

Socio-economic development and its impact on the ecological environment in the Russian Federation

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ABSTRACT

Socio-economic development and preservation of ecological environments are crucially reciprocal challenges to human growth. The main purpose of this study was to provide a comprehensive overview of the relationships between economic activity and the eco-environment in the Federation of Russia. If we characterize the current state of the Russian economy and social sphere, it would not be an exaggeration to say that the economy and social structure today clearly do not meet the criteria of environmental preservation. In the process of globalization, Russia is forced to develop economically in order to be competitive in the world arena. In addition, the constant social conflicts in society in the 90s were a kind of "lesson" of what the inconsistent steps of the government in the field of economic and social sphere management can lead to. However, in order to take any action today to improve the state of the Russian economy and improve the environmental considerations as well as the life of ordinary people, one should consider the current problems in these areas.

Keywords: Ecological environment, Forecast, Development, Russia, Socio-economic.

Article type: Research Article.

INTRODUCTION

At the beginning of the 21st century, Russia has entered a phase of macroeconomic stabilization: inflation and public debt have decreased, gold and foreign exchange reserves have increased, a budget surplus has been achieved, GDP and real incomes of the population began to grow. However, the sustainability of socio-economic development and socio-political security for the long term has not yet been ensured. In general, given the state socio-economic policy of 1991-1998 in Russia, it cannot be called liberal. Unlike a number of countries, in Russia liberalism was often reduced only to creating favorable conditions for the plundering of the people's wealth. This was facilitated by the introduced "full economic management" and "election" of the management of state enterprises, the premature abolition of the monopoly of foreign trade and the sale of excisable goods, the premature liquidation of the middle management level, including NGOs, and finally, the system of loans-for-shares auctions. Price liberalization in the absence of structural reforms has led to hyperinflation, the elimination of savings and the impoverishment of the population (Frolov *et al.* 1017; Baboshkina *et al.* 2018; Bilgaev *et al.* 2020).

The 1998 crisis, again devalued the savings of the population and undermined their confidence in the social reforms of state power. However, economists say that it was the crisis that completed the stage of functioning of the “pseudo-market” economy (Zhukova *et al.* 2017). The next stage of socio-economic reforms in Russia (1998-2004) is characterized, first of all, by the restoration of the statutory and law enforcement function of the state. The unity of the legal space, lost in the 90s, has been revived, the main package of laws on judicial and legal reform and regulation of land relations, reform of the electric power industry and railway transport has been adopted, the tax and pension systems are being improved. The third stage of socio-economic development (2004-2007) is characterized by the beginning of real coordinated and coordinated transformations aimed at improving the quality of life of the population of all regions of Russia by increasing the competitiveness of the Russian economy (Kosmacheva & Cherkasskaya 2018; Djamilia *et al.* 2020). Here we are talking about the following reforms: administrative - improving the quality and efficiency of public administration; social reform - a system of social contracts between employees, employers and the state, clearly defining indicators of the quality of life for the future and means of achieving them; educational reform - modernization of general education, vocational and higher education in order to train broad-based specialists capable of self-education and mastering new technologies; health care reform - the formation of a healthy lifestyle, the fight against alcoholism and drug addiction, the creation of insurance medicine that guarantees all citizens need a minimum of medical services; pension - the minimum pension is guaranteed by the state, the rest is earned by the workers themselves; tax reform - reducing the tax burden with the aim of bringing enterprises out of the shadows and strengthening the incentive functions of taxation; banking reform - increasing the capitalization and reliability of banks, converting the savings of the population into investments (Eidelman *et al.* 2019; Bobrova *et al.* 2020). The implementation of this socio-economic policy had a positive impact on regional development. To assess the effectiveness of socio-economic policy in Russian practice, GDP indicators are used; GRP per capita; Gini coefficient, recommended in a number of recent monographic studies as the main assessment indicators. Among the universal indicators used are human development indicators (HDI) and the statistical cost of living (SLC). HDI statistics show that at the end of the first decade of the 21st century, the indicator was 0.893 (In comparison, 0.95 in Canada and 0.934 in Finland). The statistical cost of living of a Russian is low in comparison with an American and an European, i.e., 111.3, 4800 and 3100 thousand dollars respectively. The next stage (2008) of socio-economic development is determined (Kosmacheva & Cherkasskaya 2018; Djamilia *et al.* 2020). The concept of long-term socio-economic development of the Russian Federation (Kosmacheva *et al.* 2018), the purpose of which is to determine the ways and means of ensuring a sustainable increase in the well-being of Russian citizens, strengthening national security and dynamic economic development in the long term (2008-2020), strengthening Russia's position in the world community. Long-term social policy is designed to ensure the formation of a system of social institutions that meet the needs of modern society, and are effectively used in countries with a similar and higher level of economic development in the following priority areas: improving the situation of children and supporting families; creation of conditions and opportunities for successful socialization and effective self-realization of youth (state youth policy); rehabilitation and social integration of disabled people; social services for older people Mdehheb *et al.* 2020; Nagimova & Akbasheva 2020; Safiullin *et al.* 2020; Zarei *et al.* 2020; Shevchenko *et al.* 2021).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The implementation of the "Concept ..." faces a number of difficulties including not only socio-economic in nature (differences in living standards, changes in migration policy, sectoral and territorial structure of production, differentiation in production, demographic situation, national issue), but also have a political connotation. During periods of crises, as shown in practice, political contradictions between the country and its constituent entities, between the constituent entities of the Federation, and between the national and territorial models of the state intensify. Therefore, as constraining political factors in the implementation of modern socio-economic policy can be called (Zhukova *et al.* 2017; Kosmacheva & Cherkasskaya 2018).

