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Socio-Economic Area of the Territory: History of Development, Structure, Criteria for Evaluation

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Abstract: The reforms and transformations of the 1990s formed a rather significant problem in the field of state regional policy of the Russian Federation, the scientifically formulated research and the practically certain experience of new paradigms, the optimization of regional development, acceptable aspects of the fundamental modifications, which in turn arose and also occur in the state political and socioeconomic aspects of life activity State and its territories. One of the main global functions of modern domestic territorial policy is the effective adaptation of the spatial certainty of the economy and the social industry formed in the Soviet times to absolutely new political and socio-economic aspects of the development of the state. When regulating the problems described above, in the opinion of the authors, first of all, the main conditions should be taken into account. For the time being, not all the country's territories have strong positions in the Russian Federation. Specifically, such territories rapidly increase their power and investment attractiveness. The greater number of territories of the Russia is experiencing great difficulties in their socio-economic development. This group contains a certain number of potential territories that have a significant negative impact on the definition of the actual benchmark and general trends of development of states, determines the significant theoretical and practical potential. The study of development issues, determining the structure of the socio-economic space of the territory, as well as the characteristics of the evaluation criteria, and determined the relevance of the research topic.

Keywords: regional economy, market conditions, economic space, polystructure, socio-economic development

JEL Classification: P45, P33, O24, R12

INTRODUCTION

In the last several decades of the development of the territories of Russia the issues of the territorial difference of the state, the progressive formation of the vertical of management and the policy of financial stabilization, restraining the very formation and promoting consumer behavior of the territories were determined. The presented factors restrain the competitive behavior of the local government authorities. Along with this, as the state participates in the international division of labor, foreign investors want to invest in the economy of those territories that had significant scientific, technical, production, resource and human resources. In the course of this, territories that do not belong to a certain group began to feel a deficit in the existing investments that contribute to socio-economic growth. Proceeding from this, in the conditions of growing competition of territories in the interregional markets for goods and services, the need for an increasing struggle of the attractiveness of a particular socio-economic regional subsystem that is capable of forming the functioning of reproductive processes is obvious.

The problems of ensuring the social and economic development of territories and territorial formations are among the sufficiently attractive modern practices of public administration and which are at the center of the concentration of economic science. The management of the development of territories has passed beyond the limits of public administration and has the character of a multidimensional process that takes into account the developed interests of economic entities of the country that are relevant to various aspects of property and economic standards, the horizon of the public sector and people living in the territory. The relevance of such processes is of great importance in the conditions of market restructuring, which are traced in the Russian economy over the past ten years, these changes have made significant changes in the conditions for the formation of macroeconomic trends.

Recently, there has been a positive situation on the world commodity markets. This made it possible to form financial and budgetary funds in the form of various entities both at the federal and territorial levels; this aspect requires a long-term planning for their effective development. This tendency is especially relevant in connection with the aspiration of state entities to promote large regional infrastructure and socially important projects, which in turn, as a rule, become lengthy in terms of implementation. The peculiarity of such regional projects means the importance of attracting long-term investment resources, the effective management of which will not be rationally developed without the use of mechanisms and tools for planning the socio-economic development of territories within the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

The expediency of improving the methodology of long-term plans for social and economic development of the territories is dictated not only by the aspects of the national and economic subjects, but also by global elements of the modernized world economy - the production of international competition in markets, the growing unification of consumer needs and needs in a rapidly scientific and technological Nature of the existing reproductive action, the cyclical nature of the question of the conjuncture of the world market (Silnov, 2016). The redistribution of the planning center to the territorial and sectoral level meets the needs of the diversification of the national economy and makes it possible to achieve a balance between the interests of the state and the peculiarity of the economic arrangement of territories within the subjects of Russia.

