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SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE MUNICIPAL EDUCATION SYSTEM: THEORETICAL ASPECT

Abstract: the article describes the key aspects of the analysis of the socio-economic situation of the municipal education system. Its purpose, strategies, standards and regulations are indicated. The full mechanism of social and economic analysis of the municipal education is presented, the problem areas are indicated, the system of monitoring input and output data is described, the effectiveness of implemented measures is determined based on the assessment of the dynamics of socio-economic indicators.

Keywords: municipal education system, the analysis of the socio-economic situation, education strategy, forecasting.

Аннотация: в статье описываются ключевые аспекты анализа социально-экономического положения муниципального образования. Обозначается его цель, стратегии, стандарты и нормативы. Представлен полный механизм социального и экономического анализа муниципального образования, указаны проблемные зоны, описана система мониторинга входных и выходных данных,

определена эффективность реализуемых мер на основе оценки динамики социально-экономических показателей.

Ключевые слова: муниципальная система образования, анализа социально-экономического положения, стратегия образования, прогнозирование.

Studies of various aspects of strategic planning and management of territorial entities of different scales, such as regions and municipalities, are carried out by many Russian and foreign scientists. The theoretical and methodological foundations of this problem in the field of:

- strategic management: I. Anosoff, V.R. Vesnin, A.L. Gaponenko, P. Druker, A.T. Zub, O. Campbell, V.D. Markova, G. Mintsberg, , M. Porter, A. Thompson, R.A. Fatkhutdinov, B. Houston, etc.

- balanced scorecard and process-oriented management: M.G. Vasiliev, A. Gershun, M. Gorskiy, T. Davepport, R. Kaplan, L.I. Koshkin, V.F. Kravchenko, M. Meir, D. Norton, E.G. Oikhman, N.-G. Olve, J. Roy, S. Roy, E.A. Utkin, etc.

- theories of regional economy, development of territorial systems: L.I. Abalkin, A.G. Aganbegyan, E.G. Animitsa, A.M. Babich, V.N. Belkin, O.I. Botkin, V.S. Bochko, E.M. Buchwald, L.A. Velikhov, A.G. Granberg, M.D. Zagryatskov, V.G. Ignatov, A.A. Kuklin, V.N. Lazhentsev, A.X. Makhmutov, I.X. Ozerov, N.G. Sychev, A.I. Tatarkip, B.N. Tverdokhlebov, A.G. Shelomentsev, A.N. Shirokov, etc.;

- strategic management of the development of municipalities: T.T. Avdeeva, R.V. Babun, A.G. Voronin, S.Yu. Glazyev, A.G. Granberg, S.F. Zhilkin, V.B. Zotov, A.E. Kogut, L.P. Kurakov, V.A. Lapin, V.N. Leksin, V.V. Plenkina, A.N. Pytkin, O.M. Roy, A.I. Tatarkin, K.V. Kharchenko, A.G. Shelomentsev, S.N. Yurkova, etc.

- development of tools for strategic planning and management: B.P. Vedeneev, G.Yu. Vetrov, V.A. Gnevko, B.M. Grinchel, B.S. Zhikharevich, K.N. Znamenskaya, S.V. Kartyshov, V.E. Rokhchin, V.Yu. Ulyashin, etc.

- проблем развития муниципальных образований в контексте рыночных преобразований, демократизации государственного и муниципального

управления: Е. Г. Анимица, Н. Ю. Власова, Б. М. Гринчель, Е. Б. Дворядкина, А. Г. Дружинин, Б. С. Жихаревич, Н. В. Зубаревич, А. Е. Когут, В. А. Колосов, Г. М. Лаппо, В. Н. Лексин, Л. Э. Лимоиов, В. Я. Любовный, Е. Н. Перцик, Я. П. Силин, А. И. Трейвиш, И. Д. Тургель, В. И. Ресин, В. Е. Рохчин, А. Н. Швецов.

- problems of development of municipalities in the context of market transformations, democratization of state and municipal management: E.G. Animitsa, N.Yu. Vlasova, B.M. Grinchel, E.B. Dvoryadkina, A.G. Druzhinin, B.S. Zhikharevich, N.V. Zubarevich, A.E. Kogut, V.A. Kolosov, G.M. Lappo, V.N. Leksin, L.E. Limoiov, B.Ya. Lyubovny, E.N. Pertsik, Ya.P. Silin, A.I. Treivish, I.D. Turgel, V.I. Resin, V.E. Rokhchin, and A.N. Shvetsov.

At the same time, the analysis of the degree of scientific development of this topic allows us to conclude that, despite the presence of a large number of works and publications on strategic planning and management, there is no mechanism for the formation and implementation of the strategy of socio-economic development of the municipality, which would allow to take into account the balance of interests of the municipality and the region, business and the population, to link the strategic goals of the development of the municipality with the current tasks of management and resources, and also monitor the achievement of goals at all levels of management.

The analysis of the social and economic situation of the municipal education system is a necessary prerequisite for the adoption of various management decisions by local self-government bodies, including in the field of integrated socio-economic development of the territory. It is carried out by comparing the actual indicators of the analyzed period with the planned ones and with the actual indicators for previous years [1]. The purpose of this analysis is to identify the reasons and factors for the deviation of actual indicators from the planned ones and from the indicators of previous years, to identify positive trends that need to be developed and negative ones that need to be countered, to identify weak aspects and imbalances in the development of certain areas of municipal activity, and to identify growth reserves.

