MODERN INDICATORS OF THE SOCIOLINGUISTIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE AND REGION

INDICADORES MODERNOS DO DESENVOLVIMENTO SOCIOLINGUÍSTICO DO ESTADO E DA REGIÃO

INDICADORES MODERNOS DEL DESARROLLO SOCIOLINGÜÍSTICO DEL ESTADO Y REGIÓN

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ABSTRACT: One of the functions of effective management of the development of a region is to assess the level of sociolinguistic development of a territory. In other words, sociolinguistic development is an integral part of regional development. Although N. Kondratyev developed the scientific foundations of sociolinguistic development in the 1920s, they still have not found proper practical application in Russia. However, it should be noted that recently in Russia, the role of sociolinguistic development in regional management has been rapidly increasing. This present article makes and attempts to investigate the modern indicators of the sociolinguistic development of the state and region. To fulfil the aim of the study, a descriptive-analytical method is utilized. It can be concluded that indicators of sociolinguistic development need to be developed to create a solid basis for decision-making at all levels and help facilitate the self-regulatory sustainability of complex ecological and development systems.

Keywords: Sociolinguistic development. Scientific foundations. Sustainability. Region.

RESUMO: Uma das funções da gestão eficaz do desenvolvimento de uma região é avaliar o nível de desenvolvimento sociolingüístico de um território. Em outras palavras, o

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desenvolvimento sociolinguístico é parte integrante do desenvolvimento regional. Embora N. Kondratyev tenha desenvolvido os fundamentos científicos do desenvolvimento sociolinguístico na década de 1920, eles ainda não encontraram aplicação prática adequada na Rússia. No entanto, deve-se notar que, recentemente, na Rússia, o papel do desenvolvimento sociolinguístico na gestão regional tem aumentado rapidamente. O presente artigo faz e tenta investigar os indicadores modernos do desenvolvimento sociolinguístico do estado e da região. Para cumprir o objetivo do estudo, é utilizado um método descritivo-analítico. Pode-se concluir que indicadores de desenvolvimento sociolinguístico precisam ser desenvolvidos para criar uma base sólida para a tomada de decisões em todos os níveis e ajudar a facilitar a sustentabilidade auto-regulatória de sistemas ecológicos e de desenvolvimento complexos.

Palavras-Chave: Desenvolvimento sociolinguístico. Fundamentos científicos. Sustentabilidade. Região.

RESUMEN: Una de las funciones de la gestión eficaz del desarrollo de una región es evaluar el nivel de desarrollo sociolingüístico de un territorio. En otras palabras, el desarrollo sociolingüístico es parte integral del desarrollo regional. Aunque N. Kondratyev desarrolló las bases científicas del desarrollo sociolingüístico en la década de 1920, todavía no han encontrado una aplicación práctica adecuada en Rusia. Sin embargo, cabe señalar que recientemente en Rusia, el papel del desarrollo sociolingüístico en la gestión regional ha aumentado rápidamente. El presente artículo hace e intenta investigar los indicadores modernos del desarrollo sociolingüístico del estado y la región. Para cumplir con el objetivo del estudio se utiliza un método descriptivo-analítico. Se puede concluir que es necesario desarrollar indicadores de desarrollo sociolingüístico para crear una base sólida para la toma de decisiones en todos los niveles y ayudar a facilitar la sostenibilidad autorreguladora de sistemas ecológicos y de desarrollo complejos.

Palabras Clave: Desarrollo sociolingüístico. Fundamentos científicos. Sostenibilidad. Región.

Introduction

Also, a methodology for a comprehensive assessment of socio-economic development was developed by the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation and tested by assessing the economic rating of the regions of the Russian Federation in 1998-2002 (AKHMETSHIN et al., 2018). Its main goal is to determine the possibility of solving long-term and current tasks of economic and social development on the basis of economic growth and measures taken by the Government of the country to implement socio-economic policy (KOROBOV et al., 2017; GRYSHOVA et al., 2020).

