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Providing of Social Functions in Regional Systems: Institutional Designing or Local Positioning

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Abstract. Within the strategic paradigm of regional development there are detected the new priorities. They are oriented of achieving set of steady development of territories targets, connected with increasing role of social functions and tools. There is defined the constant improvement of regional politics in social aspect. Despite the fact that in modern Russian conditions there is market the expressed asymmetry of social processes. That defines appearance of new social problems of regional systems development, causing enhance of conflict between the institutional factors of regional development and their spatial adaption. Settling of potential conflicts is possible due to development of concept of the model, in with the “quality of life” and “social security” categories two sides of one event and process— making the potential of regional system. There is represented the authors’ opinion of the “social security” idea, considering the spatial aspect of regional policy. There are grounded the reasons of defining tools of complex evaluation of territory potential as key element of the model, providing the controlled development of regional system. The result of practical approbation of theoretical provisions of the model is improvement of strategy development of regional development principles. It is stipulated fixing of new types and forms of development policy implementation for reproduction of potential of regional system. There are grounded the reasons for development of personalized spatial projections for them, considering identity of certain territory maximally.

1. Introduction

In order to achieve sustainable spatial development of regional systems there should be balance of economic, social and ecological functions [1]. This stable balance of the system should not be broken by imperatives of innovation economics, combined with scientific and technical progress achievements [2], [3], [4]. This obligation is guaranteed by constantly renewed state policy. Its priorities are based on institutional norms with maximal considering regional (territorial) specific features of its adoptions. Forming of innovative economics places the premium on improvement of public relations issues and balanced development of a person with meeting his or her requirements is placed in the middle. That is why scientists pay special attention on social functions of regional systems [5], [6], [7]. And that is why such widely used ideas as “regional development”, “human life level”, “population life quality”, “human potential”, “human resources” need to be upgraded. Innovative trend of forming of institutional environment process increases value of full guarantee providing of decent life conditions for population, considering all variations of constantly renewed institution factors. In spite of the fact that their effect increases, there is great misbalance of spatial development of regions [8], [9],



[10]. Improvement of existing theoretical approaches to forming of methodological bases for development of strategic priorities of regional system development may eliminate this problem [11], [12].

2. Applicability

In Russia as regional systems follow the innovative development vector there are worked out new forms and types of life quality, parameters of their evaluation and ways to optimize of social and economic processes due to them [13], [14]. By the present moment there is defined the status of the “quality of life” category by defining influence of scientific and technical progress of economic growth of the society on it (R. Aron, D. Bell, J. Gelbrat, E. Laslo, A. Sen, W. Rostou, J. Hicks), there is examined the process for forming the conceptual models of quality of life, methods of its evaluation within management aspect (S. Aivazyan, B. Boitsov, A. Glichev, A. Subetto, A. Pechchei, I. Shalaev), there are developed the interrelation of human potential and capital asset development as factors to increase life quality (S. Dyatlov, T. Zaslavskaya, Yu. Kleshevsky, Yu. V. Novikova, N. Rimashevskaya, I.V. Soboleva, V.A. Trapeznikov, Yu. Tsaregorodtsev, A. Kvitka, Yu. Yakovets). But there are certain problems defined by complex, multilevel and multidimensional social and economic system of the country as well as by specific of regional situations [15], [16]. The requirement to provide increasing of life quality at the new stage of evolution causes the “rippling effect” within subjects of regional economic relations [17]. Within regional systems it influences the aspects in social and economic environment, joined with quality of live [18], [19], [20], [21].

These effects should be described from scientific and methodological point of view [22], [23], [24], [25], [26]. Generalization of existing ways to solve this problem as for regional systems demonstrate, that within the scientific subject “regional economy” the system interrelations of the category “quality of life” are examined very rarely. These processes are less studied from the spatial economics point of view [27], [28]. In contrast spatial interrelation of the human environment, state of health, education, leisure time usage, ways of inner moral and intellectual development issues within the certain regional system are out of view for the most investigators. The interdisciplinary feature of the indicated above issued increases the relevance of research, defining the practicability of living environment and life necessities of the community and certain person from the point of view of integral estimate of regional system, considering spatial context.

3. Thesis statement

There was formed the scientific problem represented in the componential form, defining the methods of its step by step solution:

- specification of regional development problems within interrelation of institutional environment (set of regulating and restricting parameters of development) and regional identity of the territory (set of primary stimulating factors, defining their evolution development);

- defining reasons, causing destructive events in regional systems and their systematization, defining the optimal scheme of problem situations neutralization;

- formal characterization of the suggested tools of strategic management, providing synchronization of spatial projections within regional systems.

4. Theoretical justification

There is defined the genetic and dialectical type of interrelations between the categories “quality of life” and “standards of living”. It is in syntactical defining of properties, sights, forms and ways of implementing of the united events from both sides: quantitative and qualitative. Intrinsic junction of these categories is explained by mutual complementation principle. Quality of life is the set of conditions, made by society and state to provide optimal balanced development of a person and implementation of his or her needs: physical, material, labor, social and moral. Level of life – it is as the main components of vital environment meet the object and subject needs of a person within institutional standards. As quality and living standard express satisfaction of a person by process and results of his or her vital functioning, they are mostly determined by social security — state and ability of state

management system to provide social stability of regional economy subjects to prevent destructive actions and processes [29]. The idea of regional security, along with social security includes economic and ecological security.