1. The contradiction between the real practice of federal relations and the corresponding articles of the Constitution. So, for example, according to the Constitution, Russia is a federation, but the reality in federal relations contains elements of unitarianism and confederalism. Unitarianism is manifested, first of all, in the desire of the center for a rigid system of one-man command and centralization, and confederalism - in the actions of the power structures of the constituent entities of the Federation to appropriate a number of powers belonging to the federal government by law.



2. The problem of complex subjects, i.e., the territorial inclusion of autonomous districts in the region. However, it is not uncommon for the results of district rulemaking to conflict with regional legislation.
3. Constant adjustment of regional policy and the course of federalization, which are manifested in the revision of the subjects of jurisdiction and the delineation of powers between the federal and regional authorities, the transfer of the functions of the regional authorities "into the hands" of the federal authorities and vice versa, depending on the situation.
4. Counteracting regional economic and political elites if reforms are contrary to their economic interests. So, for example, support for depressed regions (with the equality of subjects before the federal authorities according to the Constitution of the Russian Federation) and "pumping out" of resources from "donor regions" cannot but cause discontent and opposition to reforms on the part of regional authorities.
5. Paternalistic expectations and the preservation of traditions of rigid centralization of state power. As in tsarist Russia, so in the USSR, the totalitarian state formed a certain psychology of the population when it expects state social and economic support.

Unemployment is one of the most acute in the Russian Federation today. The current social policy is unable to provide an influx of jobs. Today the share of unemployed is approximately 7.4% of the population. The Minister of Economy of the Russian Federation G. Gref names the following problems of the modern economy: a decrease in the population by 2 million people and the aging of transport and energy infrastructures G. Gref, Minister of Economy of the Russian Federation, news from 17.08.2006 (Bilgaev *et al.* 2020). If we trace the unemployment situation in Russia, then, according to statistical data, for the period from 1992 to 1998 the number of the economically active population fell, while the number of unemployed increased. For the period from 1994 to 1998. the average time for finding a job for a Russian unemployed person increased from 6.7 to 9.1 months. In the domestic labor market, there was a tendency towards an increase in the duration of unemployment. This trend was refracted in 2000-2001, when the decline in unemployment began, continuing to the present (the unemployment rate was 10.5% and 7.4% in 2000 and 2007, respectively; Bilgaev *et al.* 2020). As for unemployment benefits, the amount of unemployment benefits in Russia in 2007 will not change. Thus, the minimum unemployment benefit is 720 rubles, and the maximum is 2880 rubles. A resolution to this effect was signed on September 9 by Prime Minister Mikhail Fradkov.

