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PRIORITY OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY OF
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION

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Abstract

The paper defines the objectives and methodology for sustainable development of the Southern Region. The paper rightly notes that the optimal strategy serves the guarantor of eliminating the results of crisis phenomena in the economy and social sphere of any region, achieving not only partial or temporary stability in certain sectors and sectors of the economy, their sustainable development. According to the authors, improving the level and quality of life of the population and creating conditions for economic growth is impossible without the targeted orientation and use of the region's funds for social and environmental needs. As practice shows, two types of internal and external factors have a significant impact on the choice of strategic objectives and the potential of the region. The authors of the paper studied the fundamental principles of developing regional aspects of the transition to sustainable development, including solving economic and environmental problems, taking into account the formation of an effective economic mechanism for environmental management and protection of the environment. In this regard, it is necessary to study the conditions, factors, sources, tools and institutions for improving the effective solution of social and environmental problems in the system of the regional economy. and environmental priorities of regional socio-economic development within the framework of the budgetary process. The paper concludes that the assessment of the capabilities of the Chechen Republic, for the most part, has a positive vector justified by effective policies of federal authorities in close cooperation with local authorities..

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1. Introduction

Currently, the economy of the country and the regions is characterized by the formation and development of market institutions on the basis of the formation of innovative approaches to solving problems in the national economy. Such an approach encourages business entities to master new methods and technologies in the restructuring of their activities (Khasueva, 2012). The sustainable socio-economic development of the regions is characterized by its real ability to ensure a positive dynamics in the level and quality of life, the ability, first of all, to meet the social needs objectively assigned to the region-subject of the Russian Federation as a result of the territorial division of labor; second, to organize reliable reproduction, internal economic turnover and to meet the needs of the local community with acceptable efficiency; third, to create conditions (resource, social, organizational, etc.) that guarantee decent life activities not only for living, but also for future generations. The need to solve such issues usually increases during periods of cycle change in the development, reconstruction of public structures, major breakthroughs in science, technology, and territorial organization. At the same time, practical experience and theoretical concepts are rethought, the nature of future changes is specified, hypotheses are put forward, scenarios are justified, forms of stability, its features, signs and boundary states are identified (Yusupova & Gapaeva, 2018).

For Russia, with its large territory, vast population, with its variety of natural, socio-economic, political and confessional conditions, with different cultural and historical traditions, it is impossible to solve social and environmental problems without taking into account regional (territorial) factors. The strategy and targets for the development of the region, i.e. social and environmental priorities now depend on real regional economic policies as the institution that ensures the fullest satisfaction of the urgent needs of the population.

The social aspects of regional economic policy cover a wide range of tasks reflecting the progress of society towards the realization of social and environmental priorities in the implementation of productive and economic activities. Improving the standard and quality of life of the population and creating conditions for economic growth is impossible without the targeted orientation and use of the region's funds for social and environmental needs.

2. Problem Statement

The most acute of the unresolved problems among the regions of Russia is the Chechen Republic, where the socio-economic crisis is aggravated by political problems, the destruction of the foundations of the economy and specific forms of criminal activity with extremely difficult environmental consequences.

The Chechen Republic has an advantageous geographical location. The important North Caucasus railway with the operational length of public railways of 306 km and the Rostov-Baku highway connecting the regions of the North Caucasus with the entire Caucasus and the CIS countries pass through its territory. It should be clarified here that the Great Silk Road passed through the territory of the republic in ancient times, which historically defines the republic as an important stronghold of the trade overpass. Having a small area, the republic is distinguished by a variety of natural conditions. Fertile plains gradually pass into the landscapes of the northern part resembling the sultry deserts of Central Asia. The

kingdom of eternal snow and ice spread in the south. The republic is rich in valuable rocks of dense forests, subalpine and alpine meadows. There are large reserves of oil, mineral building materials and other minerals. The Chechen Republic is part of the North Caucasus Federal District of the Russian Federation (Betilgiriev, 2016).