We will conclude that the modernization of theoretical and methodological guidelines for the planning of socio-economic development of territories that are based on the integration of the conditions of global, national, territorial and local levels has become an urgent and in demand field of economic research.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In the present conditions, the formation of internal funds for economic development is becoming increasingly important, the solution of the problem is formed, first of all, with the formation of new market reference points to the description of the essence, structure and criteria for assessing the socio-economic space of the territory. This issue can be resolved by applying the policy of promoting the scientifically-formulated socio-economic space of the territory (Shiryayev *et al.*, 2016). The formation of such a policy is not possible without the application of a theoretical and methodological element of research and assessment of the socio-economic development of the territory. In economic practice, its regulation is correlated, first of all, with the formation of new market directions to describe the essence, structure and criteria for assessing the socio-economic space of the territory.

Methodological elements of management of production, structural and territorial development are reflected in the works of popular foreign and Russian scientific schools.

In his works, V. Dolyatovsky (Dolyatovsky, 1994) wrote that the territory in the current understanding is a multifaceted territorial-economic complex that has limited internal goods, its production structure, conditioned needs in the course of environmental policy. Another researcher - M.K. Bandman believed that different priority areas correspond to their own set of socio-economic goals. At the level of the region, some problems are regulated; at all levels, their questions are resolved (Bandman, 1980).

Another definition of the region is given by I. Arzhenovsky who characterizes it as a share of the territory of the state that is separated during the territorial redistribution of labor, it is determined by the specifics of the production of some or other goods and services; integrity and special in relation to the rest of the territories of the experience of the reproduction process; the generality and integrity of the economy; presence of local self-government bodies, which form the solution for the territory in question. A. Dobrynin believed that the territory should be understood as a separate part of the national economy of the state, determined by the generality and integrity of the reproductive process (Dobrynin, 1989).

In his writings, N. Nekrasov studied the region from the socio-economic side, not taking into account the administrative-territorial distinction. Under the region, he understood the significant territory of the state with more or less the same type of natural factors, and, above all, the specific orientation of the production of forces against the background of the combination of a complex of natural factors with the corresponding existing situation and modern social infrastructure (Nekrasov, 1975).

As a basis for identifying the territorial economic spaces, N. Kolosovsky singles out several cycles. N.N. Kolosovsky gave incomplete, requiring further development definition to territorially socio-economic space – it is a financial combination of organizations, with this combination, an economic result occurs due to a positive choice of enterprises with natural and economic factors of the territory, with transport, economic and geographical location (Kolosovsky, 1958).

V. Mau and V. Stupin believed that the study of territories indicates the advisability of completing traditional analysis by methods that allow us to explore economic, social and political issues in their interaction. This understanding provides an opportunity to assess the current development issues of a certain territory (Mau & Stupin, 1995).

V.V. Mikhailov studied the totality of the development of socio-economic systems at several levels of the hierarchy, which makes it possible to form a balance of social and economic processes, this is possible with the balance of particular processes, these processes are related to economic and social aspects (Mikhailov, 2012).

The approach suggested by Î.À. Biyakova obliterates the role of the social component, the factor of the population in shaping the balance of social and economic systems, as well as the stable development of social and economic processes, with the inclusion of the social space in the economic.

In addition, the study of issues of territorial development, the formation of its structure were reflected in the works of Russian scientists: V. Bilchak and V. Zakharov (Marinov, 2009). The problems of social and economic development are dealt with by the followingscientists: E. Alaev, D. Belyakov, B. Gaba, A. Zadoy, J. Kornai, A. Samoukin. K. Pavlov, N. Politikov, S. Rzhekhakh, V. Touschek, B. Proskuryakov.

Foreign and Russian scientists and economists were engaged in studying the regional economy, among them: G. Armstrong, N. Breslavtsev, P. Burak, A. Granberg, E. Hoover, D. Edelev, N. Yeletsky, D. Endovitsky, F. Clarke, N. Kolosovsky, E. Kuzbozhev, O. Mamedov, A. Marshall, L. Matson, N. Nekrasov, E. Savvateev, A. Tatuyev.

