The European Proceedings of
Social and Behavioural Sciences
EpSBS

www.europeanproceedings.com
e-ISSN: 2357-1330

DOI: 10.15405/epsbs.2020.10.03.192

ICEST 2020

International Conference on Economic and Social Trends for Sustainability of Modern Society

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY. CONCEPT FOUNDATION

M. V. Vikhoreva (a), Yu. N. Malanina (b)*, V. A. Ogloblin (c)
*Corresponding author

(a) Baikal State University, Lenin Str., 11, Irkutsk, Russia, vmv2000@mail.ru
(b) Irkutsk State Transport University, Chernyshevsky Str., 15, Irkutsk, Russia, yuliamalanina@mail.ru
(c) Irkutsk State Transport University, Chernyshevsky Str., 15, Irkutsk, Russia, ogloblinva@mail.ru

Abstract

Studying the concept "sustainable development of the territory" is relevant and determined by the current economic and social situation. To make management decisions for minimizing the consequences of self-isolation and quarantine measures in most countries of the world is necessary to consider approaches to the concept “sustainable development of the territory”. Studying the works describing the points of view on this issue allowed to draw the following conclusions: "sustainable development of the territory" should be defined through management approaches, since the sustainable state of the territory is the result of management; the concepts “sustainable growth”, “sustainable development” and “territory security” should be perceived as boundary conditions recommended to achieve as a result of management. In the article the concept of “sustainable development of the territory” is considered from the point of view of four approaches to management: functional, process, system and situational. The reason for this point of view is only one: the sustainable development of the territory is implemented as a result of management and the methods used depend on the chosen approach. A large number of definitions of the concept “sustainability” as stability and immutability, as balance, as well as ability to development and self-development are analyzed. The results of the research allow to derive our own definition of “sustainable development of the territory” as a result of management using a systematic approach in order to maximize the quality of life of the population of the territory without currently visible damage to future generations.

Keywords: Sustainable development, sustainable growth, territory security.

https://doi.org/10.15405/epsbs.2020.10.03.192
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eISSN: 2357-1330

1. Introduction

Sustainable development of the territory makes it possible to overcome crisis situations in the economy and social sphere. However, the current situation in the world is unique at the moment. In most countries of the world, a COVID-19 quarantine has been declared, and the oil price has collapsed below zero. The COVID-2019 pandemic and the subsequent global crisis, which has been compared to the Great Depression, made it clear that the current model of the world economy is outdated and cannot respond to the challenges of the twenty-first century. Losses from the stagnation of production and commercial activities will be huge, compounded by world markets crisis related to the oil trade. Such shifts will lead to a radical restructuring of production and increased competition. The world will inevitably change and whether it will have enough resources to return to its previous "pre-viral" state is unknown. How long these resources will last is also unknown. Both Russian and international experts agree on one thing: the situation affects globalism, that is, the policy of integrating the economic activities of countries and continents. The disruption of supply chains has brought many businesses to a standstill, and the difficulties of quickly establishing production of important equipment have become apparent. We have to say that the economy is defenseless against a challenge that can happen again at any time. The governments of different countries have accepted that human lives in this situation are more important than the GDP loss. Based on this and the available health resources decisions were made to introduce quarantine and self-isolation of citizens. In Sweden, where the number of artificial ventilation devices is sufficient, quarantine and self–isolation were not declared, while in China, the penalty for entering a public place for a person who knows that he has a coronavirus is the death penalty. And of course, economic measures have been introduced. On the one hand, these are fines for violating the regime of self-isolation, on the other hand, "credit holidays", non-working paid days for working citizens, exemption from rent, etc. Whether these measures are sufficient, will be clear only at the pandemic end, however, the development of understanding the concept "sustainable development of the territory" will allow to predict development of a situation before making management decisions.

2. Problem Statement

It should be noted that there is a large number of definitions of the concept "sustainable development of the territory". We believe that the appropriate definition of the concept allows using the right methods to describe the development of the situation and having a realistic economic and social model of the territory. The result of the management decision will depend on what will be the basis of the concept and its criteria as well as characteristics. We consider the definitions of the concept "sustainable development of the territory" from the point of view of using a particular approach to management. The reason for this point of view is only one: the sustainable development of the territory is implemented as a result of management and the methods used depend on the chosen approach.

3. Research Questions

The study raised the following question: how scientific approaches to management (functional, process, system and situational ones) result the sustainable development of the territory. Depending on the

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approach to management, which socio-economic methods are used, this result is obtained, such a model of the territory is produced. This research allows to define the concept "sustainable development of territories" as the result of management using a systematic approach in order to maximize the quality of life of the territory's population without currently visible damage to future generations.

4. Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this work is to study scientific approaches and theoretical foundations to the concept of "sustainable development of the territory", which allows using the right methods for describing the development of the situation and having a realistic economic and social model of the territory. To understand the concept "sustainability" as stability and immutability, as balance, as well as ability to development and self-development a large number of definitions were analyzed. Development of understanding the concept "sustainable development of the territory" allows to predict development of a situation before making management decisions. As sustainable development of the territory is implemented as a result of management and the methods used depend on the scientific approach, we consider four approaches to management: functional, process, system and situational.

5. Research Methods

The concept of sustainable development was formulated in 1992 at the UN conference on environment and development in Rio de Janeiro as a way to overcome the main environmental threat to modern civilization, which existed in the form of a theoretically justified danger, recognized by a relatively narrow circle of scientists and politicians and associated with overpopulation, with irreplaceable expenditure of natural resources and environmental pollution. However, some scientists argue that there is not yet such a concept. They said, that there are certain ideas that have received general recognition and are recorded in official political decisions (Begun, 2012), as well as in the reports of economic entities (Sorokina, 2012). The study of the foundations of sustainable development from the perspective of the so-called "green" economy is becoming more and more widespread (Kuznetsova et al., 2017). In addition, the concept of sustainable development of the territory can be differentiated taking into account the forming industry and sphere of activity for the territory. For example, the impact of sustainable development of tourism on the sustainable development of recreational territories (Rubtsova, 2014). It is also necessary to take into account the possible interpretations of the concept under study, depending on scale (Meteleva, 2007) or level of the territory (Mozulev, 2006).

The sustainable development of the territory is possible as a result of extraction, production, distribution and transformation of the territory's resources available to the management subject. We emphasize four approaches to management: functional, process, system, and situational (Ogloblin & Sokolova, 2018). Next, we consider the definitions of the concept "sustainable development of the territory" from the point of view of using one or the other approach to management. The reason for this method is only one: the sustainable development of the territory is implemented as a result of management and the methods used depend on the chosen approach.

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5.1. Functional approach to management

The sustainable development of the territory in the interpretation of the Government of the Russian Federation is a stable socio-economic development of territories (mainly rural ones), an increase in the production of agricultural and fish products, increasing the efficiency of agriculture and the fishing complex, achieving full employment of the population and improving their living standards, as well as rational use of land (Order of the Government of the Russian Federation "On approval of the Concept of sustainable development of rural territories of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2020", 2010). From the very meaning of the management approach in this case, it is impossible to distinguish the definition of sustainable development of the territory, but the system of public administration traditionally uses a functional approach to management. It should also be noted that the definition of the concept "sustainable development of the territory" will depend on the type of territory: rural, urban, municipality, city, region, federal subject, etc.

5.2. Process and system approach to management

Shumakova and Rabkanova (2014) suggest classifying the concept of sustainable development of the territory according to two approaches: process and system (however, they do not use all approaches to management in their article, thereby narrowing the scope of their research). In the framework of the process approach for sustainable development of rural areas is considered as a process of change in various spheres of life of the rural community (social, economic and environmental) and defined guidelines for this development (increasing agricultural production, improving agricultural efficiency and raising the level of his life, rational land use, etc.) (Kovalenko, 2012; Magomedov, 2011; Petrikov, 2001). The system approach considers sustainable development of rural territories as a process of changing various spheres of life of the rural community (social, economic and environmental), but additionally specifies the mechanisms of influence on the development of rural territories (financial and investment strategy, mandatory participation of local initiatives, effective actions of local governments, etc.) (Medkov, 2012; Mishchenko, 2011; Merenkova & Pertsev, 2010).

The authors Agibalov et al. (2015) believe that the stability of socio-economic systems has three approaches to understanding this concept. The first approach is identified with stability and immutability (Table 1), the second with ability of the systems to development and self-development (Table 2), the third with stability and equilibrium as similar concepts (Table 3).

Table 01. The definition of "sustainability" as stability and immutability

The number	The concept definition
1	"Sustainability of the national economy is determined based on the criteria of its security, stability, ability to constantly update and improve itself" (Abalkin, 1994, p. 4).
2	"Sustainability is the guarantor of the country's integrity and is inextricably linked to the reliability of the state's monetary system" (Livshits, 1992, p. 123).
3	"Sustainability is considered as the ability of a system to function stably in a certain mode of activity" (Druzhinin & Dunaev, 2007, p. 35).
4	"Sustainability of a country's economy is its ability to simultaneously solve problems of stabilization and development" (Kornai, 1996, p. 24).

