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THEORETICAL FUNDAMENTALS OF SUSTAINABLE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

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Abstract. This article discusses the theoretical foundations of sustainable socio-economic development. The theoretical views of scientists on sustainable socio-economic development were analyzed using a wide range of research methods such as comparative analysis, systematic approach, and the significance of socio-economic factors in sustainable socio-economic development was mentioned and conclusions were drawn based on the results.

Keywords: sustainable development, welfare, poverty level, economic growth, unlimited demand, limited resources, technological level, balance

Introduction

It is known that the problem of sustainable development is one of the most pressing issues in XXI century, as social development depends on some extent of the processes of globalization. Although some sides and aspects of globalization have been the goal at all stages of human history, the realization of this law has become a real line in the next millennium, ie the authors believe that the transition from national forms of social stability [1] to global democratic civil society by this time it had become apparent.

The emergence of the notion of sustainable development suggests a number of approaches. The most important of these are: [2]:

1. Socio-economic approaches: The dominance of the "consumer philosophy". For centuries, humanity has followed a "resource-based" path of development: "consumption for prosperity", "biosphere for man", "man is the king of nature". As a

result, resource potential has declined, environmental degradation and global environmental problems have increased.

The dominance of resource-destroying technologies. The high competitiveness of low-efficiency technologies was determined by the vital perception of the priority of economic benefits and the inexhaustibility of resource potential.

The inadequacy of the mechanism for shaping the value of natural resources in terms of their real value, as well as the imperfection of the mechanism for changing the dynamics of the price of resources, depending on whether the resources are restored or not. The shortcomings of the pricing system are the lack of payments from the areas that were not damaged during the economic activity and the depreciation of "non-resource" natural values.

“North-South” problem. Its essence is characterized by the characteristics of relations between developed and developing countries. The relatively low level of raw material prices and labor costs in developing countries, on the one hand, and the high technological and industrial potential of developed countries, on the other hand, have allowed the north-south problem to arise. The result is an imbalance in the level of economic development.

2. Ecological approaches: Environmental pollution, formation of new man-made geochemical zones, disruption of biochemical cycles both locally and globally;

Man-caused disturbance of the layer integrity of the earth's landscape;
desertification swamp

Decrease in the diversity of the world of living organisms;

Food and drinking water quality problems;

Accumulation of harmful, pollutants in food, surface and groundwater;

Emergence of environmental pathology: diseases, genetic limitations, worldview of life expectancy

Literature review

The scientific basis of the theory of sustainable development is given in the works of V.U Vernadsky on the development of the biosphere [3], which leads to the recognition of the need to consider aspects of human activity on a global scale and its

mode of operation. Vivernadsky's contribution is that he included in the analysis the relations of the "human-nature" system, and at its center was the emergence of new dimensions of enlightenment, "humanity as a whole system", enlightened for its specific practical material needs and the existence of present and future generations arrival brought social analysis to the global arena [4]. The scholar's scientific insights, in essence, allow the general public to understand global problems.

The modern analysis of the concept of "sustainable development" was served by the report of the Ran Club, which stimulates world social thought to explore the relationship of man with nature. In 1962, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "Discussion of Economic Development and Nature." In 1972, the organization was established to implement the UN Environment Program. In 1987, a report by the World Commission for Environmental Protection and Development, entitled "Our Methodological Perspective," highlighted the need to change human entrepreneurship and lifestyles. The report also focuses on meeting the legitimate needs and desires of the economy

In essence, the commission called for a "new era of environmentally sound economic development." The phrase "sustainable development" was translated as "sustainable development" after the publication of the report and became the focus of the world community.

In the early 1980s, the term "sustainability" also appeared in research by the International Union for Conservation of Nature, and was used by the ecosystem as the ability to maintain its composition and functional properties under the influence of external factors. used.

The definition of the World Conservation Strategy was one of the first real attempts at a tariff for sustainable development: short-term prospects must be taken into account. However, the tariff does not focus on overall sustainable development, but on environmental sustainability.

The findings of the UN Commission on Environment and Development, adopted at the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, are the basis for a decision on the need for humanity to embark on a

sustainable development trajectory. it has been. Sustainable development is development aimed at meeting the needs of the present generation without endangering the needs of future generations.

The main principles of sustainable development are:

- improving the quality of life;
- guaranteed human health;
- meeting the basic needs of the population for future generations;
- fight against poverty;
- rational structure of production and consumption;
- economical use of nature;
- conservation of ecosystems, protection of climate and ozone layer;
- ensuring environmental safety;
- intersectoral cooperation;
- ecological consciousness ecological ethics;
- formation of civil society;
- global partnership to eliminate all forms of violence against humanity and nature (war prevention, terrorism and ecocide, etc.),

In the set of such principles, the socio-economic system emerges as a nature conservation system and integrates ecological, economic and social aspects as a whole.

Since the late 1980s, the theory and practice of sustainable development have been the focus not only of factors but also of world politics.

