

[9] includes in him structure of appropriate authorities of management; the nature of distribution between them the main functions, a way and the procedure of their realization, [11] – the system of the communications of this organization arising in dynamics, [19] – structure of the bodies which are carrying out management process, united in the system of communications and the relations between components of an object of management, and set of the levers on an object relating to the organization of the processes in a system

leading to development of rational organizational structures, [13] – set of elements of production (human resources, means of labor, objects of the labor, information); ways of the organization of communications between elements, the organizational forms, methods, precepts of law and standards providing rational functioning of all production system, [8] – a way of group of works and carrying out the lines of submission uniting works.

[12] presents the organizational and economic mechanism as the tools of management including normative legal acts, organizational structures, incentive motives, incentives, methods, measures, forces and means by means of which the subject of management influences an object for the benefit of achievement of goals of innovative development, [3] – a way of management housewifely and economical mechanisms which defining criterion is its role as the integrator of all spheres and links, uniting them in a whole at the different levels of management: the countries, the territorial subject of the federation, the region, the area, production division, [16] – the mechanism of interrelation and interaction of organizational structure of management and organization of decision-making processes with methods, receptions and rules of managing directed to its most effective functioning and development in general.

In interpretations by most of authors of this term it is possible to allocate two approaches. Supporters of the first define essence of the organizational and economic mechanism through category "set". According to [2] representation, the organizational and economic mechanism – set of the organizational and economic forms and methods coordinated on micro and macro levels in a uniform order of any type of activity, to [15] – set economical and financial and legal forms, methods, tools and a leverage over economic activity for the purpose of providing a desirable vector of development which functions in borders of the fundamental communications displaying the nature of its structure, to [23] – set of economic levers, ways and methods of impact on object of

management, as a result of which object of management passes from actual state into the desirable.

Adherents of the second approach consider the organizational and economic mechanism as a system. In particular, [10] the organizational and economic mechanism calls the system of formation of the purposes and incentives which allows to transform in the course of work the movement of material and spiritual needs of members of society to the movement of means of production and its end result directed to satisfaction of solvent demand of consumers, [6] – the system of elements of organizational and economic impact on administrative process in which there is a purposeful transformation of impact of control elements on object of management and which has entrance parcels and the resulting reaction, [17] – the system of the legal and organizational and economic actions allowing to provide development of advantages of integration processes in the course of managing.

According to [18], in the concept "economic mechanism" there is already an organizational component, and the term "organizational and economic mechanism" is not up to the end thought over scientific phrase.

Thus, it is logical to consider the mechanism as unity of structural and process components, a form of the system interaction of various subjects and objects having entrance parcels (impulses) and the resulting reaction. Depending on overweight of accents this or that mechanism will have the name.

In our opinion, the organizational mechanism of management of land resources in agriculture is a combination of organizational and institutional structures, forms, methods, instruments of their administrative, economic, coordinating influence at the regional, municipal, economic levels for achievement of full and effective use of land resources taking into account reproduction of soil fertility, creation of legal, information operating conditions of a system, analytical maintenance.

In this context, the purpose of the paper – to offer the organizational mechanism of management of land resources in agriculture.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The organizational mechanism of management of land resources in agriculture is developed on the basis of system, functional approaches. In a research special methods of a research are productively used: ontologic – for formulation of the concept "organizational mechanism" in the field of management of land resources of agriculture, definitions of elements of the mechanism, identification of communications between them; imitating modeling – for creation of a form of display of the mechanism and interaction of its organizational elements.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The developed organizational mechanism provides need of coordination for questions of management of land resources for agriculture between legislative (the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation and the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation) and executive bodies of the government (the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation) in interaction with science and economic entities (Figure 1).

Executive authorities along with implementation of administrative decisions fulfill the requirements of the acts adopted by the State Duma, participate in development and discussion of bills in the field of the land relations and use of land resources.

Carrying out parliamentary hearings on problems of the land relations and managements of land resources in the relevant State Duma Committees allows to consider various political positions and to develop the general point of view. As their initiators the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation can also act. The question which is submitted for discussion listens with delight previously in their public councils that is an important management decision confirming interaction of the state and society. The ministries have to

be coordinated with each other, resolve problematic issues in common or separately.