According to Rosstat data, at the end of 2006 about 5 million people were unemployed in Russia. In our country, unemployment has far-reaching consequences, as more and more strikes are organized against the background of unemployment. When organizing statistical observation, a strike is understood as a temporary voluntary refusal of employees to perform their labor duties in order to resolve a labor dispute.

The start or end of a strike is the date of the decision to start or end the strike at a meeting of the labor collective. Until 2007, there was an increase in the number of strikes at enterprises. In total, there were 24 strikes at enterprises in 2006, while one officially registered strike was already in 2007 (Bilgaev *et al.* 2020). According to the government's estimates, given the growth in the economically active population, the main task remains to prevent mass unemployment, especially in certain regions, where it is already close to the critical level.

At the same time, the mechanism for implementing this task should first of all be focused on the development of processes of intersectoral and territorial redistribution of labor, taking into account the expanding opportunities for training and retraining of personnel. Another problem of the socio-economic development of the Russian Federation lies in the demographic situation in the country, and, to be more precise, the problem is in the population decline.

The population of Russia has been decreasing since 1992, i.e. for 15 years. According to the State Statistics Committee of Russia, the natural population decline in 1992 amounted to 219.8 thousand people, in 1993: 750.3 thousand, in 1994: 893.2 thousand, in 1995: 840.2 thousand people. Natural decline has become a stable and long-term trend in most regions of the Russian Federation.

The increase in population fell to the end of the twentieth century. In addition, the process of population decline did not affect the working-age population until 2006. On the contrary, against the background of a downward trend characteristic of the general dynamics of the population, the number of its able-bodied part grew, and quite noticeably. This situation is the result of a successful ratio of generations entering and leaving the working age. In 2006, this growth ends, after which a rapid decline in the working-age population begins. In the short term, labor will be one of the most scarce, if not the most scarce resource in the Russian Federation Society and Economy, No. 1, 2007, p. 60.



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The decline in the Russian population is accompanied by its aging. This leads to an increase in the average age of workers, to a decrease in their mobility. In many areas of the central and western parts of the Russian Federation, the proportion of older people among the employed exceeds 30-40 and will grow in the future. As a result, difficulties arise not only with the recruitment of workers for newly created industries, but also the burden on workers increases. It is necessary to direct more and more of the earnings of people of working age to replenish the pension fund, i.e. opportunities for higher wages are diminishing. First of all, the reduction in the supply of labor is due to the natural decline in the population. According to the Demographic Yearbook "Population of Russia", the share of the working age population will decrease from 63.3-63.5% in 2006-2008 up to 57.6-57.9% in 2020-2025. At the same time, the share of the population of retirement age will increase from 20.3 to 26.15%. Not only will the share of the population over the working age grow, but also its absolute number, especially after 2015. Thus, the share of 20-29-year-olds in the working-age population, which is currently 25%, will decrease to 25.2% by 2015, and by 2025 up to 18.5%. In addition, in modern conditions, the departure of the population abroad from the Russian Federation is a big problem, called the "brain drain" due to the fact that highly qualified specialists, scientists, and the creative intelligentsia are leaving our country. Only for the period from 1990 to 1993, 4.5 thousand young and middle-aged scientists left Russia. The brain drain process continues to this day. It is believed that the influx of Russian scientific and technical personnel, for example, to Israel, helped this country to reduce by 10-15 years the time frame for solving many tasks of scientific and technological progress. The number of Russians wishing to leave for temporary work abroad ranges from 2 to 5 million people a year. It is believed that the economic growth of Russia, as well as its further prosperity in the future, will primarily be ensured by the intellectual potential of the country. Therefore, the problem of the demographic situation in the country, along with the "brain drain", is directly related to the economic growth in the country and to the positive socio-economic development of Russia.

