

## **TOOLS OF FORMATION OF THE SYSTEM OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SECURITY OF TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES OF THE REGION**

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### **Abstract**

The urgency of the stated subject of this scientific research is conditioned by the need to develop and integrate effective tools for the formation of a system of socio-economic security of territorial communities in a given geographical region, which is essential for the quality of economic development of these regional communities in the short and long term. The purpose of this research work is to study the tools of formation of the system of social and economic security of territorial communities of the region in the current system of social and economic relations in a given geographical region, as well as assessing the effectiveness of the practical application of such instruments in the context of assessing the role and place of these regions in the economic system of the whole State. The basis of the methodological approach in this scientific study is a combination of methods of quantitative and qualitative analysis of the key principles of the system of socio-economic security of territorial communities of the region, as well as tools to ensure this process. In the course of carrying out this scientific study, results have been obtained indicating the need to ensure the socio-economic security of a given region, through the creation of effective tools for the formation of a system of this kind of security, taking into account the specific features of a given region and its role and place in the socio-economic system of the whole state. The results obtained in the course of this scientific research, as well as the conclusions derived therefrom, have significant practical significance for representatives of specific territorial regional communities, whose immediate interests include addressing the socio-economic security of the territorial communities of the region through the use of the necessary effective tools for this task.

**Keywords:** region, socio-economic security, territorial communities of the region, economic development, development trends of regions, local socio-economic development

**JEL classification:** R1, R38, R50

## **1. Introduction**

In modern scientific studies of the key aspects of the development of socio-economic systems of regions, increasing attention is paid to the search for new topical concepts, able to propose methodological tools for ensuring economic growth and meeting the interests of the society of territorial entities of the country (Feofilova, 2014; Polyzos and Tsiotas, 2020; Constantin, 2021). In the early 1990s, a number of countries of the former USSR experienced a sharp transition from an administrative and planned form of economic activity to market-based forms (Kokkinou et al., 2018) of economic activity. In the current conditions of systemic crisis (Alexiadis et al., 2013; Pnevmatikos et al., 2019), which covered all branches of government and elements of socio-economic systems, with periodic transition from active phases to passive, with a pronounced impact on the state and possibility of development of the regions of the country, ensuring adequate levels of economic and social security has become a priority (Karras, 2010; Hewitt et al., 2017; Perovic and Golem, 2019; Clark, 2021).

The issues of regional self-government are becoming more and more topical in the modern world, along with the tendencies of development of the processes of globalization (Karjoo and Sameti, 2015; Cao, 2021). The interest in this kind of questions is broadened in the context of broadening the understanding, comprehension, and rethinking of certain facets and parts of the concept. Many scholars and politicians cherish the hope of activating human potential, stimulating world integration, economic and democratic processes, and all these changes they necessarily associate with the process of regional structuring of the world and national space (Hamm and Goebel, 2010; Nijkamp, 2011; Xanthos et al., 2012, 2013; Karras, 2015; Vasilkova, 2018). The concept of “region” is directly related to the modern development of regionalism trends, which makes it essential to define the meaning of this concept in the context of modern regional, social and political currents (Deichmann and Senjalia, 2013; Colker, 2019; Perovic, 2021).

Socio-economic systems at the territorial level should be considered the driving force of any national economy, which is confirmed by the experience of economic development at the international level, as well as the experience of global globalization processes (Margarian, 2013; Goula et al., 2015; Tsiotas and Polyzos, 2018; Lechman and Marszk, 2019; Tsiotas and Tselios, 2021). At the territorial level there is a consistent formation of primary resources and financial flows (Karras, 2015), laying the foundations of division of labor and production cooperation, stable relationships and interdependence of various types of resource and socio-economic cycles are gradually being established, the basic needs of citizens are being met and measures are being taken to protect the environment; while the territorial development parameters create first of all indicators of the territorial level, after which macroscopic indicators are formed (Lincaru et al., 2010; Alexiadis et al., 2020; Tsiotas, 2020). Thus, the results of the development of the administrative and territorial units of a single state, as socio-economic systems of meso-level, depend on the development of the entire state in the subsequent (Smentyna, 2014).

To date, there is no clear definition of the concept of local community development either in the existing legislative framework of individual states or in the work of advanced researchers of key problems of social and socio-economic development (Khodakivska et al., 2021; Gavurova, et al., 2022). Scientific research mainly uses definitions established by Western scholars, in particular the World Bank approaches the economic development of local territorial communities as a process in which public cooperation takes place, business and government representatives in the direction of creating optimal conditions for economic growth and expansion of employment in order to raise the overall standard of living. Social resources, as resources for social interaction, are channeled through relationships between people and their associations (social groups) to address personal or social needs and are integral to the life forces of the community or society as a whole (Novikova and Shamileva, 2016). For this reason, a qualitative study of the mechanisms for the formation of tools of the system of socio-economic security of territorial communities of the region is of fundamental importance from the point of view of choosing the optimal strategy for the development of territorial communities and regions as a whole, as well as the preservation of the territorial integrity of the State, of which individual territorial communities of specific regions are an integral part.