In it administrative process of increase in interest of political figures, parliamentarians, scientists, businessmen in the solution of problems of the land relations and management of land resources in agriculture consists. The confirmations of need of situational management presented by them can form the basis for consideration in appropriate committees.

The interaction of special-purpose committees of the State Duma which is carried out when carrying out parliamentary hearings on the corresponding subject with research institutes and other institutions is not systematized, has no certain rules and procedures. For adoption of qualitative management decisions it is necessary to provide obligatory scientific maintenance. Its streamlining by means of work with the Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS) and its industry scientific institutes concerning development of agro-industrial complex and rural territories, regulation of the land relations and management of land resources is offered. The management of RAS gives the received task to Office of agricultural sciences (Section of economy, the land relations and social development of the village) which have to attract the federal scientific, research centers, institutes. The most significant problems are considered at meetings of Section, Bureau of Office, Presidium of RAS. The made offers and recommendations are submitted on behalf of academy in committees of the Federation Council and the State Duma.

This organizational approach allows to involve effectively scientific potential, to increase insistence to quality of scientific developments and their effectiveness for realization important for the country and regions of decisions, to make pointed changes to the land legislation for the purpose of its improvement and maintenance of mechanisms of their execution.

At the level of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation of function of management of land resources are concentrated in the Department of melioration, land policy and state property

(department of the state land supervision and land management). In the previous researches attention is paid to creation of the Management of the land relations and its regional divisions which have to submit directly to the government and interact with the agricultural organizations [20, 21]. In the new organizational mechanism of division of

the Management will be able to address higher body – the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation – with the reasoned legislative initiative in the sphere of management of land resources to submit the made recommendations in the relevant committees and to discuss them on round tables, parliamentary hearings.

