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Co-ordination mechanism formation in the implementation system of strategy to develop the single-product subcomplexes.

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the main tasks and goals of the system of program-target support of the implementation of the strategy for the development of a single-product sub-complex of the AIC. An algorithm has been developed for forming the instrumental array of the coordination mechanism for implementing the strategy for the development of a single-product subcomplex, which includes two blocks of measures: the basic and the variable. A model of the coordination mechanism for the implementation of the subcomplex development strategy is presented, which ensures a certain phasedness and multifunctionality of the implemented development strategy, carried out taking into account the nature of the interaction of business structures and the state represented by the governing bodies at various administrative and territorial levels.

Keywords: subcomplex, strategy, implementation, program-target, approach, coordination.

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INTRODUCTION

One of the key conditions for obtaining positive results of the strategic development in the economic system is the development and implementation of a coordination mechanism taking into account the principles and tools within the program-targeted method of implementing the strategy for the development of a single-product sub-complex of the agro-industrial complex. The most important step in building such a mechanism is the development of a system of program-targeted support. The process of implementing the strategy, which is a plan of specific actions and activities, needs to be tracked, coordinated, evaluated, corrected, supported and other targeted actions, the purpose of which is to implement the process of implementing the development strategy in accordance with the developed plan or to adjust this plan if objectively such a need is required.

In the agrarian sector of the Russian economy, the special role of the state as a regulator of market processes on the one hand, and business structures in a mono-product subcomplex on the other, is due to the potential to achieve synergy, manifested in two directions:

1. On the part of the authorities, development targets are set, which serve as reference points for participants in the agro-industrial production. In addition, business structures are provided with access to various formats of state support: financial, organizational, informational, etc.
2. The state represented by local and regional authorities expects a response in the form of increasing entrepreneurial activity, reducing unemployment, filling the budget of different levels with tax revenues, improving other integral indicators characterizing the level of socio-economic development of the region.

The projected system of program-target support of the development strategy to be implemented should be based on the nature of the interaction of business structures and the state in the face of government at various administrative and territorial levels. In this case, regional differentiation is inevitable, since it is necessary to take into account the administrative-territorial division of state bodies [1, 7].

The problems of program-targeted management at various regional levels receive great attention in both Russian and foreign scientific research. The development of principles and approaches to the organization of a program-oriented approach in managing economic processes was particularly relevant in the 30s-50s of the 20th century, when many large countries, such as the United States, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and Japan needed to urgently solve complex issues concerning output of national economies from the crisis, the transition from the agricultural mode in the economy to the industrial and so on.

Speaking about the intrinsic characteristics that define the concept of the program-target approach, one should agree that this is a multi-faceted category, which is difficult to define unambiguously. Perhaps the most accurate and succinct formulation of this category is given by the scientists B. Reizberg and A. Lobko, who in a broad sense characterized the program-target method as a way to solve large and complex problems, by developing and implementing a system of policy measures aimed at achieving provides a solution to the problems [3,5].

MATERIAL AND METHODS

As the main objectives of the development of the system of program-target support of the implementation of the development strategy of a single-product sub-complex of the AIC, the following should be highlighted:

1. Obtaining objective information characterizing the level of interaction between business structures and authorities of a particular region to further optimize such interaction and increase its efficiency.
2. Bringing the interaction of business structures and authorities of a particular region to a qualitatively new level, ensuring the fulfillment of the tasks set by the development strategy of a mono-product subcomplex.

The composition of the tasks in the development of program-targeted support for the implementation of the development strategy of the monoprodukt agro-industrial complex is initially heterogeneous and may vary depending on the following factors:

- Current state and efficiency of interaction between government bodies and business structures;
- the nature of the goals and objectives set for the subjects of target programs in the course of strategic planning;
- features of the interaction of business structures and public authorities.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The logic of forming a coordinating mechanism for the implementation of a development strategy in a monoprodukt subcomplex of the AIC has a common logical basis regardless of the sectoral affiliation of the complex (Figure 1).

