

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION

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Abstract

The article discusses the issues of ensuring security at the regional level, which are quite complex and related to reforms in the economic, social, and environmental spheres. The analysis of the views of researchers whose scientific works relate to the coverage of the problems of ensuring social, environmental, and economic security is carried out. It has been established that socio-ecological-economic security should be understood not only as restoring the broken relationship between man and nature and harmonizing their coexistence, contributing to the measured, reasonable use of the resources available on the territory by man, but also ensuring a balance at a level to which a person can adapt physically, without losses (social, economic). The author's definition of the concept of "socio-ecological-economic security of the region" is presented and the features of its provision on the basis of sustainable development are revealed.

Keywords: economic development, regional policy, sustainable development, environmental safety, nature management

I. Introduction

The environmental situation not only in our country, but throughout the world became so aggravated at the end of the 20th century that at the beginning of the 21st century, the leading countries of the world are forced to look for opportunities to influence all entrepreneurial projects to ensure environmental safety. Moreover, we are talking about achieving sustainable development, when, without yielding in competition in various markets, companies will implement environmentally friendly technological measures. The problem of ecology is an important aspect of the existence of any country. In order to ensure normal ecological and economic living conditions for people, the concept of sustainable development was developed, which has been trying to implement in countries of all continents for several decades. The concept of sustainable development can play an important role in determining regional priorities and strategies for their socio-economic development of the regions.

The dominant vector of the fundamental vector of the regional policy of sustainable development is the imperative to preserve the functioning of the ecosphere (habitat) at a safe and sufficient level to meet the needs of mankind.

II. Methods

The problems of ensuring security at the regional level are quite complex and are associated with reforms in the economic, social, and spiritual spheres. This is especially relevant now, when

there is a strengthening of the role of regional development in the implementation of the socio-economic and environmental policy of the state by ensuring socio-ecological-economic security and determining its impact on the sustainable development of territories.

Numerous works of domestic and foreign researchers are devoted to the problems of sustainable development. They are mainly concerned with sustainable development at the global level and at the level of countries and regions. However, there are also scientific studies on the implementation of the principles of sustainable development in the activities of enterprises. For example, in [3], the authors explore the relationship between human capital management and sustainable development, substantiating environmental management of human resources and management of human capital recovery at enterprises as a tool for sustainable development at the micro level. The essence of sustainable development of the enterprise is explained on the basis of ensuring the increase in human capital and the preservation of natural resources for future generations in work [8]. On the other hand, the economic feasibility of implementing the global goals of sustainable development at the level of each individual enterprise through the mechanism of public-private partnership is substantiated in the work [5]. The paper [6] substantiates the expediency of diversifying the sources of financial support for the sustainable development of the enterprise.

Of particular importance are scientific works in which the mechanisms of sustainable development of enterprises and regions or the economies of countries are integrated, since they make it possible to achieve synergy of a combination of multi-level systems of socio-ecological-economic development. For example, the work [2] demonstrates the scientifically based possibilities of forming an enterprise development strategy in such a way as to ensure the sustainable development of the region. The assessment of the impact of risk factors on the sustainable development of enterprises and its economic and mathematical formalization is given in [4].

However, most scientific works relate mainly to certain aspects and most often have a descriptive nature of the problems of ensuring social, environmental, and economic security. For a more detailed analysis, there is a need to consider the integral concept of "socio-ecological-economic security" as one of the most important needs for sustainable development of regions.

The main purpose of the article is to study the fundamental principles and priority areas of ensuring the socio-ecological-economic security of the region as a condition for sustainable development.

In 2015, at the UN summit on sustainable development, the sustainable development paradigm of preserving available resources for future generations was decomposed into 17 global goals that humanity needs to achieve. Thus, it can be argued that over the past 32 years, sustainable development has not lost its relevance, but continues to be the main ideology of our time, which has acquired more specific contours in the expression of global goals. In turn, the global goals for overcoming poverty, hunger, providing quality education and others require a search for mechanisms and tools for their implementation. If the global economic system is not reorganized in accordance with the principles of sustainable development as a socio-economic-ecological balance, then it will face an economic recession, environmental depression and social instability.