Poverty is one of the most acute social and economic problems in the Russian Federation at this time. Poor people in Russia are officially those whose annual income does not exceed the "poverty line". It is determined based on the cost of goods and services required to meet the most basic living needs. The problem of modern Russian socio-economic policy is the lack of redistribution of social benefits and social assistance in favor of the low-income strata of the population, which could lead to a decrease in the level of poverty and inequality. If such a redistribution occurs, then the demand for domestically produced products will increase, since low-paid segments of the population are guided by it. Failures of the government's attempts to gradually increase the minimum state guarantees for wages, combined with a decrease in the tax burden, did not have a positive effect on the growth of wages and its share in GDP, an increase in its tariff part, and a reduction in hidden wages. As a result, there is no additional demand from the population and the growth of investments will contribute to the growth of all sectors of the economy. The state is trying to influence the level of poverty through state payments to the population. However, a problem arises in the social sphere, i.e., targeting social support for the population. The main form of targeted social support for the population is benefits to families with children, provided to families with an average per capita income not exceeding the subsistence level. The size of the allowance for children in accordance with the Federal Law Federal Law No. 122-FZ of August 7, 2000 "On the Procedure for Establishing the Amount of Scholarships and Social Benefits in the Russian Federation" will be determined annually with the draft federal budget for the corresponding year. Another Federal Law Federal Law No. 67-FZ of May 30, 2001 "On Amendments and Additions to Article 4 of the Federal Law" On State Benefits to Citizens with Children "is established as a permanent norm that funds for the current payment of benefits in full are allocated to the budgets of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation from the federal budget for targeted purposes. At the moment, there is a problem of destabilized financing of benefits to families with children. In addition, the amount of the allowance is not sufficient to enable the family to be able to feed the child. The solution to the problem may be to increase the size of the monthly child benefit. One of the consequences of increasing poverty in our country is acute social inequality. Thus, the difference between the 10% of the richest and 10% of the poorest in the economic perspective of the people of Russia is 24 times. In addition, over the past 10-15 years of Russia's presence in the "market economy" in Russia, the number of people living in poverty has begun to prevail. The growth of the stratum of the poor occurred as a result of the mass impoverishment of the intelligentsia, which was previously middle-income. These are the "new poor".



The main part of the “new poor” is represented by people of active age, i.e., 30-50 year olds, almost 2/3 are family. Low current incomes do not allow not only to adhere to new standards of consumption, but also significantly reduce the level of consumption, reducing it to a minimum of survival. The deterioration of the financial situation was noted in almost all parameters: food, clothing, assistance to relatives, rest, etc. The “new poor” are not a crime-oriented stratum of the population. It consists of representatives of the intelligentsia: highly educated, labor-active, law-abiding. It is no coincidence that they show great interest in the government's social policy, hope for the effectiveness of measures to reduce the negative consequences of reforms: inflation, unemployment, crime, low incomes. The problem of providing housing in our country is most acute today. In Russia, as in other countries with economies in transition, attempts to build a mortgage market along the lines of the most efficient systems have been unsuccessful. The creation of a mass market was planned as early as 1999-2000, but the Russian mortgage was in demand only by high-income segments of the population. The desire to expand a narrow market forces agents to resort to state support. The Russian government is trying to implement measures to provide housing, but at the moment the situation is not changing. As the President noted, the number of mortgage loans has grown, nevertheless, they are available to only 10% of the population so far. “Ports, airports, and roads and other infrastructure are extremely important for the development of the country and for its future. However, we cannot allow someone to drive a Mercedes on the good roads of the future, and someone to vegetate in the barracks that are falling apart before our eyes. In addition, when we talk about priorities here, these are priorities and the person should be placed at the head of these priorities. We have already dropped education and primary health care once in the early nineties on the municipalities. In addition, Nowadays you are forced to do national projects, spending huge resources from federal money to restore what was lost. At the beginning of our conversation, one of your colleagues said today that it is possible to imagine that in large European cities the mayors of cities are responsible for the cleanliness of the entrances? Until we establish normal work and the situation, will be responsible for this. So, no one will relieve us of this responsibility, (Vladimir Putin told Vesti, Vladimir Putin, dated May 14, 2007).