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5	"Economic sustainability is considered as a permanent, stable position of the system, provided with effective mechanisms of self-regulation and self-development" (Krasnova, 2000, p. 8).
6	"Sustainability of the national economy of a country as a single country means the strength and reliability of its elements, economic and organizational ties between them, the ability to withstand internal and external loads" (Gordienko, 2010, p. 33).
7	"Sustainability as one of the main dynamic characteristics of the economic system, revealing the property of the system to return to the equilibrium, initial or close to it established after any internal or external influence" (Uskova, 2009, p. 9).
8	"Sustainability of territorial systems is defined as the relative immutability of the main parameters of the territorial socio-economic system, its ability to maintain them within specified limits under deviating influences from outside and from within" (Gaponenko, 2005, p. 41).
9	"Sustainability of the system is the ability to remain relatively unchanged for a certain period of time despite internal and external disturbances" (Reimers, 1990, p. 9).
10	"Sustainability is the ability of a system to return to its original state after being affected from outside" (Kolomiychenko & Rokhchin, 2003, p. 6).
11	"One of the main dynamic characteristics of economic systems, which is the property of returning to the original or close to it established mode after leaving it as a result of any impact" (Polyak, 2008, p. 16).
12	"Sustainability of economic systems (including regional ones) is understood as the ability to return to the initial state relatively quickly, or to reach a new, higher point on the development trajectory" (Kalinchikov, 2005, p. 16).
13	"Sustainability of the economic system is a system of economic relations that ensure the long-term development of the economic system with the presence of self-regulation mechanisms (stabilization and balance) that can achieve a comprehensive solution to economic, social and environmental problems in the globalized world economy" (Makarova, 2006, p. 8).

Source: compiled by the authors from the primary sources.

The definitions of sustainability from 1 to 5, in our opinion, refer to the functional approach in management. The definitions 6-13 refer to the system approach to management.

5.3. Situational approach to management

Table 02. The definition of "sustainability" as ability to development and self-development

The number	The concept definition
1	"Sustainability of the national economy is determined on the base of criteria of its security, stability, ability to constantly update and improve itself" (Abalkin, 1994, p. 4).
2	"Sustainability of the regional economy – its ability to consistently perform developing functions under the deflecting influence of internal and external factors, while ensuring acceptable quality and effectiveness of results" (Ozina, 2006, p. 305).
3	"Sustainability of a country's economy is its ability to simultaneously solve problems of stabilization and development" (Yesekina, & Sapargali, 2008, p. 42).
4	"Economic sustainability is considered as a permanent, stable position of the system, provided with effective mechanisms of self-regulation and self-development" (Krasnova, 2001, p. 8).
5	"Sustainability of the economic system is a system of economic relations that ensure the long-term development of the economic system with the presence of self-regulation mechanisms (stabilization and balance) that can achieve a comprehensive solution to

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	economic, social and environmental problems in the globalized world economy" (Makarova, 2006, p. 8).
6	"The stability of economic systems (including regional ones) is understood as the ability to return to the initial state relatively quickly, or to reach a new, higher point on the development trajectory" (Kalinchikov, 2005, p. 16).
7	"System sustainability is the ability of a dynamic system to maintain movement along the intended trajectory (maintain the intended mode of operation), despite the disturbances affecting it" (Lopatnikov, 1990, p. 10).
8	"Sustainability of the socio-economic system is the ability to effectively use, independently modify the resources of its development, continuously increase the indicators of its positive change, without increasing or minimizing the costs of basic, non-renewable resources" (Shelomentsev, & Kalashnikov, 2008, p. 6).

Source: compiled by the authors from the primary sources

The definitions from 1 to 3, in our opinion, refer to the functional approach in management. The system approach includes definitions of authors from 4 to 7. The situational approach in management includes definition 8.

Table 03. The definition of "sustainability" as balance

The number	The concept definition
1	"Sustainability is one of the main dynamic characteristics of the economic system, revealing the property of the system to return to the equilibrium, initial or close to it established after any internal or external influence" (Ilyasov, 2001, p. 10).
2	"Sustainability is a necessary condition for the system to return to a state of equilibrium after any small shock" (Blaug, 2004, p. 7).
3	"Sustainability is an integrated property of the system to maintain dynamic equilibrium when the parameters of the external and internal environment change within acceptable limits" (Chaykovskaya, 2005, p. 33).
4	"Sustainability is ability of a system to function in States close to equilibrium under constant external and internal perturbations" (Terekhov, 1983, p. 14).
5	"Sustainability of the economic system is a system of economic relations that ensure the long-term development of the economic system with the presence of self-regulation mechanisms (stabilization and balance) that can achieve a comprehensive solution to economic, social and environmental problems in the globalized world economy" (Makarova, 2006, p. 8).