Academician N.N Moiseev was the first to try to describe in detail all aspects of this complex problem [5]. Criticizing the lack of understanding of the dangers posed by the world community, N.N Moiseev said that sustainable development is the creation of conditions conducive to human development, the development of society in order to preserve what it is. However, the ecological space of mankind is the biosphere. He interpreted the concept of “sustainable development” as the coordinated evolution of man and the biosphere. Developing a strategy for sustainable development - as a first step into the non-sphere, the scientist understands that the collective mind and

collective freedom reach the highest, highest level and ensure the harmonious development of the interaction of nature and society [6].

However, there is no single interpretation of sustainable development. A number of problems are associated with the smooth development of this concept [7]. According to scientists, sustainable development is a smooth socio-economic development that does not violate its natural basis. In turn, [8] the researcher notes that the sustainable development of a complex socio-economic system (city) is a steady increase in the quality of life of the population within the economic capacity of the biosphere, and exceeding these limits is a violation of environmental regulation. leading to disruption of the natural mechanism as well as global change. This means that the main trends in the development of socio-economic systems, subject to the laws of natural economics, show stability, but at the same time there is a risk of deviation from the conditions of equilibrium, stability due to the influence of various random factors. This fact is also confirmed by a scientist from St. Petersburg [9]. However, as mentioned above, a flat development is not synonymous with sustainability. They argue that the smooth development of a system is characterized by the dynamics of indicators, but not by its constant state indicators, that its system can develop in a flat unstable state. However, the ratio of positive and negative feedback determines the nature of the socio-economic system. Negative feedback has a stabilizing effect and is aimed at maintaining the formed structure and interactions, while positive feedback provides the system with relatively easy acceptance of new information, energy exchange with the external environment.

R.M Nureev [10] emphasizes that sustainable development is the combination of productive forces, meeting the needs of all members of society while preserving the environment and maintaining a balance between economic potential and the needs of all generations. is one of the universal concepts and can be applied to any system. But the balance can be stable, unstable, and indifferent.

Research Methodology

Methods such as cognitive theory, systematic approach, comparative analysis, induction and deduction were used in the research process.

Analysis and results

There is also an interpretation of sustainable development, called “economic growth,” that provides for the material and spiritual needs of present and future generations, and provides a balance in historically formed ecosystems [11].

It is difficult to agree with such definition, or the issue of equal development of nature, population and economy is not considered here. In addition, the widely used concept of “sustainable economic growth” is used to describe dynamic equilibrium and sustainable category development.

In our view, the term “sustainable development” refers to a type of economic development that provides for the reproduction of limited resources and the quality of economic growth. In this regard, it would be wrong to equate sustainable growth with sustainable development. First of all, from our point of view, sustainable growth has a definite expressive growth vector, which has positive (positive) values at certain oscillation rates. Sustainable development, on the other hand, represents not only positive growth patterns, but also its absence or decline, but all of them are offset by positive values of growth. It follows that the difference between sustainable growth and sustainable development is that in sustainable development, growth is allowed to be zero and minus (negative), while the amplitude of cyclic oscillations is much higher than in stable growth.

In addition, growth is a change in the majority of age and development, first of all, a qualitative change of the whole system, its transition to a higher level of quality.

Sustainable growth, based on sustainable development, can only be achieved discretely. Therefore, after a certain period of time, growth changes in sustainable development, that is, development is a development that is accompanied by changes in a certain cyclical period, including interruptions in positive growth. For a sufficiently long period of time, the vector of motion, in spite of its name and its negative deviations, will have a positive direction in the general case.

Proportional development is noted as the most common interpretation of sustainable development.

It should be noted that sustainable development is based on balanced development, and it is carried out in a coordinated manner. Therefore, over a period of time, sustainable growth is transformed into sustainable development, that is, development is accompanied by certain periodic changes, positive changes, changes in growth. However, the motion vector is generally positive for a sufficiently long period of time, despite zero negative deviations.

A common interpretation of sustainable development is seen as proportional development. However, some literature argues that sustainable development is usually a development that takes into account the interests of the various interdependent management and business entities, which in practice is not feasible, but it is usually sought. There are other tariffs for this economic category (Table 1).

One of the reasons for the different interpretations of the concept of "sustainable development" is the ambiguity of the translation. According to V.I Danilov-Danilian, the debate on sustainable development is a matter of debate. The English translation of the word "sustainable development" is considered unsuccessful. If it is translated verbatim into other languages, it is translated as "immovable rigid". However, the Russian translation is the most successful [12].

Table 1

Some interpretations of the concept of "sustainable development"

The meaning of the concept
It is a development that emphasizes that the living needs of the people are being met and that future generations will be able to meet their own needs [13].
It is a type of economic development that does not lead to the depletion of material resources for future generations [14].
Sustainable development is the expected balanced development of human potential and healthy productive ecosystems with economic growth [15].
It is an aggressive move of the country (region) along the chosen strategic trajectory, which is an objectively accelerated way to achieve the goals of society [16].
It is a process that represents a new form of human activity, the essence of which is the successful management of not only the optimal management of natural resources at the disposal of society, but also the optimal management of all natural socio-cultural potential [17].
Sustainable development is the dynamic balance of society and the subsystems of nature, the elimination of the imbalance between the methods of technological development of developed and developing economies [18].