The housing market has a number of characteristics compared to other markets. To purchase a home, as a rule, it is necessary to accumulate savings for a long time. This process requires buyers to have a high economic culture, the ability to plan a family budget and evaluate various loan and savings programs. According to statistics, the price per square meter in a metropolis is rapidly increasing every year. The average cost per square meter of housing is \$ 4201 (according to the "Real Estate Market Indicator"). A square meter in houses made of "bad" panels and "bad" bricks costs of 3827 and 4154 dollars, respectively. The majority of the population, whose salary, according to statistics, is 6 thousand rubles. According to the Ministry of Economy and Development of the Russian Federation, the cost of housing does not allow purchasing housing (Bilgaev *et al.* 2020). Attempts to solve this problem have been made by the government. In particular, a national project “Affordable Housing” was carried out. However, there are also many important problems here. Within the framework of the project "Affordable and Comfortable Housing" in 2006, 21.4 thousand young families were able to improve their living conditions, although the planned figure was 27.8 thousand families. on regulation of social and labor relations. Failure to meet the target is due, in particular, to the fact that two regions (Moscow and Primorsky Krai) refused to participate in the program for providing housing for young families, not wanting to change their own procedures for housing support for young families. As a result, part of the funds provided for these purposes in the federal budget turned out to be unclaimed, and they had to be redistributed among other regions participating in the program. In total, 2.1 billion rubles were allocated in the 2006 federal budget to improve the living conditions of young families. In fact, one billion 865.7 million rubles was transferred (88.8% of the planned figure).

With an underdeveloped social security system, a narrow market for cheap housing and limited labor mobility, the eviction of an insolvent debtor from an apartment bought on credit poses a threat to life and therefore is not approved by society. At the same time, in the context of a corrupt judicial system, tough laws against insolvent debtors are a potential source of abuse by unscrupulous creditors. As a result, the process of forming an efficient mortgage legislation becomes very lengthy and contradictory (Bilgaev *et al.* 2020). One of the regulators of the state's social and economic policy is the taxation system. In our country, the subjects for criticism are: overly fiscal nature of the tax system; lack of proper incentives for domestic producers; excessive taxation of profits (income); low property taxation; high taxation of individuals with low wages compared to Western countries; too tough financial sanctions for tax evaders; inadequacy of measures taken to suppress arrears to the budget; frequent changes in individual taxes.



And this list can be continued for a long time. From the very beginning of building the tax system in Russia, a fiscal benchmark was taken. The tax system began to acquire a confiscatory character. Through various taxes, 85-90% of profits are withdrawn from enterprises. But all this, as we see, does not bring positive results. To date, the Government has failed to cope with the task of reforming the taxation system. Last but not least, the failure of the tax reform is due to the ignorance of proposals coming from the legislature. Meanwhile, the Federation Council has an extensive set of constructive proposals of the constituent entities of the Federation in the field of tax reform, including comprehensive alternative projects of the Tax Code. A program to collect taxes has been disrupted, which accounts for about 84% of total revenues. Taxes collected in the amount of 157.04 trillion rubles, i.e. at the level of 59.4% of those approved in the budget. It is estimated that the actual collection of federal taxes for the year will be 10-12% lower than even in the government-sequestered budget target. According to the results of three quarters, tax collection was even lower than last year, i.e., 8.1% of GDP (in 1996, 8.6% of GDP). The main reason for the unsatisfactory situation with the receipt of tax payments: the continuing deterioration of the financial situation of industrial enterprises together with the degradation of the structure of the economy.

