

СЕКЦИЯ «ЭКОНОМИКА, ПРАВО СОЦИОЛОГИЯ»

УДК 330

GOVERNANCE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND STRATEGY OF REGIONAL GROWTH

Elkin S. E., candidate of economic sciences,
docent Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy
and Public Administration
North-West Institute of Management St Petersburg, Russia

Previously, the term «sustainable development» has been used in ecology to describe the ability of ecosystems to maintain its structure and functional properties under the influence of external factors. «Sustainable development» was understood as such a model of progress when the vital needs of the present generation are satisfied without depriving future generations of such a possibility [1]. Ambiguous interpretation of «sustainable development of regions» causes diversity of development trends and prospects of development [2].

The concept of «sustainable development» has attracted the world's attention only after the publication of the report «Our Common Future» (1987), prepared by the UN Commission on Environment and Development [3]. These were its conclusions that made the conceptual basis for the decisions taken in the framework of the UN Conference on Environment and Development in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, which was attended by government delegations of 179 countries as well as many international and non-governmental organizations. There global challenges of sustainable development were identified; policy document «Agenda for XXI century» was adopted and approved by all participants [4].

The main criterion for sustainable development in the world is to achieve a strategic balance between human activity and the maintenance of reproducing features of the biosphere [5]. This is especially important for regional development since a region, as Kormanovskaya I.R. and Renkas N.N. emphasize [6], is an open operating complex social, ecological and economic system which is influenced by internal factors conditioned by the local government, and external ones caused by the state's economic and social policies.

In turn, the research methodology of sustainable development prob-

lem requires, above all, unified terminology. In the systemic approach there are two border concepts characterizing the development of a system – the variability and stability.

The philosophical aspect treats «development» as a directional change and preservation, which is close to the meaning of «variability» and «stability». Presumably, the «change» as a property of a system is its variability, and «preservation» as a system property is its stability.

Characterizing the stability of the system its main feature – invariance, for example, resistance to environmental changes – should be noted. Resource and structure of the system are the basis of its organization. For this reason in analytics one should consider the purpose, composition and structure of a system (city, region).

Variability of the system determines its dynamic aspect, showing the system modification within its measure. While maintaining a stable structure of the system one or another part of its resource potential is used. Stable modifications in which the system dominates in the process of its development make its varieties. These are stages or cycles of the time aspect of the system.

At the same time, one should pay attention to a kind of contradictory interpretation of the «development» concept in scientific papers. On the one hand, the existence of the system in time is development. On the other hand, development involves certain phasing, increasing system complexity. Since the region is considered as a specific social system, such an interpretation of development is the most accurate in the meaning.

Thus, the «sustainable development» can be interpreted as a process of constant change in the system of the region in the direction of becoming a more complex unit with a more complicated behavior in the economic environment. In this case, the more complex character of the system and its behavior should provide its increasing stability, which is achieved due to increase in control. Managed development has a stage character that determines areas of stable existence of the system. To achieve effective handling, it is recommended to constantly test the environment ensuring sustainable development.

However, a number of problems, according to M.Ch. Zalikhanov, V.M. Sailors and prof. A.M. Shelekhov [5], is common to the majority of Russian regions, although their scales and nature as well as the ways out of current situation are very different. These problems include:

- overcoming the crisis, stabilization of the economy, accumulation and implementation of the factors of sustainable socio-economic development;
- restructuring of the economy adequate to market demands, to the new paradigm of development in Russia and geopolitical realities, the search for sources of investment to economic restructuring;
- poverty reduction, getting down the proportion of people living below the poverty line.

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STRATEGY OF REGIONAL GROWTH

Elkina O. S., doctor of economic sciences,
docent Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy
and Public Administration
North-West Institute of Management
St Petersburg, Russia

The problem of stability in the region is put forward against the background of such processes as globalization, diversification, etc. L.G. Iogman [1] notes that the diversification of the regional economy covers a