Sustainable development is a form of socio-economic development that optimizes the economic and social benefits that exist today and allow them to be owned in the future [19].

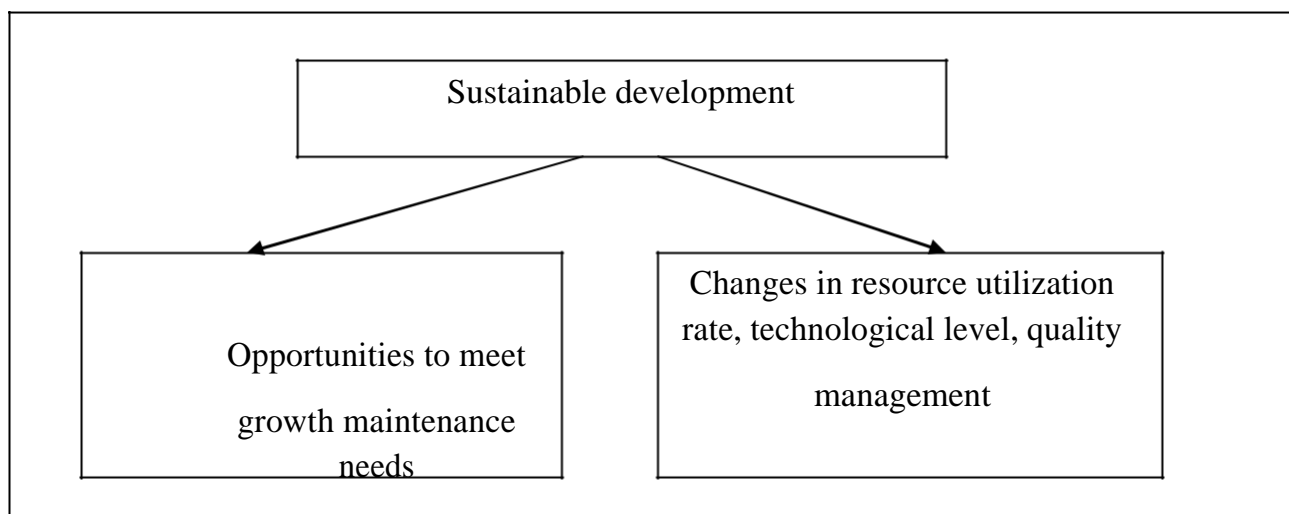
Sustainability of the economic system is a system of economic relations that provides long-term development of the economic system with the ability to comprehensively address economic, social and environmental problems in the context of globalization, self-regulatory mechanisms (stabilization and equilibrium) [20].

Sustainability of the economic system at the micro level is an integral effect that allows to maintain the organizational and production integrity of the system in the conditions of stability of the external environment within the established limits [21].

Sustainable development is the smooth development of economic, political, social and environmental spheres that lead to the improvement of people's living standards [22].

Source: Author's development.

The most convincing option, in our opinion, is sustainable development, which is a continuous process of meeting the needs of present and future generations. It follows that sustainable development includes two groups of concepts: first, the need to maintain and develop needs and opportunities, and second, the ability to meet the limited needs represented by the state of technology and the structure of society (Figure 1).



Source: Author's development.

Figure 1. What is maintained and what will change in the context of sustainable development

Hence, sustainable development has a deep philosophical and economic meaning, in which the system is seen as a unit of opposites. Sustainable development is a combination of opposites: stability and variability, preservation and renewal, uniformity and diversity. Meeting the needs and aspirations of humanity is the main task of sustainable development. However, economic growth alone is not enough, as

high levels of manufacturing activity can be exacerbated by widespread poverty and pose a threat to the environment.

In our view, sustainable development is, in essence, a process of change, in which the use of resources, the direction of capital investment, technological development, social welfare and ecological balance are combined with the current and increases future potential.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The artistic interpretation of the concept of “sustainable development” implies a comprehensive solution of real socio-economic processes, as noted in the report of the International Commission on Environment and Development.

In our view, the term “sustainable development” refers to a type of economic development that provides for the reproduction of limited resources and the quality of economic growth.

Hence, the study of approaches to determining the sustainability of systems has led to the following main conclusions.

First, the science of systems stability problem has a description. The foundations for the study of the sustainability of the socio-economic system were laid by philosophers, mathematicians, physicists and biologists. Systems theory, systems analysis, synergetics, and chaos also play a leading role in solving this problem.

Second, sustainability is an important condition for the growth trajectory of this system. Regardless of any shifts in the system, stability prevents its flexibility and maneuverability, high losses and unintended deviations in accordance with the fact that the doctrine develops without deviating from the established trajectory.

Third, the process of system development is characterized by the existence of complex relationships between the phenomena of stability and variability. Hence, stability is a condition for long-term development of the system.

Fourth, there are 3 main approaches to building models of sustainable development in the field of theoretical knowledge about sustainable development: resource, biosphere, integrative.

Fifth, the theory of sustainable development is based on the integration of socio-economic and ecological subsystems of the socio-economic system and aims to ensure that economic growth does not slow down without compromising current and future needs without harming the environment.

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