

THE HUMAN FACTOR IN THE PARADIGM OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHECHEN REPUBLIC

Musa Basnukaev¹, Alexandra Mambetova², Dmitry Borushkov³

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¹Chechen State University named after A.A. Kadyrov
Complex Scientific Research Institute named after H.I. Ibragimov
of the RAS, RUSSIA

²Rostov State University of Economics (RINH), RUSSIA

³Complex Scientific Research Institute named after H.I. Ibragimov
of the RAS, RUSSIA

Basnukaev@hotmail.com

Abstract

This article examines the role of human capital as a key element in the sustainable development strategy of the Chechen Republic. It analyses the formation of human capital in the region, including demographic processes, educational policy, labor resources, and socio-cultural aspects of human potential development in regional economic development, including innovative activities, entrepreneurship, and the social activity of the population. It presents recommendations for improving regional policy in the field of human resources development, taking into account the specifics of the socio-economic development of the Chechen Republic.

Keywords: human factor, sustainable development, the Chechen Republic, human capital, regional policy, socio-economic development, labor resources

I. Introduction

The relevance of the study of the human factor in the paradigm of sustainable development of the Chechen Republic is due to the need for scientific understanding of the specific mechanisms of transformation of socio-economic systems in the context of post-conflict reconstruction and modernization of the region. In the context of the implementation of national projects and the Strategy of Spatial Development of Russia until 2030 with a forecast until 2036 [14], the analysis of the role of human capital as a key driver of sustainable development, taking into account the unique socio-cultural characteristics of the North Caucasus region. Insufficient knowledge of the relationship between the traditional institutions of Chechen society and modern challenges of sustainable development creates a scientific gap in understanding the mechanisms of effective integration of cultural heritage into the processes of regional modernization.

The purpose of the study is to identify and analyze the features of the formation and implementation of the human factor in the system of sustainable development of the Chechen Republic, taking into account the socio-cultural specifics of the region. The problems of the study are focused on the contradiction between the need to accelerate the modernization of the socio-economic system of the region in accordance with the principles of sustainable development and the need to preserve traditional social institutions and cultural values that determine the identity and social stability of the Chechen society.

II. Methods

The theoretical and methodological basis for the study of the human factor in the paradigm of sustainable development is made up of interdisciplinary approaches that integrate the concepts of socio-economic geography, regional economics, sociology of development and environmental anthropology. The methodological foundation is based on a systematic approach to the analysis of the interaction of social, economic and environmental components of sustainable development, using the concept of human capital by G. Becker [12] and T. Schultz [13], the theory of social capital by P. Bourdieu [4] and J. Coleman [7], as well as the modernization theory of S. Huntington [11].

III. Results

The study is based on the paradigm of sustainable development formulated in UN documents and concretized in the Sustainable Development Goals until 2030 [17], with adaptation to regional specifics through the prism of the concept of "green economy" and the theory of endogenous development of territories. The methodological apparatus includes a structural and functional analysis of social institutions, a comparative approach to compare regional development models, as well as qualitative and quantitative methods sociological research to assess human potential. Particular importance is attached to the application of the cultural-historical approach of A.G. Asmolov [1] to analyze the role of traditional values and institutions in the processes of social development, which allows taking into account the specifics of the socio-cultural context in the formation of strategies for sustainable development of the region.

The modern paradigm of sustainable development, based on the principles of balanced economic growth, social justice and environmental safety, involves the recognition of the human factor as the central element of all transformation processes taking place in society. In the context of regional development policy, the human factor is an integral characteristic of the totality of individual and collective abilities of the population to create material and spiritual benefits, including demographic potential, educational level, professional qualifications, cultural traditions and value orientations, which in their entirety determine the quality of human capital as the main driver of sustainable development of the territory [5].

The specificity of regional approaches to the formation of human capital is due to the need to take into account local socio-economic conditions, historical traditions and cultural characteristics of a particular territory, which requires the development of differentiated development strategies adapted to regional realities and needs. The Chechen Republic as a constituent entity of the Russian Federation is a unique object of scientific research in the context of the interaction of the human factor and sustainable development, since this region is characterized by a synthesis of traditional socio-cultural institutions, high demographic potential and a pronounced orientation towards the technological modernization of economic and social structures in accordance with the imperatives of innovative development of modern society.