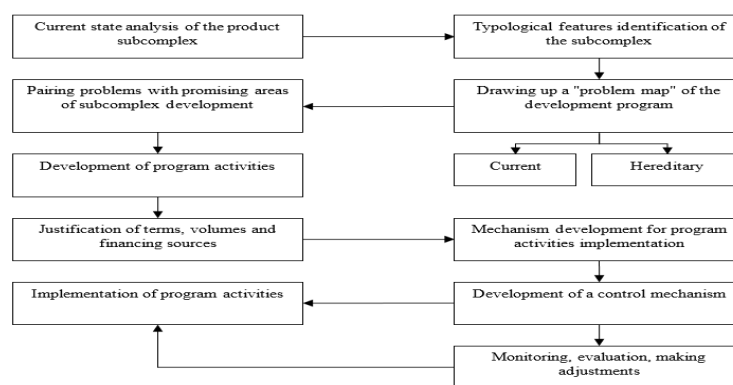


Figure 1: Formation algorithm of a coordination mechanism in the grocery subcomplex using the program-target approach

After determining the order of operational actions to form a mechanism for implementing a development strategy, it becomes possible and necessary to choose a toolkit for a targeted program for the development of a food-processing complex of the agro-industrial complex. As a basis, a key approach is determined, which determines the nature and target indicators of the development strategy, on the basis of which two sets of measures are formed: the basic and the variable, which include, respectively, an array of activities independent of the characteristics of the development strategy and, on the contrary, dependent on the characteristics of the strategic activities (Figure 2).

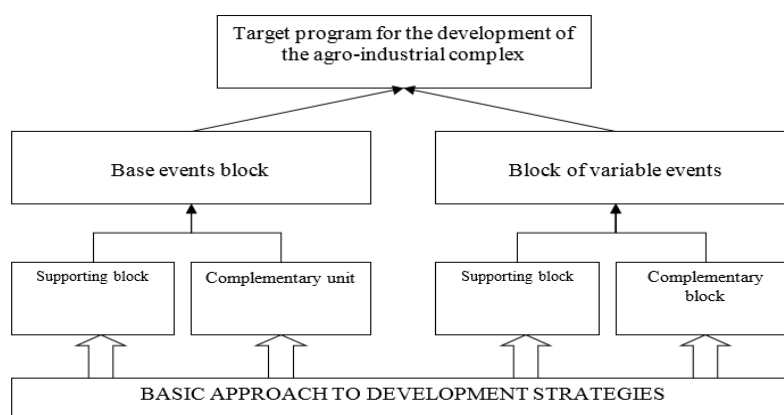


Figure 2: Formation algorithm of the coordination mechanism instrumental array for strategy implementation to develop the food-processing complex of the agro-industrial complex

