

**Imideeva I.V., Ph.D of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor**  
Director of the Ulaanbaatar branch,  
East-Siberian State University of Technology and Management

### **Sustainable development of large regional centers of Russia**

В данной статье раскрыто понятие устойчивого развития, инновационного потенциала крупных региональных центров и установлены теоретические и методические взаимосвязи этих понятий.

Ключевые слова: устойчивое развитие, инновационный потенциал, крупные региональные центры, город.

This article revealed the concept of sustainable development, innovative potential, major regional centres and established theoretical and methodical interaction of these concepts.

Keywords: sustainable development, innovative potential, major regional centres, city.

Currently, over seventy percent of the Russian population lives in major regional centers. The city is an important basis for economic and social systems, because this is the only modern form of the joint organization of human community. Major regional centers often fall outside the scope of public control and are not considered as subjects of development. Politics is reduced to the municipal administration of regional policy. At the same time, the city is one of the main drivers of global economics. Big cities in the world have set the pace of globalization, in preparation for the transition to post-industrial community. These include about 25 cities in the world. Note that no Russian municipal was mentioned in this list. That is to say that; the Russian cities do not meet the quality and pace of global urbanization. However, the cities in Russia have an excellent chance to become a part of the regional capitals and play an important role in the world. One of the key mechanisms in this direction is to follow a stable development pattern.

The concept of "sustainable development" was first formulated and to be an object of study in 1987. There is a new scientific direction, penetrating into other areas of study. If the original version of sustainable development is mainly concerned

with environmental issues, it is possible to talk about sustainable economic development, social development and innovative development. Sustainable development in the most general form - is the satisfaction of current needs without prejudice to the needs of future generations. The idea of "sustainable development" has the environmental origin, and arose from the realization that the economic activity of human acquired in the XX century size, threatened and is still threatening the reproduction of our natural environment.

Note, that sustainable development of major regional center is closely linked with the concept of "innovative potential" of the region. In general, for an innovative potential use of resources we should understand the potential to ensure the implementation of the innovations. The continuing discrepancy between the acceptable and the actual state of affairs could lead to an expansion or a complete change of innovative potential. A realization of innovative potential and in the future sustainable development of major regional center depends on the organizational, economic factors and institutional features. In this, organizational and economic factors are considered as internal conditions, and institutional features are considered as external conditions of sustainable development. In our understanding, organizational and economic factors of sustainable development of major regional center is a set of conditions for the development of socio-economic processes, mediated by social, infrastructural, financial and territorial characteristics. Financial terms are related to the size of budget revenues and expenses of large regional center, the amount of subsidies allocated from the federal and regional budgets, as well as their own sources. The sustainable socio-economic development depends on financial stability of the center. And the economic culture acts in this case as a kind of start, which has influence on the quality of the systems of vital activity on the subject of management: resources, industrial and auxiliary processes, management structures, sustainable development.

Sustainable urban development is subject to a number of flaws. The city as an ecosystem should be the rule of plurality of ecosystems. This means that the system of settlement with its hierarchy of settlements, areas of gravity is nothing

but multiple ecosystems on the territories, which are the most favorable for settlement. Sustainable urban development is subject to redundancy of system components with a minimum number of variants of organization. For example, the expansion of types of industries in the city increases in population and increasing number of children improves the reliability of existence.

The city has order of its elements: streets, transportation, people, etc. The ordering implies a certain organization of the corresponding elements. The organization of space is based on various criteria (terrain, building density, hazardous production etc.). The integration of settlements in urban systems occurs in certain organizational principles.

Sustainable development of the city is the result of integrative processes and the consolidation of the territory at the expense of the suburbs. This leads to a rearrangement within the system until its disintegration, according to the law of system-separatism, increasing the value of information as a systemic factor (for example, the formation of agglomerations, megalopolises). Organized integrity requires a structure. That's why we have the emergency. Sustainable development of a major regional center in this sense creates the missing elements necessary for the integrity of the structure.

The city is a structure not only of material objects, but also of the processes. In violation of city functions, you need to search for morphological elements that are the cause of the violation. The law of completeness of sustainable development is associated with this law. For example, under conditions of administrative system, the structure of urban development is devoid of mechanism of self-sustaining, instead they are strict respect of coercion. Such systems are susceptible to gradual degradation.

In managing the sustainable development of the city it is necessary to take into account the hierarchy of the system. The city is part of the systems of higher order of agglomeration, district, region, state, international society. The rigidity of hierarchy becomes a negative factor in the development.

Thus, the city is a dynamic open system, continuously moving. So the

important question is the stability of the system to external influences, internal fluctuations to optimize the conditions for carrying out the basic system functions.

Theoretical and methodological core of sustainable development is the concept of the evolution of society and nature. Human activity is purposeful in nature, creating a social and natural reality, expressed in the dynamics of ecological and economic relations. Ecological relations are the internal momentum of economic relations, in which the dominant factors of the development are economic laws. This interaction generates the interpenetration of natural and economic laws. Under sustainable development the impact on the environment remains within the economic biosphere, so that it does not break the natural basis for the resources' restoration and human life. Sustainable development is also equipped with control mechanisms, which are responsible for population growth and increased capital. In the short term, stability manifests itself as a pattern in terms of environmental and economic development, and is transformed into a long-term conservation and quality of development trends in the long term.

Economic result of the functioning of urban systems is the production of value added and the excess over the amount of resources consumed.

Major regional centers are a place of concentration of population, production, services, achieving the effect of cost savings due to the localization, transport availability, infrastructure equipment. Sustainable urban development is a balance of interests and conflicts of society, economy and ecology.

### *Reference*

1. Urban Manifesto. - M.: Institute of Urban Economics, 2005. - S.2.; Deneviziuk D.A. Sustainable development of the city: theory, assessment and key priorities: auto-ref. thesis. candidate of Economy Science/D.A. Deneviziuk - Makhachkala, 2006. - C. 3.
2. The city's economy/ edited by A.O'Sullivan. - M.: INFRA-M, 2002. - S.58
3. Makeeva V.G. Culture Business/V.G. Makeeva.- Moscow: INFRA-M, 2002. - C.7.
4. City in the process of historical transition. Theoretical aspects and sociocultural characteristics.- Moscow: Nauka, 2001. - S.87.