The demographic situation in the Chechen Republic is characterized by a number of features that have a significant impact on the formation of the region's human potential and determine its prospects in the context of sustainable development. The population of the republic is more than 1.5 million people [16], while there is a positive dynamics of natural increase, which is due to traditionally high birth rates and relatively low mortality, especially in younger age groups. The age structure of the population of the Chechen Republic is distinguished by a significant proportion of young people, which creates favorable prerequisites for the formation of labor potential and the development of human capital, but at the same time requires the creation of appropriate conditions for education, vocational training and employment of the younger generation. The predominant ethnic group is the Chechens, who make up 96.4% of the republic's population.

Migration processes play an important role in the demographic development of the region, while there is both intraregional migration associated with urbanization and resettlement of the population from rural areas to urban centers, and interregional migration, including both the departure of young specialists to other regions of Russia for education and employment, and the return of representatives of the Chechen diaspora to their historical homeland. An analysis of migration flows shows that in order to ensure the sustainable development of the region, it is necessary to create conditions for the consolidation of young personnel in the territory of the republic, which requires the development of a modern economy, the creation of high-tech jobs and the formation of an attractive social environment for life and professional activity.

The Strategy for the Socio-Economic Development of the Chechen Republic until 2035 [15] defines a comprehensive system of measures aimed at optimizing the demographic situation and improving the standard of living of the region's population. In the field of demographic policy, the priority tasks are to maintain favorable demographic trends through the implementation of a program to stimulate the birth rate, which provides for subsidizing the education of the third and subsequent children from the republican budget, strengthening the institution of the family through the promotion of traditional family values, as well as the development of programs to reduce the working day for parents of large families and subsidize housing construction.

Improving the level and quality of life of the population involves the implementation of two main goals: increasing labor productivity and outstripping job growth to increase incomes of the population, as well as the development of small and medium-sized businesses with an emphasis on the innovative component. The first goal is achieved by increasing labor productivity, supporting employment and reducing the scale of the informal economy, while the second goal is implemented by increasing the availability of financial resources for entrepreneurs, developing their competencies, expanding access to public procurement, reducing administrative barriers and creating a favorable competitive environment. This strategy reflects a systematic approach to the formation of the human potential of the region and creates the basis for sustainable socio-economic development of the Chechen Republic in the long term [2].

The education system of the Chechen Republic is a key institution for the formation of human capital, which, in the face of modern challenges, requires constant improvement and adaptation to the changing needs of the economy and society. The current state of the education system in the republic is characterized by significant investments in the development of the material and technical base of educational institutions, advanced training of teaching staff and the introduction of modern educational technologies, which creates the basis for high-quality education and training of highly qualified specialists. Particular attention is paid to the creation of a barrier-free educational environment that provides equal opportunities for quality education for all categories of students, including children with special educational needs.

Professional training of personnel in the Chechen Republic is carried out taking into account the needs of the regional economy, while priority is given to the development of technical and engineering specialties necessary for the modernization of industry and the development of innovative sectors of the economy. The system of secondary vocational education is actively developing in the direction of training specialists for the service sector, tourism, agriculture and other industries of strategic importance for the economic development of the region. Modernization of secondary vocational education programs involves the introduction of elements of project-based learning, the development of practice-oriented forms of training and the creation of conditions for the formation of students' skills of independent professional activity. An important aspect is the development of network interaction between educational organizations and employers, which makes it possible to ensure the compliance of the content of education with the current requirements of production.

Particular attention is paid to the development of higher education. At present, the Chechen State University named after A.A. Kadyrov, the Grozny State Petroleum Technological University named after Academician M.D. Millionshchikov, the Chechen State Pedagogical University, the

Russian Islamic University named after Kunta-Khadzhi, the Branch of the Moscow State University named after M.V. Lomonosov in the city of Grozny operate on the territory of the Chechen Republic. Research teams implement fundamental and applied research projects supported by federal grants and regional programs for the development of science. The training of scientific personnel through postgraduate studies is actively developing, dissertation councils in various specialties are functioning. Universities participate in interregional and international scientific cooperation, publish research results in peer-reviewed journals and organize scientific conferences, contributing to the formation of the scientific potential of the republic and the preservation of the cultural and historical heritage of the region.