In this scientific study the task of identifying and studying the key tools of formation of the system of socio-economic security of territorial communities of the region, which are crucial for the social and economic development of these communities in the short and long term.

## **2. Materials and Methods**

In this scientific study the task of considering the main elements of the system of socio-economic security of territorial communities of the region. The basis of the methodological approach in this scientific study is a combination of methods of quantitative and qualitative analysis of the key principles of the system of socio-economic security of territorial communities of a given region, as well as tools to ensure quality implementation of the process. The main part of this scientific research is preceded by the creation of a theoretical base, including theoretical analysis of the results of research of a number of works of domestic and, primarily, foreign authors, devoted to the study of tools for the formation of a system of socio-economic security of territorial communities of different geographical regions.

This scientific study assumes compliance with a certain sequence of research operations, in order to ensure the highest quality and objective presentation of information, as well as obtaining objective results of scientific research and formation on their basis of full conclusions.

At the first stage of this research work, a theoretical base was created, including a theoretical analysis of the results of research of a number of domestic and, primarily, foreign authors, devoted to the study of tools for the formation of a system of socio-economic security of territorial communities of different geographical regions. In order to maximize the objectivity of the material presented in this research work, as well as to facilitate the perception of the information provided, all foreign research materials, the citation quoted in this scientific study was translated into Russian. In addition, at this stage of research work, a quantitative analysis of the key principles of the formation of a system of socio-economic security of territorial communities of the region, as well as the tools for ensuring this process, taking into account the real needs of the inhabitants of these regions and members of these communities.

In the second stage of this scientific study, a qualitative analysis of the principles of the system of socio-economic security of territorial communities of the region was carried out, taking into account the data obtained from the quantitative analysis. In addition, at this stage of the scientific study, an analytical comparison was made between the results of the study and the findings of other studies devoted to the problematic issues of ensuring the social and economic security of territorial communities of individual geographical regions. This combination of methods used in this scientific research contributes to the fullest possible disclosure of the stated topics and to obtain the most objective results of scientific research.

In the final stage of this research work, on the basis of the results obtained during it were formulated final conclusions, which are the final reflection of these results and summing up the whole complex of scientific research, the key tools for the formation of a system of socio-economic security of territorial communities of the region. In general, the results of this scientific study and the conclusions formed on their basis can be used in the future as a reliable methodological basis for conducting further scientific research in the field of studying the prospects for the formation of a social-economic security of territorial communities of a given region.

## **3. Results**

At the present stage of economic development in the whole world, it is necessary to note a number of key aspects characterizing the characteristics of the development of the economy, of key importance in the context of ensuring the economic security of territorial communities of individual geographical regions. To date, the key features of economic development in individual geographical regions include:

– gradual transition from the simplest forms of economic activity to the forms of higher order;

- the relationship between the high level of development of productive forces and industrial relations, with a gradual increase in the level of production in individual regions;
- development of production technologies and consistent introduction of high-tech production solutions into the production sphere;
- development of the system of information transmission, preservation and practical application as one of the key components of scientific and technological progress in modern technocratic society.

In the context of ensuring the proper functioning of the system of socio-economic security of the territorial communities of the region, it should be noted that general and private laws of economic development are structurally interconnected with instruments of economic security. Table 1 presents data on the key features of the systemic interaction of general and private economic laws in the development of mechanisms for enhancing economic security, in the context of the relationship with instruments for ensuring economic security. The above principles may be applied to the assessment of the degree of socio-economic security of territorial communities of individual geographical regions.

**Table 1. Key features of the systemic interaction of general and private economic laws in the formation of mechanisms to increase economic security, in the context of the relationship with tools for ensuring economic security**

<b>Economic laws (general and specific)</b>	<b>Economic security tools</b>
The Law of Conformity of Industrial Relations with the Character of Productive Forces	Practical methods, forms and principles for determining the conformity of types of industrial relations to types of productive forces for a given production system
General Productivity Improvement Act	Production accounting systems describing patterns of production and methods of increasing productivity
Law of Interaction of Economic Systems in General and Private Form	Tools of systemic understanding of socio-economic structures as complex objects dependent on material achievements in modern society
The Intellectualization of Economic Systems	High-tech enterprises, intellectual industries, research laboratories
Economic innovation	Complex enterprises with dynamic type of production, providing the quickest implementation of innovative developments in the practical sphere

The Law of Conformity of Industrial Relations with the Character of Productive Forces regulates the presence of a clear relationship between modern social and economic formations in the context of their basis of development and succession. The quality and timeliness of the practical implementation of real methods and principles of determining the conformity of the types of industrial relations to the types of productive forces is of importance in the context of ensuring the socio-economic security of the region's territorial communities, for a single production system.