Issues that are relevant to the socio-economic development of the region are reflected in the work of domestic researchers. The authors made a serious contribution to the above problems: A.G. Voronin, A.G. Granberg, V.B. Zotov, D.S. Lviv, Yu.I. Molotkov, A.C. Novosyolov, P.A. Orekhovsky, E.A. Utkin, A.N. Shirokov and others.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In some cases, researchers note the peculiarity of forecasting the socio-economic development of the country and its regions; in addition, they observe the importance of the task that the subjects of the Russian Federation play. More and more often scientific publications publish works that describe the commonality of issues of territorial forecasting. However, system methods for solving complex issues in the sources are not formed to the proper degree (Shumakov, Troitskiy & Silnov, 2017). A number of researchers reflect in their works information on potential methods for regulating the forecasting system for the socio-economic development of territories, using the new tools, and, in addition, focus primarily on the theoretical side, not taking into account the specifics of the practical application of the proposed methods and criteria Evaluation.

The object of the study is the Russian and foreign theory and practice of education and socio-economic space of territories.

The subject of the study are the factors, content and effectiveness of economic, legal and institutional frameworks that are used to promote, renew and move the territories to a vector of sustainable development.

Theoretical and methodological factors of work are formed by methodological approaches, fundamental provisions of the basis of regional economy, fundamental theory (management institute and institution of ownership, observance of interests, institutional sphere, costs), theory of sustainable economy (transformation and disintegration of economic relations, integration of system factors), management theory (strategies and elements, subject-object cooperation, functional components of management), modern economic theory (reference points of sphere transformation).

The scientific novelty of the study is formed from the theoretical definition of a single concept of restructuring the socio-economic space of the territory, transformed from a large number of objects of state policy of the territory (Doronina *et al.*, 2016; Prokhorova *et al.*, 2017). This is a socio-economic transformation that provides for an expedient consolidation, due to the arrangement of separate decisions on the modification of the administrative territory (including the method of the union of a number of the country's territories) (Shkurkin *et al.*, 2016). In addition, the stimulation of the elements of the self-development of territories within the process of their own development, formed by the method of activating the production of support zones with directed support for the involvement of other territorial entities of the subject in the sector of their impact.

Practical significance of the study. The main conclusions and recommendations that are described in the study can be applied in the formation of development strategies, the mechanism for coordinating the economic interests of the territory in the regional system, in addition, for the formation and promotion of interregional investment institutions for socio-economic development and new projects in a certain territory.

DISCUSSION

Management of territorial socio-economic space. The economic space of the region is an area with many interconnected objects: settlements, industrial enterprises, transport and engineering networks, etc. Each region has its own internal space and connections with the external space.

It should be noted that the economic space with the passage of time is transformed from one state to another, while changing its characteristics, which are expressed in its properties. The following properties of the economic space can be singled out, inherent in synergetic systems:

1. The property of fractality, when one economic space, being an independent part, is included in another and at the same time, both represent a single integrity;
2. The property of heterogeneity, arising from the nonlinearity of economic processes;
3. The property of self-organization - the ability of the system to acquire a certain spatial structure without a specific external influence. This property is expressed in the ability of the economic space to certain extent to neutralize the consequences of internal and external negative processes, which increases the stability of economic activity of economic entities and the level of organization of their economic processes (Kuschenko, Litvintseva & Osmuk, 2009).

Changes in the economic space can cause both negative and positive changes in the transport infrastructure, the population, the economy of the country, and affect its security. Therefore, it is necessary to study and regulate these transformations in order to assess, predict the geo-economic situation and develop directions for improving it in a transitional economy.

The region as an economic system is a more complex entity than the industry. If the industry is a set of enterprises and industries of the same type in technology (Arzhakov & Silnov, 2016), the region is a set of different branches of the economy and social sphere, covering the production, distribution, exchange and consumption of material and spiritual goods and services.