At this stage of the development of the Russian economy, it is not sufficiently envisaged to change the system of taxation of subsoil use, taking into account the influence of factors that determine the conditions for the extraction of minerals. A bill will be introduced to reduce the tax burden and simplify tax accounting for small businesses. Above, we talked about the imperfection of the tax system, due to the shortcomings of which the state budget does not reach the proper level. Consequently, such a low level of income and, in fact, implemented by the Government of the Russian Federation, contrary to the budget law, the sequestration of budget expenditures to 13.9% of GDP (excluding the cost of servicing the public debt) does not allow the state to fulfill its functions in the field of national security and social guarantees. create real prerequisites for economic growth. Many modern economists consider the problem of the lack of economic growth in the Russian Federation to be one of the most important at the moment. In our country, economic growth has not yet been achieved due to the refusal to reduce government intervention in the economy and the liberalization of business. Economic growth is not based on an increase in labor productivity and an increase in household income - and, accordingly, on an increase in investment and consumer demand. Most of all, underfunded expenditures in the following sections: "Industry, energy and construction" 11.9 trillion rubles (execution = 35%); "State investments" 6.5 trillion rubles (21.5% of the approved annual budget). The leftover principle was used to finance the purchase of weapons and military equipment, payments for R & D and capital construction; they were: 13.5%, 16.6% and 10.6% respectively. Funds were not allocated for investment programs for the conversion of the defense industry on a repayable basis to finance the conversion fund, investments in the "Own Home" program, etc. In the "Agriculture and Fisheries" section: 6.34 trillion rubles (51.2%). Funding for the section "Social Policy" amounted to 20.36 trillion rubles, or 141.4%. The size of the budgetary arrears on wages amounted to October 1 of this year. 10.198 trillion rubles (almost at the level of the last month). Of these, in the social sectors, the amount of debt increased by 76 billion rubles, in industrial sectors, a decrease by 64 billion rubles. The federal budget deficit amounted to 75.3 trillion in 9 months. rubles, which is lower than provided for in the law on the budget by 1.7 trillion rubles (2.2%). However, according to international statistics (including interest on government securities), the deficit amounted to 8.1% of GDP.

Speaking about the social and economic problems of modern Russia, one cannot fail to mention corruption - a phenomenon that has long worried not only economists, but also citizens of the Russian Federation. Despite some success in economic development in recent years, Russia has failed to tackle corruption. All quantitative indicators constructed by both domestic and foreign researchers indicate either its growth or stabilization.

History does not yet know examples of rich countries with such a high level of corruption as in Russia. In order for the GDP per capita to reach 20 thousand US dollars in our country in 10-15 years, it must be drastically reduced. All other indicators - the level of education of the population, the gap in incomes of various social groups, even the degree of political and civil freedoms (albeit insufficient) in principle, are consistent with the possibility of economic growth. But in terms of corruption, Russia today is comparable to African countries, where per capita GDP is 4-5 times lower. In a number of studies, primarily in the work of the IMF employee P. Mauro, it was shown that corruption really affects economic growth (and is not a consequence of it). Therefore, corruption may well become the main limiting factor of economic growth in Russia in the next decade. According to two surveys by the INDEM Foundation, there has been a huge increase in corruption in Russia since the early 2000s. Surprisingly, there is still no convincing evidence that increasing officials' salaries will reduce corruption. This is because officials have many other, non-monetary forms of compensation that are generally difficult to measure.