The General Productivity Improvement Act describes the regularities between the implementation of production efforts and the final output. Production accounting systems describing patterns of production and methods of increasing labour productivity, are designed to ensure a qualitative accounting of the rate of increase in production volumes in the context of maintaining a high quality of control over the correspondence between the volume of production effort and the volume of output.

The Law of Interaction of Economic Systems in General and Private Form implies Consistent Consideration of Principles of Market Fundamentalism with Mandatory Understanding of Underlying Principles, as an indispensable condition for efficient and safe economic activity. Social and economic structures are in this context complex interconnected

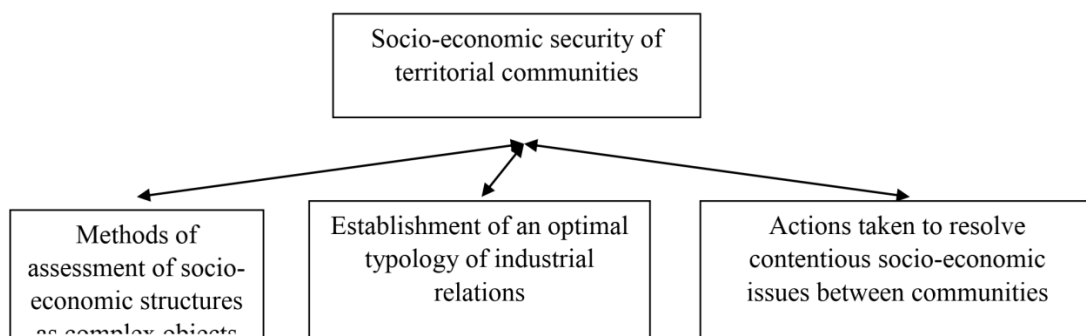
systems with clearly constructed dependencies on the real level of material achievements in society.

The Intellectualization of Economic Systems is essential for the social and economic security of both geographical regions and their constituent territorial communities, whose representatives are involved in the process of economic activity. Modern market theory adopts the determining fact that, the change of industrial relations does not lead to structural changes in the economy, which contributes to the deterioration of the economic structure: the destruction or significant reduction of the level of engineering development, electronics and a number of other high-tech industries, as well as increasing the share of the commodity economy in the GDP of the country. Consistent introduction of high-tech enterprises, branches of intellectual orientation, scientific laboratories for research activities are necessary for achieving a high level of social and economic security of enterprises and selected geographical branches (Davydchuk and Dema, 2020).

Innovation of economy implies the possibility of full-fledged economic development in conditions of innovative development of regional economies. In order to ensure the economic and social security of these farms requires a transition to an innovative type of economic development, In order to maintain an adequate level of social and economic security for certain geographical regions in general and their constituent territorial communities in particular. The introduction of complex enterprises with a dynamic type of production, in order to ensure the early introduction of innovation into practice, is intended to speed up the process.

Figure 1 schematically presents the relationship of the key tools of formation of the system of socio-economic security of territorial communities of the region in the current economic situation.

**Figure 1. Key tools of formation of the system of socio-economic security of territorial communities of the region in the current economic situation**

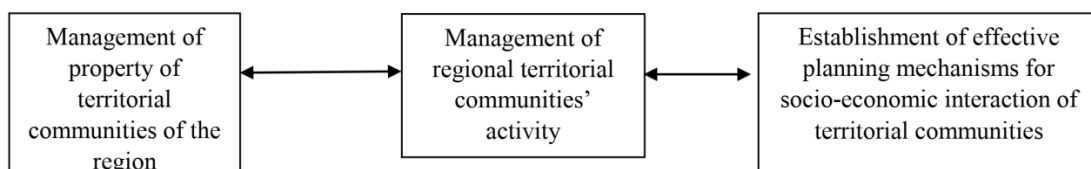


Local authorities have a key role in the task of identifying priorities for the socio-economic development of territorial communities. In this context, the following should be considered the highest priorities in strengthening socio-economic security:

1. Strategic planning of activities aimed at growth social and economic ties between the territorial communities of a given geographical region.
2. Formation of basic budgetary funds of local significance, the means of which will be sufficient to solve the problems of ensuring the activity of territorial communities.
3. Rationalization of municipal governments to maximize the use of financial and non-financial instruments for private sector development.