The region as a geographical and economic concept can be represented by a system interacting with the external environment. Elements of this system are natural resources and enterprises of the national

economy (economic and economic elements), the population (social element); between the elements of both groups there are stable links and relationships. The population in the regional system has a special role: on the one hand, it is a productive force, and on the other hand, the consumer of the results of the system of functioning and development. The purpose of the functioning of this socio-economic system is to meet the needs of the population, to create conditions for the comprehensive and harmonious development of man.

The structure of the region can be characterized from different points of view: economic, social, sectoral, territorial, natural resource, organizational, etc. Polystructure, that is, the multiplicity of structural organization, is a qualitative property of the region. The allocation of functional subsystems is due to the diversity of functions and relationships that are characteristic of the socio-economic territorial system, as well as the need to simplify the complex structure of the territorial system for management purposes.

The basis for the formation and development of branch subsystems are territorial combinations of elements of the relevant industry affiliation with their internal and external links. Analyzing the influence of the sectoral structure on the level of development of individual territories, it can be concluded that the functional subsystems are displayed in the primary territorial elements and form the basis for the socio-economic development of individual settlements and their clusters.

Approaches to structuring the socio-economic space. There are several basic approaches to structuring the socio-economic space of the territory. Below are the main ones.

1. The first approach is based on the direct regulation of economic relations, processes and elements in space and is contained by clearly limited spatial reference points. In this case, the question speaks about the economic space of a settlement, administrative territory, economic territory, state, a group of states in the understanding of territory, continents, and the global economic space.

In this case, space is defined as the concentration of objects, and the economic space, as a share of the represented space (that is, the subspace), where economic objects are concentrated and economic activity takes place. Depending on the method of studying this economic space determined by the prospector, it can be formed by several models: one-dimensional, two-dimensional or three-dimensional.

2. The second approach consists in the identified design of economic relations, phenomena and elements that occur in the economic space on its planes. Along with this, spatial guidelines can be blurred, go beyond the boundaries of territorial associations, unite and overlap, as the aspirations of the subjects of the territories are not restrained by the boundaries of one territory, region or state. The higher the number of intersections, connections and overlaps, the closer will the economic space become. In this context, it is possible to analyze the economic space of an organization, a sphere, an industry complex, people, an enterprise team, a community,

In this presented approach, space is characterized as a series of dependent, related locations of economic activity. This means that it is under the space of geopolitical space as a series of objects with an established structure, that is, an established commonality of relations. In this case, the economic space becomes multidimensional, this space correlates with the measurable space and territory.

The socio-economic space of the territory is a multifaceted system, it is a community of resources and subjects of transformation and relations between them that form certain branches of activity in the

matter of economic reproduction, from social production, exchange, separation and use of material elements and services for the needs of society. The main elements of the regional economic space are presented below:

- the socio-economic space of the territory is formed in a certain territorial dimension of a certain systemic rank (modules of the settlement system, administrative-territorial boundaries, economic territory, etc.) in the form of production of economic space;
- has a historical aspect of development and the attitude of its stably significant elements with historical issues of development and definition of socio-economic formation of the country and its regions;
- it is characterized by a multidimensionality and a lot of structural character, within the economic space they form the basis and characteristic structures - institutional, economic, industrial, infrastructural, technological, industrial, etc.;
- the continuity of the formation of the economic field, the certain unevenness of its production;
- the ability and consistency of the management of the formation of the economic space of the territory, the existence of a system for managing its development.

The socio-economic space of the territory is subordinated to the system of state economy. It exists within the established boundaries of economic autonomy in accordance with the division of powers between the center and the subjects of the Federation. Aspects in it have a close relationship between themselves, forming spatial, temporal, spatio-temporal relations. So vertical and horizontal relations are formed, some of them by combining the components of space, others are formed through the relative location of one and the other in the territory. The complex of these relations leads to the formation of deeper spatial relations and systems. Proceeding from this, the economic space of a relatively stable spatial change in the productive forces, which is:

- a set of economic ties or their formal counterparts;
- territorial socio-economic models.