Source: compiled by the authors from the primary sources

The definition 1, in our opinion, refers to the functional approach in management. The system approach includes definitions 2-5. Another classification of approaches to understanding the concept "sustainable development of the territory" was undertaken in three approaches (Agibalov et al., 2015):

- as economic growth that meets the material and non-material needs of present and future generations, taking into account the preservation of the balance of historically formed ecosystems;
- identical to stable development that does not destroy its natural basis;
- based on the environmental aspect of sustainable development.

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Having conducted a critical analysis of approaches to the definition of sustainable development of the territory, the authors give their own interpretation of this economic category, identifying it with balanced development. It is proposed to understand "sustainable development of the territory" as existence of a link between the interests of various management and economic entities that operate and interact on the territory. We can conclude that the definition of "sustainable development of the territory" is implemented here also through a management approach.

Since the authors themselves do not associate the definition of the concept "sustainable development of the territory" with the management approach, there are problems of determining the relationship between the concepts of "sustainable growth" and "sustainable development", that is, the problems are being solved that have already been solved (Kovalenko, 2012). Nevertheless, Agibalov et al. (2015) believe that "sustainable growth" should be considered alongside the term "sustainable development". Sustainable growth is a quantitative change in the indicators that characterize the socio-economic system, in the conditions of constant proportions between the main parameters that determine the internal structure of the system. Sustainable development is a qualitative transformation of this system. Growth and development are closely interrelated.

Any development necessarily entails various changes in the structure within the system. These include shifts in the structure of the economy, transformation of the structure and functions of social institutions, changes in the value orientations and relationships of society members (Lidin, 2008).

Senchagova (2005) notes that sustainable development and security are interrelated concepts. The more sustainable the development, the less likely security threats are. However, not all development meets the requirements of safety, so development accompanied by violation of environmental requirements or socially oriented, despite receiving high rates of production growth, is not economically safe.

Ensuring sustainable development of the territory is one of the conditions for preventing emergencies of various scales, while the need to implement the principle of priority of territorial interests over industry and departmental interests is of particular importance. Territorial priority makes it possible to effectively use the features of local specifics, the human potential of the region, and the vital interest of people living in the region in improving their living conditions (Ogloblin et al., 2019).

6. Findings

Thus, it can be argued that sustainable development must be determined through the use of management approaches, and sustainable growth and territorial security only add boundary conditions to the approach we propose. Moreover, any boundary conditions can be chosen, and not only those that lead the territory to a state of sustainable growth, development or security. Below we provide exactly such definitions with a list of boundary conditions for the results of territory management.

Menshchikova and Kolesnichenko (2013) gives an extended interpretation of sustainable development of rural areas: stable development of rural communities and ensuring the fulfilment of national economic functions (food production, agricultural raw materials, other goods and services and public goods, preservation of rural lifestyle and rural culture, providing recreational services, social control over the territory, the preservation of historically developed landscapes), and the expanded reproduction of the population, mouth level and improved quality of life; maintaining ecological balance in the biosphere.

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According to Matyushkina et al. (2013), sustainable development of rural territories should be understood as a purposeful process of transition of the rural community to a qualitatively new level, ensuring expanded reproduction of resource and production potential, achieving competitive advantages, improving the quality and standard of living of the rural population, preserving and increasing natural resources based on strategic factors of development and self-development. Kovalenko (2012) in his works focuses on the continuity of the process of sustainable development in rural areas, in which the overall vector of change is characterized by increasing opportunities to meet the needs of current and future generations of rural residents in the long term while maintaining a balance of interests, harmony between the economic, social and environmental subsystems. Prokhorova and Rubaeva (2013) highlight as the main factors of sustainable development of rural territories a stable increase in the production capacity of enterprises and improvement of socio-cultural, housing and other conditions of development that affect the improvement of living standard of the population of rural territories. Uskova (2009) believes that the concept “sustainable development” characterizes the type of economic development that ensures the reproducibility of limited resources and the quality of economic growth. Finally, we believe that it is impossible to define separate functional areas of "sustainable development of the territory" without defining common goals for managing the territory, as Ulitskaya (2014) does.

7. Conclusion

From the point of view of land marketing, sustainable development refers to the well-being and prosperity of a society that ensures:

- providing the population with places for comfortable and decent living, expanded reproduction of the population, increasing the synergy of the level and quality of living conditions, preserving the historically established way of life and culture of land use;
- providing the population with the employment opportunities to produce public goods: food, agricultural raw materials, non-agricultural goods and services, etc.;
- providing the population with places for recreation, recreational services, preserving historically developed landscapes, as well as maintaining ecological balance in the biosphere.

The results of the theoretical study allow us to define “sustainable development of the territory” as the result of management using a systematic approach in order to maximize the quality of life of the territory's population without currently visible damage to future generations.

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