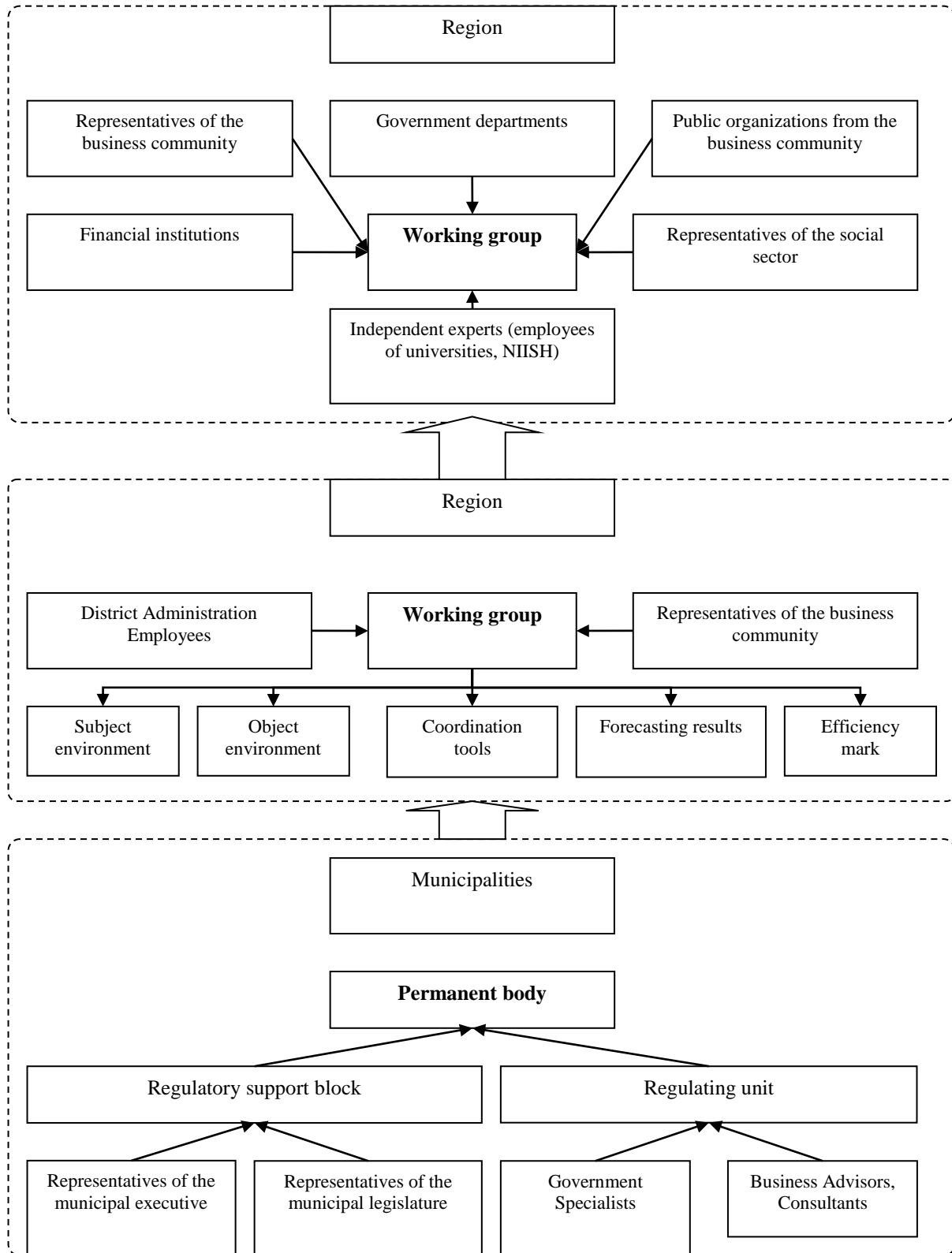


Figure 3: Model of the coordination mechanism for strategy implementation to develop a mono-product agro-industrial complex

The essence of basic measures lies in the objective necessity of their implementation, since the results of these measures should form a kind of “framework” of the relationship between the state and business structures in a single-product sub-complex of the agro-industrial complex.

The composition and nature of the implementation of variable events are inherently less rigid and allow for changes of both quantitative and qualitative nature depending on the region, the scenario of the strategy, the state of a subject of the relationship between the authorities and the subcomplex structures. As a result of the implementation of the algorithms indicated above, the formed coordination mechanism for the implementation of the strategy for the development of the food-processing complex of the AIC has the following form (Figure 3).

CONCLUSION

As the main advantage of the implementation of the program-target approach, it is necessary to determine the possibility of achieving the goal as a result of its use in conditions of limited resources by optimizing goals. The use of the program-target approach is an alternative to the functional-departmental approach, manifested in the consolidation of a specific functionality for each structural unit, region or industry. The tool for the implementation of the program-target approach is targeted integrated programs, during the implementation of which there is an interaction of government bodies at various levels, starting with the municipal and ending with the federal one.

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