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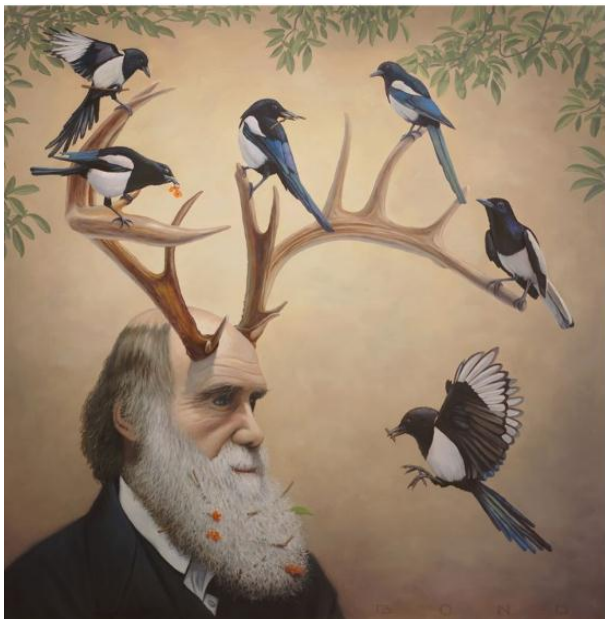
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Social sphere development regularities in regional reproduction in Russia

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Abstract

The article is devoted to the theoretical analysis of social enterprise development in the reproduction process. As a method, the social sphere has analyzed the system of enterprise effective functioning. As a result, one of the key tasks of the regional reproduction process improvement is the effective development of the social sphere. In conclusion, a necessary condition for the rational combination of sectoral and regional aspects of social infrastructure development planning is the division of the country territory into regions.

Keywords: social, enterprises, production, efficiency, sphere.

Desarrollo de la esfera social regularidades en la reproducción regional en Rusia

Resumen

El artículo está dedicado al análisis teórico del desarrollo de la empresa social en el proceso de reproducción. Como método, la esfera social ha analizado el sistema de funcionamiento eficaz de la empresa. Como resultado, una de las tareas clave de la mejora del proceso de reproducción regional es el desarrollo efectivo de la esfera social. En conclusión, una condición necesaria para la combinación racional de los aspectos sectoriales y regionales de la planificación del desarrollo de la infraestructura social es la división del territorio del país en regiones.

Palabras clave: sociales, empresas, producción, eficiencia, esfera.

1. INTRODUCTION

The scale of the tasks solved during the modern period implies the need for a scientifically based link between the satisfaction of the current and future social needs of the population with the resource base of society. The economic potential that a social system can actually have depends on resource quantity and proportion, in which areas its resources are being formed today. Resource provision of the social sphere does not distract material, labor, financial resources from the development of material production and reproductive process intensification, but on the contrary, assists them directly and most actively (ASHEIM & ISAKSEN, 2002; CAMAGNI, 2002). The reproduction process forms a special second kind of production in the social sphere. Defining its specificity, K. Marx wrote that:

In the process of feeding, which is one of the forms of consumption, a person produces his own body - this is absolutely clear; but the same applies to any other kind of consumption, which from one side or the other, each produces a man in his own way. This is consumer production. However, according to political economy, this production is identical with consumption and it is the second type of production arising from the destruction of the first production product (PORTER, 2003).

Studying material production, political economy explores its internal structure and the laws of development. But political economy deals not with things, various products, but with the relations between people during the production process. The essence of the matter is not at all in the breadth or narrowness of the term production use (although today one cannot do without a broad-minded view). It is necessary to understand and represent in unity the multilayered and multilateral process of social life reproduction (PORTER, KETELS, DELGADO & BRYDEN, 2007).

As two types of reproductive activity, material and non-material production differ not only in terms of the applied productive potential and the results of labor, but also by the role they play in socio-economic relations. However, this also unites them. Being different constituent elements of a single reproduction process, they create a social connection between people, although in various specific forms.

2. DISCUSSION

In modern economic literature, the sphere of reproduction activity, in which workers create the most general conditions for the functioning of social production in the form of material and non-material services, has a direct impact on the intellectual, physical and moral capacity development of an employee, and contributes to the improvement of production relations. This sphere is called infrastructure (ASALIEV, 1995).

Social infrastructure, more than material production, needs the update of material and technical base, the expansion of institution network, and capital and material intensity increase. In this sense, social infrastructure can be viewed as the sphere with a systematically growing reproductive potential for a long historical period. The formation of social infrastructure reproductive potential is not only one of the means of social policy implementation, but also an indispensable condition for material production development. Unfortunately, the bulk of reserves is spent on the expansion and the qualitative improvement of the basic production assets (production accumulation).