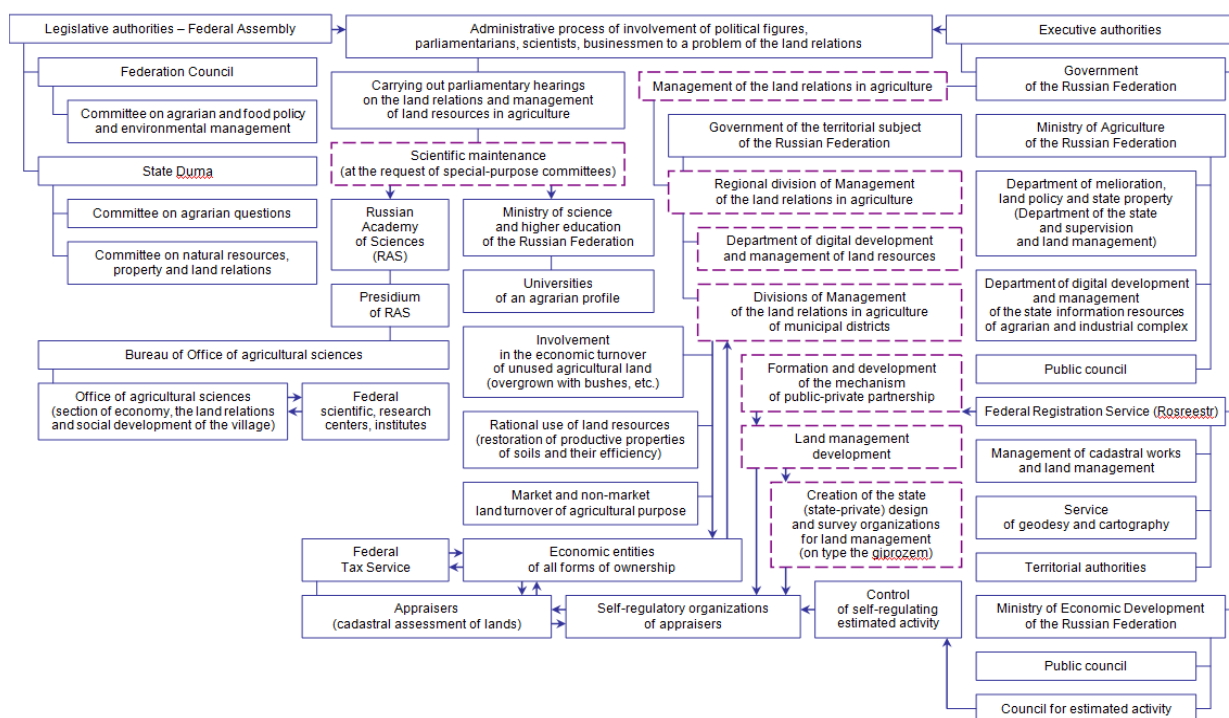


Fig. 1. The offered organizational mechanism of management of land resources in agriculture

Note: The dotted violet line selected authors' offers.

Source: Author's own elaboration.

For increase in efficiency of activity of the Management of the land relations in agriculture it is expedient to create in its regional divisions the Departments of digital development and management of land resources coordinating the actions with territorial authorities of the Federal Registration Service (Rosreestr), the Department of digital development and management of the state information resources of agrarian and industrial complex. Tasks of department will include digitalization of accounting of the agricultural land, their market and non-market turnover, drawing up the electronic atlas with the instruction on cards of existence of agricultural grounds by types, indicators of fertility of soils, effectiveness of production

and economic use of lands, etc. The obtained information will be constantly updated and form the basis at acceptance by executive authorities of the correct management decisions directed to increase in completeness and efficiency of use of land resources. It will give the chance to apply electronic technologies at provision of services to the organizations and citizens, to modernize infrastructure at the expense of the means received from them. The offered organizational structure is obliged to solve interdepartmental problems in interaction with the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation, the Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat), the Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance (Rosselkhoz nadzor) and other

executive authorities having direct or indirect relation to possession, use, the order of land resources that will allow to create prerequisites for increase in access to transactions with the agricultural land.

The Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation is coordinated with the Federal Agency for State Property Management (Rosimushchestvo) and the Federal Registration Service into which enter the Management of cadastral works and land management, the Service of geodesy and cartography, territorial authorities.

The efficiency of interaction of the state and society is reflected in approval by public councils of the made decisions on the questions of management of land resources which are subject to obligatory consideration in agriculture.

Due to the high cost intensity of actions land management needs the state support (subsidies or other forms). Formation and development of public-private partnership which advantages, judging by international experience [5], consist in modernization of technical infrastructure, acceleration of performance of land management works and registration of the land plots, improvement of personnel potential, increase in urgency of execution, quality, availability of services to the agricultural organizations and citizens is necessary.

The Federal Law "About Public-private Partnership, Municipal-private Partnership in the Russian Federation and Introduction of Amendments to Separate Acts of the Russian Federation" [4] extends to actions in the system of land management by preparation and signing of the contracts on public-private partnership. In certain cases by transfer of land management works by public authorities to private structures there can be contradictions between the general and land legislations that will demand introduction of corresponding changes.

High-quality development of land management depends on creation of the state (state-private) organizations (institutes) which tasks have to enter performance of a complex of design and survey, land and cadastral, land management works, including carrying out

cartographic, soil, agrochemical, geobotanical inspections. After destruction of a system of the state design institutes on land management (giprozem) there was a serious problem of reconstruction of similar structure because of loss of personnel potential (soil scientists, agrochemists, biologists, etc.), bias of cadastral assessment of agricultural grounds. Appraisers, surveyors and other external performers under contracts (contracts) or with performance of single works can be involved in such structure from the private sector (IT-specialists, lawyers, notaries, etc.). The state has to improve a regulatory framework of public-private partnership in the field of management of land resources, carry out various forms of support, including on a competitive basis. One of the main tasks when developing the mechanism of public-private partnership – providing the competitive environment allowing qualitatively in short terms to perform works on land management, to reduce economic return.

CONCLUSIONS

The developed modern organizational mechanism of management of land resources in agriculture stirs up activity legislative and executive authorities, regional governing bodies of agriculture, the Russian Academy of Sciences, profile research establishments and higher education institutions on providing the improved institutional conditions for creation of the Management of the land relations in agriculture, the mechanism of public-private partnership, land management development.

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