In order to develop development plans and programs, the analysis of the social and economic situation of municipal education is usually carried out over the previous

three-year period in several areas. Upon completion of the analysis, it is possible to compare individual indicators with those of neighboring municipalities that are similar in specialization and type of economy, with indicators for the subject of the Russian Federation, the federal district and the country as a whole, as well as with standard values [1]. Then the assessment of previously taken measures to improve the social and economic situation of the municipality is given. It examines the used forms and methods of management, the existing regulatory legal acts of various levels that regulate the processes of social and economic development, and also determines the effectiveness of the measures implemented based on the assessment of the dynamics of social and economic indicators. The impact of the reforms implemented at the federal, regional and municipal levels on the social and economic development of the municipal education is also assessed.

The analysis of indicators for each area of municipal activity is carried out by the relevant branch divisions of local administrations. The Economic service of the administration conducts a summary analysis of the social and economic situation of the territory. Its quality largely determines the validity of forecasts and plans for the social and economic development of the municipal education [2].

The main source data for the analysis of the social and economic situation of the municipal education are the data obtained from the state statistics bodies and other state authorities. Information is exchanged free of charge between local self-government bodies, executive authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation, tax and territorial bodies of the Federal Treasury, etc [2]. Local self-government bodies may also receive certain data of interest directly from economic entities located on the territory of the municipal education (with their consent). In addition, the analysis of the social and economic situation in the municipal education should take into account the opinion of the population (in particular, the analysis of complaints and appeals of citizens), the assessment of public associations, etc [3].

When using such information, it is important to assess the level of its reliability. The minimum social standards and norms, as well as construction, environmental and other standards, are used as indicators of the level of individual indicators of the social

and economic situation of municipal education. Social norms and standards are used in solving issues related to the development of social institutions of the municipal education. In 1999, the Government of the Russian Federation approved Methodology for Determining the Regulatory Needs of the Constituent entities of the Russian Federation for Social infrastructure facilities [4]. Local governments are recommended to use it when developing investment plans for the development of their social infrastructure.

The analysis of the social and economic situation of the municipality ends with the formulation of the main problems that need to be solved. The identification of the main problems creates an objective basis for the systematic construction of the structure of the goals and objectives of integrated social and economic development .

The planning system for the integrated social and economic development of the municipal education includes forecasting, current and strategic planning. The Budget Code of the Russian Federation provides for the mandatory development of a long-term financial plan for the development of municipal education for a three-year (medium-term) period [4]. This plan is developed on the basis of the forecast of social and economic development of the territory for the same period. The forecast is developed on the basis of data on the social and economic development of the territory for the last reporting period and trends in the development of the economy and social sphere of the municipal education. At the same time, the forecast for the first year serves as the basis for the development of the budget, and the next two years are the planning period during which the real results of the declared economic policy of local governments are monitored. This forecast is adjusted annually with a shift in the planning period for a year ahead. When developing a financial plan, deflators are taken into account, which characterize the change in price factors compared to the previous year.

For the municipal economy as a whole and individual municipal enterprises and institutions, a mandatory directive plan can be developed.

The development of the forecast of complex social and economic development is carried out according to the same groups of indicators that were used in the analysis

of the social and economic situation. In the forecast, it is important to formulate the main goals and objectives of the municipal education for the planned period and the ways to achieve them. Then they are specified in the directions (target programs).

For most municipalities, especially those with a single-industry economy, the forecast should be based on the forecasts and development plans of the city-forming enterprises. They determine the tax contingent of the local budget, the employment of the population, the participation of enterprises in the complex social and economic development of the territory and the maintenance of certain branches of the municipal economy and the social sphere. The forecast indicators of the development of city-forming enterprises and the forms of their participation in the development of the territory should be the subject of joint detailed consideration and coordination between the administration of the municipal education and the heads of enterprises [1]. It is more difficult to predict the development indicators of small and medium-sized enterprises when the basis for decision-making is scattered data from previous years and expert assessments.

Current planning and forecasting in the municipal education is carried out for the next year, broken down by quarter and (as already noted) with a forecast for the next 2 years. This approach allows you to plan and implement program activities, the implementation period of which exceeds 1 year [4]. Based on the forecast of the social and economic development of the territory and the resulting budget projections, the administration develops a comprehensive annual plan for the social and economic development of the territory. It sets out specific tasks and indicators for all areas of municipal activity: housing and communal services, transport, communications, public order, health, social support for certain segments of the population, education, culture, sports, youth policy, etc. Since the amount of industry applications always exceeds the budget capacity, it is necessary to organize a competent review of all proposals, to ensure their selection in accordance with the selected priorities. The economic service of the administration plays a crucial role in this work.

An essential element of the annual plan is the municipal target programs for solving individual development tasks, which should also be linked to the projected

budget allocations. And here a thorough analysis and selection of applications is necessary. A comprehensive annual plan for the social and economic development of the territory, together with the forecast for the next 2 years and target programs, is submitted by the head of the administration to the representative body of the municipality simultaneously with the draft budget for the next financial year and the financial plan for the next 2 years. These documents must be approved jointly.

Thus, monitoring and strategic planning of the economic and social component of the municipal education allows you to respond in time and compensate for the gaps that arise in this education system.

The research was carried out at the expense of the internal grant of the Sevastopol State University for scientific research No. 42-01-09 / 162 (id 36/06-31)

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