The non-production accumulation fund is spent on the housing stock, hospitals, educational institutions, enterprises and organizations of culture, sports, science expansion, reconstruction and renovation (BOGDANOV & STEPANOV, 1920; VORKUEV, & CHEREMNYKH, 1990). Investment in social infrastructure is a necessary condition for reproduction expansion. On the contrary, their

undervaluation, the attempts to push back to secondary positions are turned into serious economic damages. The rational value of non-production accumulation specific weight can be achieved as the result of planned inter-sectoral balance development of the national economy and the obtaining of their optimal variants (GRANBERG, 1985; BANDMAN, 1971). In the most general form, the optimum of this magnitude is determined by the best ratio in production and social problem solution.

The impact of various factors is determined in each case by the specifics of regional conditions. So, in the areas of new development, a decisive influence on social infrastructure development is explained by a low level of transport development and the shortage of labor resources. In the developed regions of the country, they sharply increase the role of such factors as the location of raw material and semi-finished product sources for the production of building structures, parts and materials, the sectoral and territorial structure of construction and installation works, the nature of their concentration in the nodes of concentrated construction and the level of the production base enterprise development. Natural conditions influence the formation of the construction production base in two ways, which largely determine the nature of the applied buildings and structures under construction. Besides, they have a direct impact on the level of current and one-time production costs.

The decisive factor of average industry rate territorial differentiation and the proportions of social infrastructure development

is the development trends of productive forces in the regions with a developed production base, which leads to the fact that the sectoral and reproductive structure of capital investments contribute to the growth of gross regional product [Table 1].

Table 1. The volume of construction works in the Belgorod region

| | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | year | |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|--------|---------|
| The volume of construction works | mil. rubles | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2015 | 3980.4 | 4045.8 | 4180.2 | 5070.9 | 3972.2 | 5322.2 | 5265.4 | 5040.3 | 5763.8 | 4980.4 | 4061.9 | 4997.5 | 56681.0 |
| | 2016* | 3009.8 | 3112.4 | 2753.3 | 3371.1 | 4676.9 | 4449.1 | 7313.4 | 6244.4 | 5386.8 | | | | |
| | in % to the previous month | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2015 | 56.6 | 101.1 | 114.9 | 118.5 | 81.4 | 126.8 | 104.0 | 90.4 | 111.3 | 87.3 | 80.1 | 125.6 | X |
| | 2016* | 60.0 | 101.4 | 93.2 | 126.7 | 134.6 | 100.2 | 143.1 | 80.3 | 87.1 | | | | X |
| | in % to the corresponding month of the previous year | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2015 | 117.4 | 107.8 | 123.0 | 130.8 | 94.8 | 128.6 | 124.4 | 99.4 | 113.8 | 137.3 | 101.9 | 96.2 | X |
| | 2016* | 70.5 | 72.8 | 59.6 | 66.0 | 103.0 | 82.0 | 120.8 | 110.0 | 87.3 | | | | X |
| | The period since the beginning of the financial year, % to the corresponding period of the previous year | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2015 | 117.4 | 114.0 | 117.9 | 121.9 | 115.7 | 116.7 | 118.2 | 114.7 | 114.8 | 116.9 | 115.4 | 113.4 | 113.4 |
| | 2016* | 70.5 | 72.8 | 68.7 | 70.3 | 75.6 | 78.6 | 84.3 | 87.8 | 87.6 | | | | |

The generalization of social infrastructure development experience shows that regional differences in volume growth rates largely determine the ratio of intensive and extensive production base development factors (IVANOV, TOKAREV & UZDEMIR, 1994; INOZEMTSEV, 1969; KOLOSOVSKY, 1969). In the most general form, this relationship can be formulated as follows: the higher the growth rate of industrial production in the region, the larger proportion of production base is achieved by extensive factor use (MARX & ENGELS, 1960; NEKRASOV, 1974; PETRAKOV, 1974). Along with the growth rates of industrial work volumes, the degree of uniform

distribution of industrial production development in developed regional subsystems influences the social infrastructure development in the region [Table 2].

Table 2. Commissioning of residential buildings by all organizations in the Belgorod region