The Ministry of Economic Development attributed the following (ILYASH et al., 2020):

1. Gross regional product (taking into account purchasing power parity) per capita;
2. The volume of investments in fixed assets per capita;
3. The volume of foreign trade turnover per capita;

4. Financial security of the region (taking into account purchasing power parity) per capita;

5. The share of the average number of employees employed in small enterprises (excluding external part-time workers and working under civil law contracts) in the total average number of employees employed in enterprises and organizations;

6. The ratio of average per capita money income and the size of the subsistence minimum;

7. The share of the population with monetary incomes below the subsistence level (%) in the total population;

8. The total turnover of retail trade, public catering and paid services in the calculation (taking into account purchasing power parity) per capita;

9. Fixed assets of sectors of the economy (at the residual book value in average annual terms of the full book value, taking into account the degree of rise in the cost of capital expenditures) per capita;

10. Coefficient of density of highways (Engel's coefficient);

11. A consolidated indicator of the level of development of social infrastructure sectors, calculated on the basis of four primary indicators: provision of preschool educational institutions (places per 1000 preschool children); graduation of specialists by higher and state secondary educational institutions (people per 10 thousand people); provision of the population with outpatient clinics (visits per shift per 10 thousand people); provision of doctors and nurses (people per 10 thousand people); Economic indicators include indicators such as the economic potential of the region and its use , volume and efficiency of production; the state of regional markets; investment activity and others (KAYL et al., 2017; OLONADE et al., 2019). Social indicators include the dynamics of nominal and real income; structure of income and expenses; the level of unemployment and employment in the region; level of infrastructure development, etc (AKIMOVA et al., 2020). As part of environmental indicators, anthropogenic load on the territory, the level of emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere, the state of wastewater reserves, etc. are distinguished (AKHMETSHIN et al., 2018; NYANGARIKA & FSM, 2020).

The next type, demographic indicators consist of the following indicators: data on the number of urban and rural populations, the working-age population, age structure, education level, population density, etc. This method of comprehensive assessment is beginning to lose its relevance in connection with new trends in the economic space (KOSTETSKA et al., 2020). One of these trends is the creation of a national innovation system. In this regard, one

more group should be included in the comprehensive assessment of the socio-economic development of the regions of the Russian Federation, namely, innovative indicators (ABLAQULOVICH et al., 2020).

Methods

We include the following in the group of innovative indicators: the proportion of graduates of higher and secondary educational institutions; the share of the economically active population in the innovation sphere; innovative activity of organizations; the share of innovative goods, works, services in the total volume of goods shipped, works performed, services; the proportion of organizations engaged in certain types of innovative activities. Thus, in our opinion, these indicators will make it possible to make the most objective assessment of the socio-economic development of the regions of the Russian Federation, taking into account innovative indicators.

Results and Discussion

It is worth noting that the socio-economic development of the Russian Federation and its constituent entities depends on a large number of factors, the dynamics of which the official statistics bodies provide annual reports. A number of indicators reflect the state of the social sphere, the standard of living of the population and make it possible to determine the achieved level of socio-economic development (gross regional product, income and expenditure of consolidated budgets, investments in fixed assets, per capita income, unemployment rate, etc.). Others give a more detailed idea of the same areas, specifying specific processes (the number of visits to museums, the area of farmland and arable land, the number of outpatient clinics, the graduation of specialists from higher and secondary educational institutions, etc.) (OLIINYK et al., 2021). An objective quantitative assessment of the socio-economic development of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation for a certain period of time provide complex indicators that take into account the simultaneous influence of a number of indicators of socio-economic development (SADRIDDINOV et al., 2020). At the same time, the main goal of a comprehensive assessment of the level of socio-economic development of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation is to determine the possibility of solving current and long-term tasks based on the existing potential and sources of economic growth, as well as the effectiveness of measures to implement regional policy (DAVNIS et al., 2019).

The sources of information are the annual statistical reports of the Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation, statistics of federal departments: the Ministry of Communications of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Nature of the Russian Federation, the Federal Treasury and the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, materials received from the constituent entities of the Russian Federation in the course of monitoring and developing forecasts socially -economic development of regions (POPKOVA et al., 2018). The basic indicators of a comprehensive assessment of the level of socio-economic development of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation are: • gross regional product per capita; • volume of investments in fixed assets per capita; • volume of foreign trade turnover per capita; • financial security of the region, taking into account purchasing power parity per capita ; • the share of the average number of employees employed in small enterprises; • the level of registered unemployment; • the ratio of the average per capita money income to the subsistence level; • the share of the population with money incomes below the subsistence level (percent) in the total population; • total retail trade turnover , public catering and paid services per capita; • fixed assets of sectors of the economy per capita; • coefficient of density of highways; • indicators of the level of development of sectors of social infrastructure. The indicators of the socio-economic development of the regions are reflected in the annual monitoring "On the results of the socio-economic development of the Russian Federation" conducted by the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation (SHARAFUTDINOV et al., 2019). Monitoring and analysis of the socio-economic development of the Russian Federation and individual sectors of the economy includes an assessment of the current economic situation, characteristics of changes in factors and development trends, macroeconomic analysis of structural, energy, agri-food, investment, innovation, monetary, budgetary, tariff, social and other aspects of state socio-economic policy, as well as the results of a short-term forecast of macroeconomics until the end of this year (AKIMOVA et al., 2020). The monitoring section "Regional development" analyzes and evaluates the following indicators (TRESHCHEVSKY et al., 2017; SHKOLNYK et al., 2019; TYUKHTENKO et al., 2019):