The socio-economic space of the territory has the role of a unified system of mutually compensating business entities in a certain territory; a permanent division of labor is formed between them. The formation of regional socio-economic systems is formed by several basic principles: territoriality, unity, integrity, and scale.

Criteria for assessing the potential of the territory. Russian territories (subjects of Russian Federation) have quite different natural factors and vary greatly in their territorial, historical and cultural aspects. The established level of socio-economic development of territories is also not equivalent. Thus, the difference in the share of the gross product of the territory per capita in several regions of the Russian Federation reaches 30 or more times. The possibilities for the development of the country's territories are not the same. In these conditions, the main center for obtaining certain production standards of the population on the territory of the state cannot but have without a true assessment of the degree and abilities of the socio-economic development of the territory of the territory.

Criteria for assessing the functioning of socio-economic relations are made by specialists, in addition; by their nature they are subjective, as are estimates that are obtained on their basis.

The definition of criteria is dictated by evaluation tasks, tasks of systems that are evaluated, as well as by other factors. The number and richness of the criteria may differ in the assessment of all the individual systems, all subjects, and be modernized over time. One indicator can express a single criterion, but, as a rule, the application of one criterion is formed on the determination of several indicators and, in another, one multiplier can be estimated by several criteria (Gladysheva, 2014).

The most important, as a rule, are studied as elements of assessing the established characteristics (for example, the amount of the internal territorial product per unit of population is assumed by both the element and the data of the socio-economic situation of the territory).

The criteria are divided into two groups: general and special.

The general evaluation criteria (Table 1) of the functions of socio-economic systems are unchanged and are constant for a number of evaluation cases. Only their value can be modified relative to each other. They characterize the assessment, even if it is not in a certain and documented form.

Table 1
Descriptive characteristics of the general criteria for assessing the socio-economic space of the territory

<i>Unit of the general evaluation criterion</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>
1 Gross territorial product	Is calculated as the ratio of the gross territorial product to the population, that is, the gross regional product per capita, divided by the purchasing power
2 The volume of investment in fixed assets per capita	Is calculated as the ratio of the share of investments from all sources of financing to the number of people divided by the coefficient of capital expenditure growth
3 Volume of foreign trade turnover per capita	Is calculated as the ratio of total exports and imports to the population
4 Financial security of the territory	Is calculated as the ratio of the financial provision of the territory to the number of population, divided by the coefficient of purchasing power
5 Percentage of the average number of employees who are employed in small enterprises	To the total number of the number of employees employed in companies and organizations.
6 The percentage of the population with income less than the subsistence level	
7 Total turnover of retail trade, catering and paid services per capita	Is calculated as the ratio of the amount of retail turnover and the volume of paid services divided by the purchasing power
8 The main funds of the economy per capita	Calculated as the ratio of the fixed assets of the economic branches to the population, divided by the regional coefficient of the level of the increase in the price of capital expenditures
9 Coefficient of density of highways	Is calculated as the ratio of the density of roads to the square root of the population density.
10 Consolidated indicator of the level of development of social infrastructure, calculated on the basis of four primary indicators.	

The overall assessment of the degree of socio-economic development as an assessment tool is used in a comparative analysis of the country's territories for a certain period and in retrospect, as well as in the formation of forecasts of the socio-economic development of the territory space. Analysis of the findings of the assessment makes it possible to formulate the effectiveness of measures taken by the governing bodies of the territories (regions) of the country to promote socio-economic policy and form perspective directions of state policy in the territories.

Socio-economic goals of the territory. The tasks, aspirations and guidelines for the development of the territory can significantly differ due to the specificity and originality of the development of the state regions and their constituent territories and different main conditions (natural, demographic, socio-cultural, etc.).