The formation of a highly civilized society today is impossible without solving the problem of environmental security, which is one of the main problems not only in the national economy, but also in the system of world economic relations as a whole. The intensification of globalization in the world economy causes the aggravation of the problem of protecting the environment from the consequences of anthropogenic human activity. Sustainable development of the economy involves such changes in the technological re-equipment of production that will not affect the environment and will not have a negative impact on the life of people, and will not interfere with life and reproduction of the natural environment. To meet these requirements, the world community has adopted a number of international agreements, to which our country has acceded.

One of the leading areas of sustainable development is the preservation of the environment,

which is most influenced by man-made factors, and their sources are industrial enterprises. The implementation of measures aimed at changing the technological schemes of production taking into account the requirements of sustainable development undoubtedly requires significant financial resources. It is well known that the enterprises themselves are not able to financially support environmental protection programs. Expenditures on environmental protection measures are perceived by them as a diversion of working capital and the creation of prerequisites for a decrease in solvency. They need appropriate funds, which can be obtained, including at the expense of credit funds. Instead, the problem usually arises that environmental measures are not profitable. Only a change in the production apparatus (equipment, composition of raw materials, etc.) can serve both to make a profit and to protect the environment.

III. Results

The effectiveness of the implementation of environmental programs depends on the influence of such institutional factors as the level of education and culture, public awareness, the desire of the population to influence environmental policy in the state, historical and national traditions, the experience of other countries, the structure and functions of state bodies, regulatory legal acts and the right of ownership of natural resources. A successful combination of all the above elements will make it possible to obtain optimal results in the implementation of environmental programs. It should be noted that it is not enough to change or improve the vector of action of only individual official and unofficial restrictions (for example, legislation or the powers of public authorities), it is necessary to correct the influence of the entire set of factors. In order to finance environmental projects, it is necessary to use the partial receipt of funds from enterprises polluting the environment by motivating them to ecologize production and allocating funds for environmental protection measures. The model of motivation of business entities is based on the use of various groups of administrative regulators and economic instruments. The above approach provides for the use of coercion of entrepreneurs to reduce environmental pollution through prohibitions and restrictions, and the further introduction of incentives (provision of benefits) to environmental activities. The best results can be achieved with an adequate combination of economic interest with control and coercion.

Sustainable development should be aimed at achieving a high quality and safety of life of the population, a clean environment with positive dynamics of a set of indicators of sustainable development - indicators that make it possible to judge the state or changes of an economic, social or environmental variable. In the context of this study, the integral index is considered - socio-ecological-economic, with the help of which it is possible to comprehensively judge the development of the region. With this in mind, each economic project should be supported by appropriate technological support, taking into account socio-environmental-economic security.

In view of this, in the work the author [7] appropriately notes that the economy should be environmentally safe, and the environment should be economically feasible. In this aspect, the model of development of the country and its regions, based on a combination of social, environmental and economic policies, is of the greatest relevance and significance.

According to another scientist [8], such a model of sustainable development is possible only in the case of the formation of the noosphere (the sphere of reason), where the measure of national and individual wealth will be the spiritual values and knowledge of a person living in harmony with the environment. And since this is a prospect of the distant future, it is proposed to implement the idea of security as one of the most important basic needs of mankind in the conditions of the present. According to the Constitution of the Russian Federation, "The dignity of the person is protected by the state. Nothing can be the basis for its derogation" [1]. Security is becoming an all-encompassing category that unites most of the problems of protecting the population from any threats. Security is primarily the result of active intraregional social and political stability and effective economic development of the region.