IV. Discussion

The structure of employment in the Chechen Republic reflects current trends in the development of the regional economy and is characterized by the predominance of the service sector, public administration and the social sphere, while there is a gradual development of industry, agriculture and the tourism sector. According to Chechenstat, the officially registered unemployment rate in the republic is 8% [16]. The region's labor market is characterized by a high level of economic activity of the population, especially among young people, which creates both opportunities for economic growth and challenges associated with the need to create a sufficient number of jobs and ensure quality employment. A feature of the labor resources of the Chechen Republic is a high level of motivation for work and entrepreneurship, which is due to cultural traditions and value orientations of the population [9].

The development of entrepreneurship and small business is one of the priorities of the republic's economic policy, since small and medium-sized enterprises are an important source of job creation, innovation and economic growth [6]. State support for entrepreneurship includes the creation of a favorable legal and tax environment, the provision of preferential loans and subsidies, the development of business support infrastructure, including business incubators, technology parks and entrepreneurship development centers. Particular attention is paid to the development of women's entrepreneurship and youth business, which contributes to a fuller use of the human potential of the region and ensures the social integration of various groups of the population in economic activities.

Socio-cultural factors play a fundamental role in the formation of the human factor in the sustainable development of the Chechen Republic, since the traditional values and institutions of Chechen society have a significant impact on the motivation, behavior and life strategies of the population. These social institutions form a specific model of decision-making based on collective responsibility and intergenerational solidarity, which creates unique opportunities for the implementation of long-term development strategies through a system of traditional social control and moral and ethical imperatives. At the same time, the need to adapt traditional norms to the modern challenges of globalization and technological development requires the development of innovative approaches to the integration of cultural heritage into the processes of modernization of the economy and social sphere of the republic.

State policy in the field of human development of the Chechen Republic is based on an integrated approach, which provides for the coordination of the efforts of various authorities, public organizations and the private sector to create conditions conducive to the maximum disclosure of the abilities and talents of the population. Regional programs for the development of human resources include measures to modernize the system of education, health care, social protection, culture and sports, which in their entirety ensure the formation of a favorable environment for the development of human capital [8]. Particular attention is paid to youth support programs, which include the creation of youth centers, the organization of educational and professional programs, support for youth entrepreneurship and social activity.

Investments in social infrastructure and human capital are one of the priorities of the budget policy of the Chechen Republic, which is reflected in significant expenditures on education, health care, culture and social protection of the population. The development of modern social infrastructure, including the construction of new schools, hospitals, sports complexes, cultural centers and other social facilities, creates a material basis for improving the quality of life of the population and developing human potential. An important area of investment policy is the creation of a modern information and communication infrastructure that provides access to modern technologies, educational resources and opportunities for professional development [10].

The proposed conceptual model of the human factor in the paradigm of sustainable development is an integrated system of interrelated elements that reflects the multi-level structure of regional development processes. The model is based on a systems approach that considers the human factor as a central element that accumulates human, social, cultural and institutional capital and at the same time acts as a catalyst for sustainable development through three complementary components: economic, social and environmental sustainability (Fig. 1).