The development of state forecasts is regulated by the Government of the Russian Federation. Forecasts and plans are developed for the country, regions, national economic complexes and industries. Variable forecasts are developed for different time periods: short-term, medium-term, long-term. There are two main long-term documents that reflect macroeconomic problems and directions for their solution in the Russian Federation (Eidelman *et al.* 2019; Djamalia *et al.* 2020; Bobrova & Kirchmeer 2020, Mdehheb *et al.* 2020; Nagimova & Akbasheva 2020; Safiullin *et al.* 2020; Zarei *et al.* 2020; Shevchenko *et al.* 2021).

1. "Strategy 2030"

2. "Forecast of long-term social and economic development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030"
Let's consider each of them in more detail.

The author of "Strategy 2030" is a Russian economist, politician, adviser to the President of the Russian Federation on regional economic integration, member of the National Financial Council of the Bank of Russia, Doctor of Economics, Professor, Academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences since 2008 S.Yu. Glazyev.

Its main goal is to improve the quality of life of the population and increase global competitiveness, create sustainable economic growth, as well as introduce the results of innovative technologies into the country's economic activity.

The main target of the "Strategy 2030" according to S.Yu. Glazyev is to improve macroeconomic indicators such as (Eidelman *et al.* 2019; Djamalia *et al.* 2020; Bobrova & Kirchmeer 2020, Mdehheb *et al.* 2020; Nagimova & Akbasheva 2020; Safiullin *et al.* 2020; Zarei *et al.* 2020; Shevchenko *et al.* 2021).

1) GDP - its reaching the level of 4-5%, with an increase in the rate of accumulation;

2) gross investment - improvement of this indicator based on the economic modes of development of the PRC;

3) the exchange rate of the national currency - the stabilization of the ruble through the introduction of the "Tobin tax";

4) the number of employed and the rate of unemployment - an increase in the income of the population, the creation of a market for social services, which will provide social support to the population.

In this strategy, there are 4 strategic directions for the development of the Russian Federation.

The first direction of the strategy development includes:

- increasing the level of health of the population and life expectancy;

- stabilization of the level of physical culture, development of a healthy lifestyle;

The second direction includes:

- effective creation of ecological safety of the urban environment;

- modernization of communal and energy infrastructure;

- creation of harmonious development of the transport system;

- improving the quality of housing affordability;

The third area should include:

-increasing entrepreneurial activity;

- providing an innovative and technological process for the effective creation and use of labor resources;

The fourth direction should include:

-increasing the level of consolidation of civil society.

In "Strategy 2030" Sergei Glazyev has his own proposed stages and ways of development of the strange economy, which are interpreted as the "12 steps" strategy (Eidelman *et al.* 2019; Djamalia *et al.* 2020; Bobrova & Kirchmeer 2020, Mdehheb *et al.* 2020; Nagimova & Akbasheva 2020; Safiullin *et al.* 2020; Zarei *et al.* 2020; Shevchenko *et al.* 2021).

Sergey Glazyev suggests Strategy 2030:

1) stimulation of scientific and technological progress. An increase in this indicator will lead to an increase in production, as well as lower inflation.

2) the transition to a progressive scale of taxation, which will help reduce the main burden of taxes on the manufacturing sector, thereby shifting it onto the shoulders of the wealthy segments of the population.

3) the introduction of the "Tobin tax" on the currency transactions of the Moscow Exchange. According to the politician, the new currency tax will help stabilize the ruble exchange rate and will become one of the main sources of income for the budget. Glazyev cites calculations "at a rate of 1%, additional receipts to the treasury will amount to 1 trillion rubles per quarter.

The adviser calls the new foreign exchange tax an alternative to the privatization of large enterprises. According to the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation, revenues from such privatization will amount to 1 trillion ruble (Eidelman *et al.* 2019; Djamilia *et al.* 2020; Bobrova & Kirchmeer 2020, Mdehheb *et al.* 2020; Nagimova & Akbasheva 2020; Safiullin *et al.* 2020; Zarei *et al.* 2020; Shevchenko *et al.* 2021).