It is within the region that it is possible to establish an optimal combination of social, environmental and economic types of security, which are closely interrelated and affect each other in a single concept of "socio-ecological-economic security". Accordingly, the state of each type of security acts both as a condition and as a consequence of the development and functioning of the other two.

IV. Discussion

The initial thesis of the above is the recognition of socio-ecological-economic security as the main prerequisite for the sustainable development of the region, which includes a set of actions and a set of appropriate measures, processes that ensure the prevention and neutralization of real and potential threats to regional interests. Socio-ecological-economic security establishes the relationship between man and nature and harmonizes their coexistence, as well as contributes to the measured, reasonable use of the resources available in the territory by man. Socio-ecological-economic security reveals the integral potential of the territory as an important factor in its sustainable development.

Thus, the synthesis of all the above characteristics makes it possible to understand socio-ecological-economic security not only as establishing a broken relationship between man and nature and harmonizing their coexistence, contributing to the measured, reasonable use of the resources available in the territory by man, but also ensuring a balance at a level to which a person can adapt physically, without losses (political, social, economic).

Socio-ecological-economic security in the regional dimension provides for the identification of its features due to the presence, in addition to the generalizing criteria for ensuring such security, of specific grounds that affect the strengthening or weakening of the state of security in a particular region. Among the factors of socio-ecological-economic security of sustainable development of the region, the following should be highlighted:

- economic – the level of economic development of a particular region and its disproportions that arise between regions in one way or another; stability of the economy, providing for the reliability of all elements of the economic system, protection of property, creation of guarantees for effective entrepreneurship;

- social – factors of indirect influence of the economic and geographical location of the region. That is, such a factor provides for a sufficient amount of material benefits, social guarantees necessary for the life and reproduction of the potential of the population living in certain regions;

- environmental – preservation of an optimal habitat, expanded reproduction of renewable resources of the biosphere, development of alternative production technologies; ecologization of all spheres of human activity, development of an organizational and economic mechanism for the use of natural resources, environmental and resource profitability; development of environmental awareness and culture.

It is impossible to abstract from the relationship between environmental and economic security, since they are components of the national security of the country. Their interrelation consists in determining the measure of responsibility for compliance with the proper state of environmental safety by business entities at all levels of their interaction. In this case, the concept of environmental safety is directly related to the anthropogenic activity of society, its socio-economic, cultural and historical consequences and measures to overcome them. At the same time, the problem of environmental safety is actualized at all levels without exception - from the micro level to the global level, that is, it is characterized by a hierarchy of goals, tasks and means of solving them.

The problem of preserving the human habitat is important for both present and future generations. Therefore, it is necessary to find a way out, for which it is worth paying attention not only to environmental measures, but also to the replacement of technological schemes. To protect against harmful emissions, there is no alternative to the need to introduce treatment facilities, all

kinds of filters, aerators, etc. However, this first direction is unlikely to ever directly serve to obtain a source of repayment of funds to credit institutions. The second direction – lending to the technological process taking into account the requirements of environmental protection – can ensure profit and thus directly serve as a source of funds for settlements with creditors.

Ensuring the socio-ecological and economic security of the region is possible only when the interests of all participants in the process of regional development are taken into account - enterprises, industries, cities, districts, etc.

State regulation of the development of regions should be considered a purposeful systematic influence on the part of the state aimed at maintaining the socially oriented, sustainable and balanced development of the regions in order to ensure the highest and most equal social standards of life of the population regardless of place of residence, which consists in the creation of the necessary regulatory framework, institutional, information and personnel support for the development of regions. The use of program-target methods and appropriate financial and economic tools. Intensification of the use of the regional potential for the development of the territory should take place in the following directions: increasing the efficiency of the functioning of the system of managing the socio-economic potential in the regions; search for the optimal balance of local, regional and state interests; improving the methods of forming local and regional markets and their infrastructure in the context of ensuring the competitiveness of the national economy; formation of investment policy taking into account the specifics of specific regions; formation of an effective system of property management of various forms of ownership; intensification and improvement of the efficiency of the use of local resources.