industrial production. The list of federal districts and constituent entities of the Russian Federation, where its growth or reduction is observed during the reporting period, is provided;

the volume of agricultural production of all agricultural producers, including agricultural organizations,

peasant (farming) households, population;

the volume of construction work, including its growth / decline by region, as well as its condition compared to the same period last year;

retail trade turnover, including its structure, increase / decrease in federal districts and subjects;

the volume of paid services to the population, including its variations in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation;

consumer price index for food, non-food products;

the cost of a conditional (. minimum) set of food products, including its variations in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation;

real money income of the population, including its variations in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation;

the average per capita money income of the population, including its variations in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation; analysis of the budgetary system of the Russian Federation;

the level of registered unemployment, including subjects with a minimum and maximum value;

total wage arrears; the demographic sphere in the regions.

In general, the assessment of these indicators gives an idea of the trends in the regional development of the country and is used in analytical notes and reports at different levels of government (GAGARINA et al., 2017).

Russian rating agencies (RIA Rating44, Expert RA, Profile, etc.), based on the analysis of aggregation of key indicators of regional development, form the positions of regions on the economic map of Russia. The results of the ranking allow not only to give a comprehensive comparative assessment of the positions of the regions, but also to determine the dynamics of their development, which is very uneven. Thus, the rating agency "RIA" Rating44 "determines the positions of the regions on the basis of the rating of the socio-economic situation of the regions, which is based on the aggregation of groups of indicators characterizing the economic, social and budgetary spheres. Each group of indicators includes a number of quantitative indicators (PAPAGEORGIOU et al., 2020). Indicators of the scale of the economy: the volume of production of goods and services, the volume of consolidated budget revenues, the number of people employed in the economy (OHOTINA et al., 2018). Indicators of economic efficiency: the volume of production of goods and services per capita, investments in fixed assets per capita, the share of profitable enterprises, the ratio of tax arrears to the volume of taxes and fees received in the budgetary system of the Russian

Federation. Indicators of the budgetary sphere: consolidated budget revenues per capita, the share of tax and non-tax revenues in the total volume of consolidated budget revenues, the ratio of public debt to tax and non-tax revenues of the consolidated budget, budget deficit to tax and non-tax revenues. Social indicators: the ratio of the population's cash income to the cost of a fixed set of consumer goods and services, the unemployment rate, life expectancy at birth, and the infant mortality rate. The Expert RA rating agency analyzes the competitiveness and investment attractiveness of regions based on the developed methodology (USENKO et al., 2019). Investment attractiveness in the rating is assessed by two parameters: investment potential and investment risk. The potential shows what share the region occupies on the all-Russian market, the risk - what the scale of certain problems in the region may be for the investor. The total potential consists of nine private ones: labor, financial, production, consumer, institutional, infrastructural, natural resource, tourism and innovation. Integral risk - of six private risks: financial, social, managerial, economic, environmental and criminal. The contribution of each particular risk or potential to the final indicator is assessed based on a survey of representatives of the expert, investment and banking communities (NYANGARIKA & FSM, 2020). In the course of the study, experts give a retrospective view of Russian regions at the end of the year. Based on the analysis of the socio-economic situation in the regions, the agency identifies bottlenecks and new factors of economic growth. For example, at the end of 2014, it was noted that a year earlier, one of the constraining factors was costs that significantly exceeded the European level (BABOSHKINA et al., 2018). But the sharp depreciation of the national currency radically changed the situation. The sharp devaluation of the ruble provides new incentives for the development of the country's economy, making it quite competitive in terms of production costs. In 2014, Russian tariffs dropped significantly. The situation is the same or close to it for other types of costs. The main summary for 2014 is that in the absence of external drivers, the quality of the region's governance becomes the main factor in minimizing risks (ABLAQULOVICH et al., 2020). The effectiveness of the use of such new opportunities for development as the devaluation of the ruble and sanctions depends on the professionalism of the authorities.

Final Considerations

Overall, based on the results obtained, it can be concluded that the indicators of the socio-economic development of the region, used in the analysis, assessment and forecasting of the economy, increase the possibility of information transparency of the constituent entities

of the Russian Federation, and also make it possible to realize the demand for information from potential investors, government and business about the real state of affairs in the regions and growth prospects.

Acknowledgments

Not applied.

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