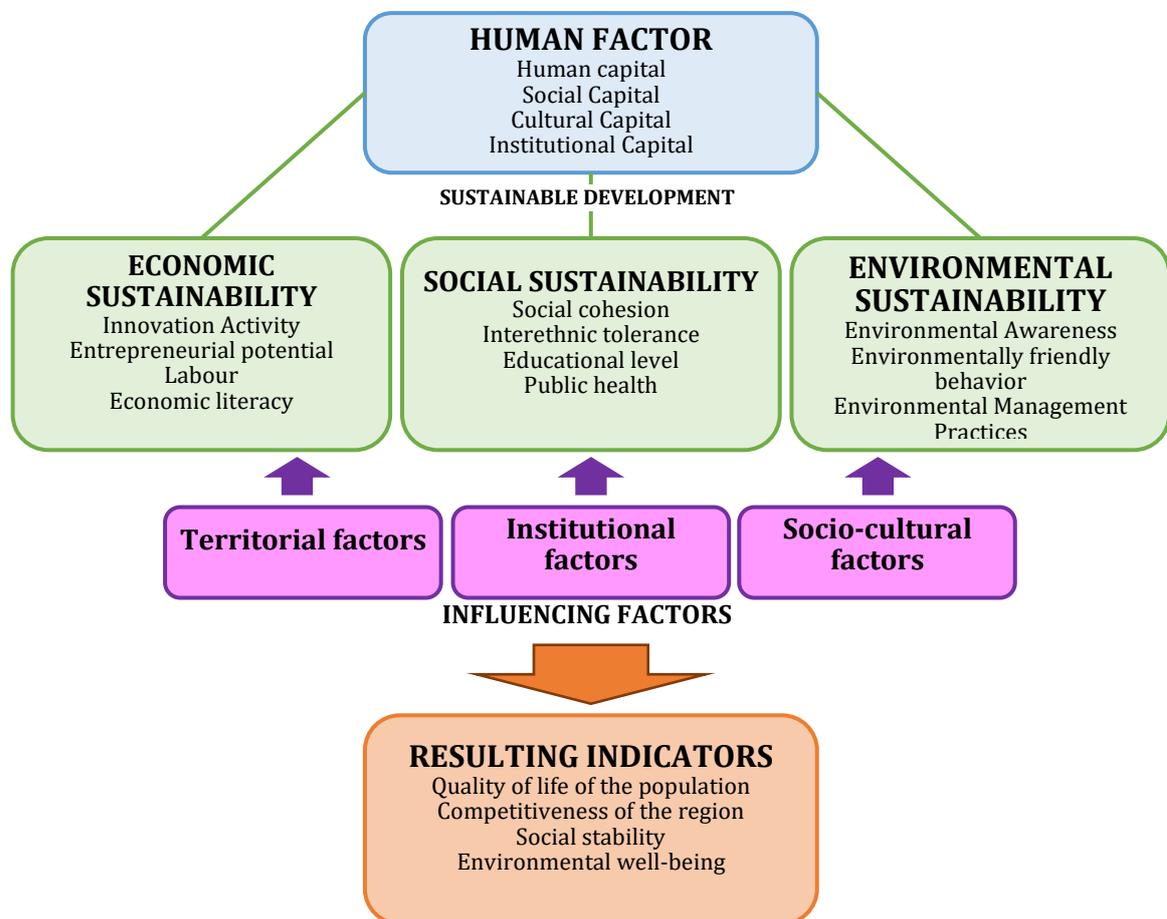


Figure 1: Conceptual model of the human factor in the paradigm of sustainable development of the Chechen Republic

The model takes into account the specifics of the regional context through a system of external factors – socio-cultural (traditional institutions, religious values, ethnic identity), institutional (state policy, legal environment, educational system) and territorial (geographical location, resource potential, infrastructural development), which form unique conditions for the realization of human potential.

The resulting indicators of the model's effectiveness are the quality of life of the population, the competitiveness of the region, social stability and environmental well-being, which makes it possible to assess the degree of achievement of sustainable development goals, taking into account the regional specifics of the Chechen Republic.

The study of the role of the human factor in the Chechen Republic allows us to conclude that the region has a significant human potential, which is characterized by a favorable demographic situation, high motivation of the population for education and work, rich cultural traditions and active state support for the development of human resources. The paradigm of sustainable development based on the principles of economic efficiency, social justice and environmental responsibility, involves an integrated approach to the use of human potential, in which economic growth is achieved not at the expense of the depletion of natural and human resources, but through their rational use and reproduction. In the context of the regional policy of the Chechen Republic, this paradigm is implemented through the creation of conditions for a harmonious combination of economic development with the preservation of cultural identity and environmental security, which requires the formation of a new type of human capital capable of adapting to the challenges of globalization and technological modernization without losing traditional values and cultural roots.

However, in order to fully unleash this potential, further work is needed to improve the education system, create modern jobs, develop entrepreneurship and integrate traditional values into the region's modernization strategies. The implementation of the sustainable development paradigm in the Chechen Republic requires the creation of an innovation ecosystem that provides synergy between education, science, production and culture, contributing to the formation of a knowledge economy based on creativity, innovation and high technology. A special role in this process is played by the development of social capital, which is formed on the basis of trust, mutual respect and solidarity between different social groups, which creates a favorable environment for collective actions aimed at achieving the goals of sustainable development. Effective integration of the human factor into the paradigm of sustainable development involves not only investments in education and healthcare, but also the creation of institutional conditions for citizens' participation in decision-making, the development of civil society and the formation of a culture of responsible consumption and production.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST.

Authors declare that they do not have any conflict of interest.

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