Approbation of the proposed basic criteria in the system of potentials of the socio-economic development of the territory forms an unchanged orientation and aspiration of the territories to increase resources and increase their quality characteristics; enhancing performance to the degree of excellence; growth and maintenance of positive dynamics of conclusions from activities; achievement of tasks and solution of regional development goals.

Specific criteria for assessing socio-economic relations are more meaningful. They are divided into two groups: social and economic.

Social aspects used in international comparisons are made up of two main criteria - the standard of living and the human development index and contain more precise criteria:

- the volume of GDP or domestic regional product per capita;
- average life expectancy;
- the degree of literacy of the population;
- average duration of training.

These criteria are met by data that are determined either on the basis of reported data (GDP per capita, average life expectancy, level of literacy, average level of education), or other calculations based on the reported data (standard of living, human development index) (Arzhenovsky, 1997).

For the graduation of the population by income level, a number of methods are used to measure the level of population stratification by income:

- by the share of income that falls on each of the 20% of the population groups ranked by the growth of average per capita income;
- with the help of the “coefficient of funds” (the degree of income differentiation), calculated as the ratio between the averaged income levels of 10% of the population with high incomes and 10% of the population with low incomes;
- using the Jeni coefficient (income concentration index), which reflects the level of deviation of the rate of actual distribution of total revenue from the level of their smooth distribution. The ratio of the coefficient can vary from 0 to 1, while the greater the value of the data, the more unevenly the income is distributed.

Social criteria in a particular territory may contain those that are acceptable for this territory in this period. They can be, for example, the criteria: the percentage of unemployment, the birth rate, housing provision, etc.

Economic criteria, along with social ones, can be common and local. The main and initial economic criterion is the effectiveness of production and economic activities. To convert this criterion into a working evaluation tool, a sufficient number of derivatives of economic criteria are formed, of which the most applicable can be considered: gross domestic product per capita; The social productivity of labor, the cost per unit of currency produced by commodity output, the magnitude of profits, the profitability of production, the profitability of production, the material intensity of production, the energy intensity of production, the return on capital, the result of investment, and others.

CONCLUSION

During the period of the transitional economy, the influence of the scientific community, social management bodies of all levels, for objective reasons, was focused on those processes that acquired development precisely in the era of transformational reorganizations. The subject of attention was the economic unit of territorial development and in the form of a tool for containing social ones, passive forms of social policy were used first.

The study analyzes the management of the territorial socio-economic space in the country, as well as describes approaches to structuring the socio-economic space of the territory. In addition, the criteria for assessing the socio - economic development of the territory are presented, and their goals are presented.

The authors proposed conceptual and methodological recommendations that give an opportunity to get a comprehensive picture of the degree and aspiration of the development of the social and economic space of the territories and the levels of the balance of the generality of the social and economic issues taking place in it. Conclusions on the monitoring of component tools that describe the level of development of social and economic space can be the basis for the formation of concepts, aspirations, programs for stable social and economic development of the territory and its definition, which will eventually create targeted public management of processes in territorial socio-economic systems for the sustainable development and quality of life of the population.

The socio-economic development of the region, with its social infrastructure, separated by certain geographical boundaries, which has its own peculiarity, which is dictated by different goals, resources, socio-economic conclusions and methods of achieving balance and result, capable of rationally operating and acting in competitive relations at different levels. Which act under the influence of interrelated endogenous and exogenous factors.

The emphasis in this context is placed on the need to take into account the commonality of rapid interdependent aspects, directly or indirectly affecting the data of the socio-economic development of the territory.

Currently, a number of different approaches have been formed, all of which are aimed at the formation and use of different methods for assessing the socio-economic development of the territories. The main

condition in education and evaluation is the association of relatively objective information about the state of economic development of the state's territories.

The paper presents an analysis of Russian and foreign experience, which makes it possible to propose a classification of criteria for assessing the socio-economic development of the country's territories, based on the formation of signs that are responsible for the requirements of the current level of economic development.

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