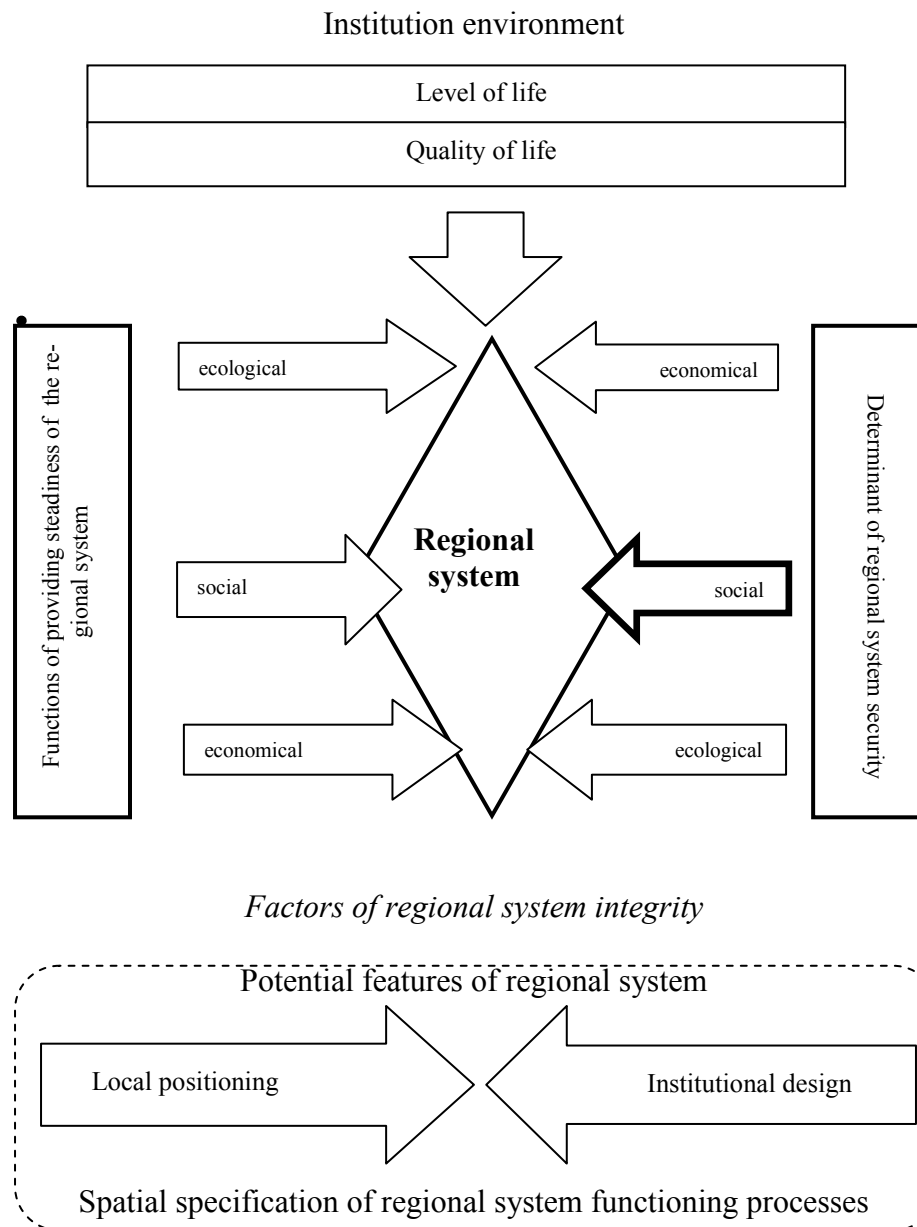
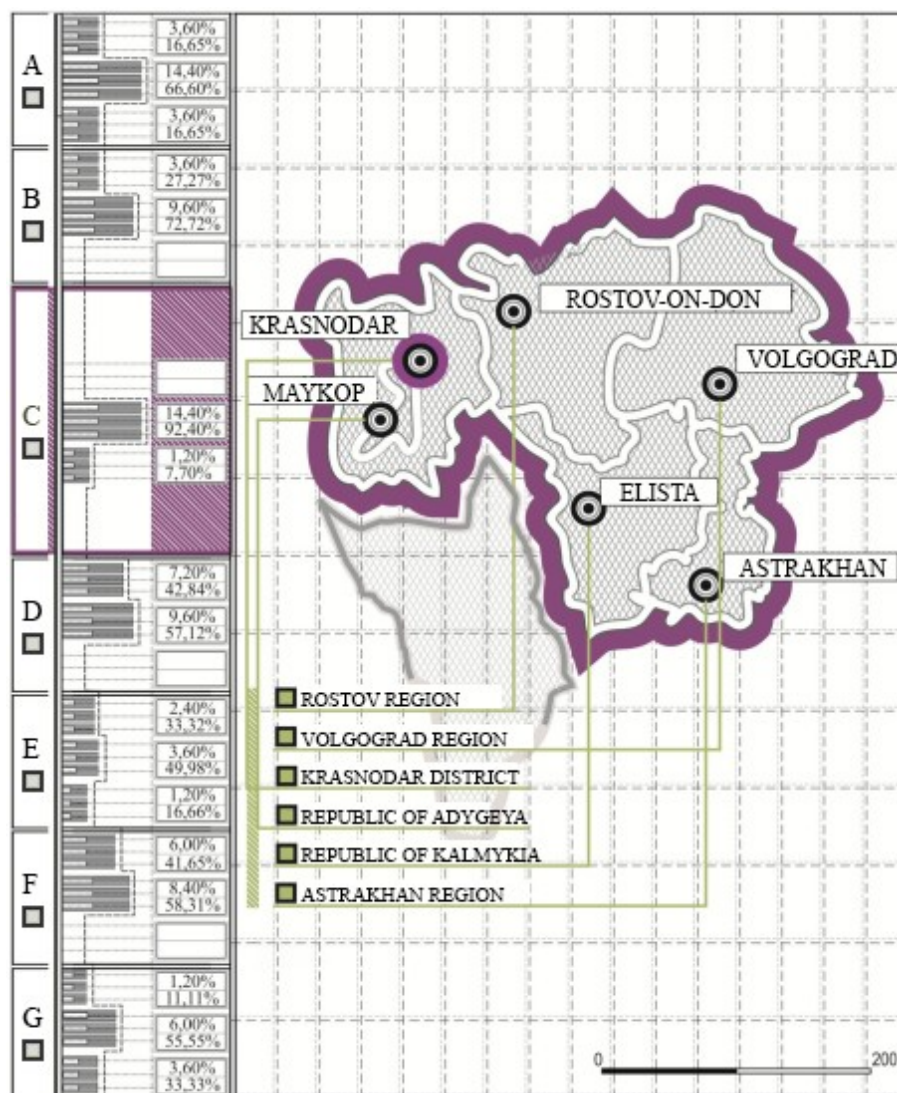