In our opinion, the sustainable development of this region may only be achieved if the region is considered as a self-organizing and relatively self-regulating socio-economic system.

Accordingly, the recognition of the regional economy as a self-regulatory system entails some restrictions on regulatory and management activities aimed not only at striking a balance between the elements of the system, but also at maintaining a certain pace of sustainable development. This approach to the regional economy has led to the identification of priorities and methodologies for the sustainable development of the region (Yusupova & Buralova, 2013).

1. *Definition of sustainable development objectives and strategies.* The process of sustainable development is full of contradictions, and in order to eliminate them, there is a need to develop optimal ways in all areas of activity of enterprises and organizations, and to ensure their consistency.

2. *Continuous and stable search* for promising activities and measures with a view to strengthen the existing and identify new competitive advantages.

3. *Individualization (personalization) of strategies* implying that any organization is unique in its kind, has characteristic features caused by the established personnel, economic, labor, environmental, and other potential, corporate ethics and culture, etc.

4. *Dividing the strategy into two components:* planned strategy and random, which is a derivative of the environment (external).

5. *Need to separate strategic and operational management tasks.* This is dictated by the inexpediency and impossibility of mixing operational management tasks, the effectiveness of which is confirmed by financial results, and strategic management aimed at development and functioning in the long term.

We understand that the above principles are typical (general), therefore, the work proposes an author's vision of the system and mechanism for the formation, development and implementation of the strategy.

The implementation of the specified principles and requirements, consideration of internal and external factors, financial results, efficiency of financial and economic activities, use of methods of mathematical models and programs, scientifically based consistency in the process of development and implementation of concepts and strategies of sustainable socio-economic development will make it possible:

- to identify the optimal strategy of sustainable development, since only a well-thought-out and calculated strategy, combining the whole set of necessary elements of its implementation, may serve the guarantor of the effective functioning of the entire system of public administration in the future;
- to articulate the relationship between the structure of the strategy and the specific objectives available for measurement;

- to identify the close relationship of the strategy with the established rules, traditions and procedures of the life of the organization;
- to provide the conditions for solving key, fundamental problems, the solution of which guarantees not only its survival and functioning in the market, but also some prosperity;
- to realistically link the management priorities with the available resources necessary to achieve the specified objectives;
- to implement a controlling and operational planning system to identify possible changes in internal and external environment and operational intervention.

All the above will contribute to the formation of a fundamentally new scheme for a development strategy of a particular subject without ignoring the fundamental elements.

Within the framework of current strategic programs and projects, the medium-term benchmark for the Chechen Republic is the gradual transition to restructuring and/or modernization of production and the social sphere aimed at the regional consumer; formation and improvement of mechanisms for state support and stimulation of the real sector of the economy, investment activities of organizations, private and joint-stock enterprises. The guarantee of eliminating the results of crisis phenomena in the economy and social sphere of any region, achieving not only partial or temporary stability in certain sectors and sectors of the economy, but its sustainable development, is the presence of an optimal strategy (Table 01).

In these conditions, the correct prioritization of the sectors of the region’s economy becomes especially relevant. For example, the sustainable socio-economic development of any country in the world is impossible without environmental priorities at the present stage of the mankind development.

In our opinion, in developing the strategy and within its framework the concept of sustainable socio-ecological and economic development of the Chechen Republic, it is necessary to ensure the optimal interaction of the following factors.

Table 1. Factors of sustainable development of the Chechen Republic

Social status (standard of living)	Economy	Ecology
Mechanisms for ensuring the necessary level of consumption and social harmony in the society	Mechanisms for sustainable economic development	Mechanisms for implementing the sustainable functioning of the biosphere
Labour force reproduction based on qualifications and working conditions	Efficiency and high scientific and technical level of production	Environmentally friendly technologies and restoration of previously damaged ecosystems
Ensure the required level of production productivity and safety	New technology solutions and new equipment	Ensuring minimum environmental impact
Social assessment procedure	Assessment of proposed technologies and equipment by economic criteria	Environmental impact assessment procedure

3. Research Questions

The subject of this study includes theoretical and methodological patterns that are emerging in the process of shaping the economic policy of sustainable development of the region on the basis of an innovation strategy (Idigova et al., 2017).

4. Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to find new approaches, methods and tools for shaping economic policies for sustainable development in the region through the innovation strategy.

5. Research Methods

The work uses general scientific methods of historical-logical, system-functional, comparative analysis, as well as the methods of scientific abstraction, induction and deduction, economic-statistical methods of collecting and processing information. The basic principles of a systemic approach were used to analyze the factors of socio-economic development of the region.

6. Findings

As practice shows, two types of internal and external factors have a significant impact on the choice of strategic objectives and the potential of the region.

One group is expressed by the positive potential (opportunities) of the subject, the second – by the need to eliminate risk factors, i.e. hazards.

Based on the analysis and assessment of the state and unique trends of the socio-economic and ecological development of the Chechen Republic, we highlighted its positive and negative aspects that create the prerequisites for sustainable development.

Positive factors (internal) are identified as the competitive advantages of the region, on the basis of which a long-term development strategy of the Chechen Republic may be built, including.

1. An advantageous geopolitical location that contributes to the unhindered export of manufactured products: presence of sufficient transport infrastructure.
2. Great potential in the field of food, light and processing industry, tourism and recreation, forest industry and traditional crafts in the field of wood processing.
3. Unique conditions for medical recreation.

Negative factors are conditions that reduce the effectiveness of measures taken by the executive and legislative bodies of the Chechen Republic in terms of economic and social policy:

1. Insufficient attractiveness of investment projects of the republic.
2. Reduced fertility of agricultural soils.
3. Critical level of depreciation of fixed assets of enterprises and organizations.
4. Lack or absence of qualified personnel.
5. High degree of subsidy of the national budget (about 90%).
6. High poverty and income differentiation of the local population.

Threats should be understood as a set of negative factors that really hinder the pace of economic, environmental and social development of the Chechen Republic. Separately, these factors are not formally included into the list of competencies of local authorities.

However, prompt detection, correct assessment and timely preventive measures, both at the level of the federal center and by the authorities of the subjects of Russia, can really smooth out their negative impact:

1. Political instability still exists in the regions of the North Caucasus Federal District, in the Chechen Republic in particular.
2. Low efficiency of the mechanisms used for financial recovery of sectors of the regional economy.
3. Stock market under development.

The assessment of the capabilities of the Chechen Republic, for the most part, has a positive vector justified by effective policies of federal authorities in close cooperation with local authorities and the population of the region.

The main positive factors of the Chechen Republic should include:

1. Preferential taxation of regional producers and creation of prerequisites for legalization of all types of business.
2. Equalization of budgetary support for regions and territorial entities that are part of the Chechen Republic.

At the current stage of economic development, many sectors, activities, enterprises and organizations of modern Chechnya still have to go through regular periods of survival, and then stabilization, in order to transition to sustainable economic and environmental growth and development.

The development of a regional socio-economic system with environmental priorities should be carried out in the light of the natural environment and the linkage to available resources.

7. Conclusion

At present, the Chechen Republic has already noticeable trends towards the creation of such environmentally sound industries through the integrated treatment of raw materials; use of new techniques and processes of production; use of water-free (closed-loop) systems; development and operation of production complexes with a ‘completed structure’, starting with the production of raw materials to waste processing.

The stimulus for the creation of resource-saving industries will be the formation of an effective economic mechanism for environmental management and protection.

A large number of theoretical and applied scientific research works is devoted to sustainable development. However, little attention is paid to their practical implementation in the country.

At the same time, while the issues of sustainable development are somewhat reflected in official documents of the federal level, at the regional level they are hardly reflected and remain poorly studied. Therefore, for the Chechen Republic it is particularly important to develop regional aspects of the transition to sustainable development, including addressing a wide range of demographic, social, economic and environmental problems.

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