The priority tasks of the regional policy aimed at improving socio-ecological and economic security are the development and implementation of long-term development programs: the development of both the most profitable and promising industries at the moment, and industries with long-term economic advantages; linking the development of the social sphere at its own expense with state regulation and subsidies for social development; protection of the natural environment and vital human interests from the possible negative impact of economic activity.

In the course of implementing these tasks, in order to ensure the socio-ecological-economic security of the region, it is necessary to adhere to the principles aimed at: improving the legal framework for ensuring the adoption of unequivocal decisions in the event of conflict situations; preservation of resource potential, restoration and development of the production potential of the region; development of the budgetary and financial policy of the regions; training of qualified personnel; conducting a comprehensive environmental assessment of the territory; environmental monitoring; creation of a cadastre of natural resources in the form of databases and a set of maps compiled using GIS technologies; implementation of a specialized system of public administration.

Along with the above, it is worth determining the basic indicators that characterize the level of development of socio-ecological-economic security, a comprehensive assessment of which will allow us to talk about the level of this type of security in the region. Only in this case will the analysis of the socio-ecological-economic security of the region reflect quantitative and qualitative changes. The complexity of developing such a methodology is associated with the set and accounting of a variety of multidirectional indicators.

As a basis for an objective assessment of socio-ecological-economic security, it is proposed to use the procedure of indicative analysis, which allows not only to assess the level of security, but also to compare it with other regions. The system of public management of socio-ecological-economic security in the context of sustainable development of the region provides for the formation of indicators related to various spheres of life. It is within the region that the indicator of the quality of life of the population should be, on the one hand, an integral indicator of the socio-economic development of the region, and on the other hand, a criterion for assessing the socio-ecological and economic security of the region.

To this end, it is proposed to identify blocks of indicators that characterize the level of quality of life of the population, in particular, blocks of complex indicators, such as: socio-economic

development; entrepreneurial activity; balanced distribution of income; environmental safety; material well-being and level of consumption; demographic situation; social infrastructure; public health. Methodologically, it is important to ensure the conduct of information-analytical and mathematical-statistical studies of this process in the case of determining indicators of the quality of life of the population, which is one of the necessary components of assessing the socio-ecological security of the region. A comprehensive analysis of the quality of life of the population is determined in dynamics by years and in mutual comparison, which provides additional arguments for making management decisions and determines the degree of threat to the socio-ecological-economic security of the region. In general, the highest indicators of integral indices of the quality of life mean the presence of real potential in the use of available environmental, economic, social, and administrative resources.

The fundamental task of the sustainable development strategy is to ensure the conditions for the balanced functioning of the social, economic and environmental components of the "society-economy-nature" system. Among the basic conditions for sustainable development is equalizing the level of quality of life in different countries and ensuring the growth of well-being in the future. Therefore, poor countries need to step up their efforts and catch up with more developed countries. But improving the quality of life must be based on new scientific advances, especially in the context of the fourth industrial revolution. Modern conditions require everyone to reduce resource consumption, switch to alternative types of materials and energy sources, introduce advanced resource-intensive waste-free technologies, reducing the burden on the environment and human health.

The study made it possible to propose a definition of the concept of "socio-ecological-economic security of the region" as a state of dynamic balance and security, in which the available opportunities to protect the territory from the negative impact of external and internal destabilizing factors are based on a "reasonable" balance between maintaining a favorable ecological environment, economic growth rates and ensuring social standards and guarantees in conditions of sustainable development of the region. Taking this approach as the basis for the regional level, it is proposed to continue and deepen theoretical and methodological studies of indicators of socio-ecological-economic security in the regional dimension, to develop a universal integral indicator of the level of socio-ecological-economic security, which would most fully reflect the state of socio-ecological-economic security of each individual region of our country.

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