Figure 1. Conceptual model of spatial development of the regional system within the required conditions of institutional environment dynamics.

As the result of this cooperation there is balanced vital function and functioning of regional system in optimal mode of their cooperation. This mode provides stability of its political, social and culture subsystems to the global and regional challengers corresponding usage of the formed potential of development for implementation of strategic ideas without violation of integrity of social and economic environment. Due to that fact the regional security becomes the aggregated idea. For the regional sys-

tem it means fixing and increasing of its protective adaptive properties, allowing it not only keep to initial properties and states. Besides this, forming of “regional security” set allowing forming new spatial forms, synchronized with sustainable frame of regional system. The combination of successive and innovative principles contributing to controlled transformation of regional system. The investigation authors suggested the updated explanations of the examined ideas and their interrelation. As a whole, from different points of view, they reflect the effectiveness of strategic management of regional system and effectiveness of tactics, considering its territorial identity. That allowed forming the resulting conceptual model of spatial development of the regional system within the required conditions of institutional environment dynamics (see fig. 1).



 Defining of regional systems with average level of spatial development potential identity

Federal districts.: A) Tsentralny ; B) North-West; C) Southern (North Caucasian); D) Privolzhsky; E) Ural; F) Siberian; G) Far East.

Figure 2. The result of ranking score of regional systems potential within the Russian Federation on the example of Southern federal district.

5. Practical relevance

Grounding the formed theoretical issues there were developed the methodic suggestions, having the expressed practical focus. In particular, there were suggested tools for complex evaluation of potential of the regional system. It stipulates not only the possibility to perform the spatial transmitting of the detected tendencies of regional systems development in the quantitative indices but also aggregate them to the level of detected trends for development of doctrines of the assumptions. The methods are formed to make the complex spatial analyses of practical potential of the regional system despite its location. Realistic example of the practical implementation of the developed tools is its use within grounding strategy of the spatial development as for certain region of Russia — Volgograd region.

6. Conclusion

The most problem of development of regional systems imbalance arise due to conflicts between institutional factors and their spatial adoption. Decreasing and ideally elimination of imbalance is important to the steady spatial development of regional systems, providing the integrity of social and economic space. On the basis of system diagnostics of regional development processes there is proved theoretical dependence between scientific categories within the scientific field “spatial economics”. This dependence predetermines improvement of methodology for development of management decisions. It is grounded on algorithm with core, represented by regional security (basic type). Its subtypes: Economic, social and ecological securities provide the dynamic possibilities, reforming the periphery of regional system: potential capacity of the territory. Algorithm changes the structure of interrelations of stages of its functioning: institutional design and local positioning, synchronizing them is space and time, and also allows to decrease negative effects of regional system functioning due to synchronization if management decision systems on the strategic and tactical level. Within the practical aspect, the synchronization principle dramatically changes the technological approaches of managing the territory due to implementation of spatial analyses, allowing along with full description of the existing state of the regional system groping the priority types and forms of its perspective development.

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