Target guidelines "Forecast of socio-economic development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030" are in the following main points:

1. Average annual GDP growth rates are estimated at 3.0: 3.2% in 2013 - 2030. The economy will increase by only 1.7 times by 2030, real incomes of the population will increase 1.9 times, and Russia's share in world GDP will decrease from 3.8% in 2012 to 3.6% in 2030.

2. The scenario assumes the transformation of innovative factors into a leading source of economic growth and a breakthrough in increasing the efficiency of human capital at the turn of 2020-2022, which makes it possible to improve the social parameters of development. The average annual growth rate of the Russian economy is estimated at 4.0 - 4.2% in 2013 - 2030, which will exceed the growth of the world economy and will increase Russia's share in world GDP to 4.3% by 2030.

3. Average annual GDP growth rates increase to 5.0 (5.4%), which increases the weight of the Russian economy in world GDP to 5.3% of world GDP by 2030. This forecast is based on the processes of globalization, the outstripping growth of world markets in comparison with world production, the continuing narrowing of the gap in the level of savings and consumption between developing and developed countries, etc. In addition to the main development scenarios, given the high dependence of the Russian economy on world oil prices, options with different dynamics of prices for hydrocarbons and raw materials have been additionally worked out.

Table 1. "12 Steps Strategy" by Sergei Glazyev.

Suggestions	Justification of proposals
Government regulation and openness	Creation of government activities based on strategic and indicative planning. The introduction of the openness of the state economy will allow the Russian Federation to increase the competitiveness of domestic products.
Under personal responsibility	The introduction of personal and collective responsibility for the implementation of indicative planning, the introduction of an incentive system for the growth of investments in production Linking the activities of state-owned banks to lending to production growth
Catch up in Russian, overtake in Chinese	Economic development based on the ways of the PRC. Glazyev suggests using incentives for investment through targeted credit emission. Achievement of 4-5% GDP level is possible with an increase in the accumulation rate to 27% by 2018. And in order to overtake the rate of accumulation of the Chinese economy, the rate of accumulation must be 35%.
Under the skies of Eurasia	Creation of currency and credit SWAPs, which circulate in the Eurasian market and the PRC. The creation of a solid Russian-Chinese investment project will help create new air corridors and a common energy space.
Dual budget	Using oil revenues to finance public investment
Against manipulation of the ruble exchange rate	Implementation of a system of control over the targeted use of loans from state banks, which excludes their export abroad and use for speculative purposes

All forecast scenarios presuppose the continuation of active institutional transformations aimed at improving the business climate, developing competition, improving the quality and efficiency of corporate and public administration, and developing strategic programmatic and project approaches to economic management (Eidelman *et al.* 2019; Djamilia *et al.* 2020; Bobrova & Kirchmeer 2020; Mdehheb *et al.* 2020; Nagimova & Akbasheva 2020; Safiullin *et al.* 2020; Zarei *et al.* 2020; Shevchenko *et al.* 2021).

CONCLUSION

Thus, Sergei Glazyev considers it possible to reach the growth rate of the Russian economy of 8% per year. This will make it possible to fulfill the task of increasing GDP per capita by 1.5 times by the middle of the next decade, set by Vladimir Putin in his message to the Federal Assembly. It is necessary to conduct monetary policy in accordance with the requirements of the country's development, and not with the recommendations of the International Monetary Fund. Only through the normalization of monetary policy in accordance with the global principles of credit organization, including the amount of long-term credit, can this growth be achieved. Sergei Glazyev's 12 Steps Strategy ideally complements the Forecast of the Socio-Economic Development of the Russian Federation for the Period up to 2030, following these two documents, the economic state of the Russian Federation



will reach a new level (Eidelman *et al.* 2019; Djamilia *et al.* 2020; Bobrova & Kirchmeer 2020, Mirzoev 2020; Abbaszadeh & Şişman 2021).

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