| | | thousands of square meters of common area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--|
| | | 2015 | 94.9 | 82.5 | 86.0 | 120.4 | 114.4 | 106.9 | 100.4 | 131.9 | 135.8 | 184.6 | 158.9 | 238.3 | 1554.9 | |
| Commissioning of residential buildings by all organizations | 2016 | 72.9 | 77.2 | 98.4 | 92.6 | 113.6 | 99.2 | 120.1 | 102.6 | 131.1 | | | | | | |
| | in % to the previous month | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2015 | 38.4 | 86.9 | 104.2 | 140.1 | 95.0 | 93.5 | 93.9 | 131.4 | 103.0 | 135.9 | 86.0 | 150.0 | X | | |
| | 2016 | 30.6 | 105.9 | 127.5 | 94.1 | 122.7 | 87.3 | 121.1 | 85.4 | 127.8 | | | | | | |
| | in % to the corresponding month of the previous year | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2015 | 88.5 | 94.6 | 106.7 | 114.2 | 143.5 | 100.8 | 69.7 | 130.2 | 97.6 | 123.7 | 130.2 | 96.5 | X | | |
| | 2016 | 76.8 | 93.6 | 114.4 | 76.9 | 99.3 | 92.8 | 119.6 | 77.8 | 96.5 | | | | | | |
| | The period since the beginning of the financial year, % to the corresponding period of the previous year | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2015 | 88.5 | 91.2 | 95.7 | 100.9 | 108.2 | 106.8 | 99.3 | 103.2 | 102.3 | 105.2 | 107.7 | 105.8 | 105.8 | | |
| | 2016 | 76.8 | 84.6 | 94.3 | 88.9 | 91.3 | 91.5 | 95.5 | 92.7 | 93.3 | | | | | | |

3. RESULTS

According to Belgorodstat, the industrial production index in January-March 2015 amounted to 104.0% as compared to January-March 2014 (for comparison: in Tambov region - 103.3%, Kursk - 102.1%, Lipetsk - 101.3%, in Voronezh region - 100.9%). In the construction complex of the region, the volume of construction work and services performed by the organizations in January-March 2015 amounted to 12,125.5 million rubles. For comparison: in Voronezh region - 12,250.5 million rubles, Kursk - 10028.6, Lipetsk - 5181.8, in Tambov region - 3356.6 million rubles.

In January-March 2015, 263.4 thousand square meters of residential building total area were commissioned due to all sources of financing, and for housing commissioning per 1,000 of inhabitants (170.2 sq. m), the region is the second one after the Lipetsk region among the CCA regions. In January-March 2015, 227.4 thousand square meters of housing were introduced built by the population through own and borrowed funds, which is 1.7 times more than in Voronezh and Lipetsk region taken separately, 2.7 times more than in Tambov region, and 5.0 times more than in Kursk region.

The commodity producers of the region (agricultural organizations, farms, individual entrepreneurs and households) produced 401.8 thousand tons of meat (cattle and poultry in live weight for slaughter), 129.7 thousand tons of milk and 341.9 million eggs. Among the regions of the Central Black Earth Area, the region takes the 1st place concerning the production of these products per capita. The average milk yield per cow made 1,491 kg in agricultural organizations of the Belgorod region (in Lipetsk region - 1,461 kg, Voronezh - 1363 kg, Tambov - 1168 kg, in Kursk region - 999 kg).

The financial position of the regional organizations was characterized by a positive balance in January-February 2015. The net financial result of profit and loss amounted to 10.3 billion rubles. The region is leading among the regions of the Central Black Earth Region in per capita terms, according to this indicator (6.7 thousand rubles). The social sphere of the region is characterized by the following indicators: in February 2015, cash income per capita amounted to

23,602.2 rubles. According to this indicator, the region is the 3rd one after Voronezh and Lipetsk region of the Central Black Earth Area. In terms of the average nominal accrued wages (it made 22,825.3 rubles in February 2015), the Belgorod Region is the 2nd one after the Voronezh Region in the Central Chernozem Area. According to this indicator, the region takes the 1st place in the Central Black Earth Area in the field of health care and the provision of social services (2,091 rubles), and it is the second one in education (20111.3 rubles) after Voronezh region.

In January-February 2015 the demographic situation in the region was the following one: 2,700 babies were born, 3,714 people died, the natural decrease made 4 men per 1,000 people and was the smallest in the Central Black Earth Area. For comparison: in Tambov region - 7.7, in Kursk region - 6.7, in Voronezh region - 6.3 and in Lipetsk region - 5.6. In January-February 2015, the population increase made 42.9 men per 10 thousand people through migration (for comparison: in Voronezh region - 30.7, Kursk - 14.5, in Lipetsk region - 9.2). Tambov region demonstrated the migration decline of the population.

4. CONCLUSIONS

A necessary condition for the rational combination of sectoral and regional aspects of social infrastructure development planning is the division of the country territory into regions. From our point of

view, the grid of regions should be enlarged as much as possible, which will make it possible to identify the main, most general patterns in the regional development of social infrastructure, to develop a fairly stable system of calculated indicators for the future. These indicators are the determining parameters of regional development. On the other hand, the degree of regional enlargement should be such that the relative homogeneity of the economic and geographic development conditions remains and the interconnection of certain parts of the region in terms of cooperative capacity utilization is ensured within the limits of the adopted boundaries.

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