Figure 2 presents the main components of the management of the activities of territorial communities of the region, which are of fundamental importance from the point of view of ensuring the socio-economic security of these communities:

**Figure 2. Components of the management of territorial communities of the region**



Tools for the formation of a system of socio-economic security of territorial communities of the region serve as a safeguard against the influence of external factors that have a destructive impact on the activities of these communities, as well as the prospects for their further development. In addition, a qualitative solution of the issues of ensuring the socio-economic security of the territorial communities of the region is necessary in order to ensure the full functioning of these communities in the current economic realities, which is an indispensable condition for the implementation of programs of socio-economic development of these regions as a whole. The tools under consideration for the formation of the socio-economic security of the territorial communities of the region should be evaluated in the context of their systemic relationship with the various spheres of social and economic life of the regions. This will contribute to understanding both the meaning and significance of the tools in the context of the management of the activities of territorial communities and understanding the main directions of the socio-economic development of these communities, in the context of their role and place in the social and economic system of the State, of which there are an integral part.

#### **4. Discussion**

The inequality of socio-economic development of the administrative and legal structures of the State in harmonizing economic interests, both between regions and between the center and regions, largely causes the emergence of political fragmentation, Economic disintegration and social explosions (Yaroshenko and Semigulina, 2015). In connection with this global goal of the regional policy of any State is the consistent elimination of significant unevenness of interregional development, primarily in terms of revenues of territorial entities (national and supranational) is one of the most pressing economic policy issues for most countries in the world. The importance and relevance of managing imbalances in regional development stems from the fact that they provoke and exacerbate contradictions, which are an important factor in the prospects for economic growth and well-being of the population.

Today, the need for methodological support and substantiation of models of qualitative assessment of the organizational efficiency of the system of socio-economic security of territorial communities of the region is becoming increasingly acute, in the context of the management of key socio-economic processes that have a direct impact on all spheres of their existence. It is becoming clear that the emphasis should be placed on the interrelationship of risk not only with the main management processes, but also with the functioning and change of the entire governance structure of territorial communities in the current economic situation. In these conditions, the problem of assessing the risks of management acquires an independent theoretical and applied value as a key component of the theory and practice of management (Li, 2017).

The social and economic security of the territorial communities of a given geographical region is closely linked to national and State security. To date, the social security of individual territorial communities should be considered as a state of social interaction and social relations, which completely exclude the possibility of economic, political and spiritual repression of individuals and social groups, as well as the use of force against them, both by the State and by other social subjects, in order to ensure their specific interests.

The sequence of development of the key theoretical provisions of socio-economic security, as well as their basic tools and mechanisms, should be in full compliance with the laws of economic development, which reveal the essence of industrial relations, activities aimed at managing production and consumption, taking into account the specific features of industries, regions, the level of globalization, etc. Any economic sphere, industry or region can be characterized by certain economic processes, which are justified by a specific approach to their disclosure. Justification of economic laws and key principles of economic theory of specific conditions and mechanisms of development of economic security is based on dialectical interaction of general and special (Eskiyev, Ugurchieva, 2019). At the current stage of development of the economy, as its key features should be noted the consistent transition from simple forms of economic activity to forms of complex and higher order, a high level of development of productive forces, in combination with an appropriate level of industrial relations, as well as the practical application of high-tech methods of production. These characteristics are also characteristic of the economic security of both the country and

the enterprise, as well as of a particular economic region, without finding any justification in the postulates of economic theory. The economic theory should be understood as an integrated combination of ready-made rules and regulations that are applied in a wide variety of situations.

The use of postulates of modern economic theory for qualitative assessment of peculiarities of formation of prerequisites of the system of economic and social security of territorial communities of the region does not allow to fully disclose mechanisms, which can be considered characteristic for determining the true reasons for strengthening social and economic security, because the qualitative solution of this problem requires the consideration of a whole complex of specific mechanisms.

Effective tools of formation of the system of socio-economic security of territorial communities of the region can be obtained provided that legal forms of governance in each state are preserved, taking into account its specific features and characteristics (Piero-Palomino et al., 2021).

The development of globalization processes in the present reality contributes to the simultaneous expansion of the development opportunities of regional communities through their gradual full or partial integration into international economic relations, and also forms a spectrum of negative interactions, which appear to be a factor preventing the development of such a scenario. All possible benefits or threats to certain regions are determined by the existence of the ability of their socio-economic systems to provide full-fledged resistance to negative external influences, with progressive prevention of possible damage of any type and form, which implies constant qualitative monitoring of factors and transformation of possible external negative impacts (Calcagnini and Perugini, 2019). The re-emergence of systemic negative impacts in the region is essential for the socio-economic development of individual regional communities. Typical threats to the economic security of individual regions and regional communities are corruption, an increase in the latent capabilities of the shadow economy, etc. In this case, it is not enough only to lead the negative effects to a slender system, without any identification of the characteristic features of a grouping of individual regions, to predict the sequence of transformation of all possible negative impacts from the moment of occurrence of sources necessary for qualitative formation of risks to the occurrence of well-defined damage social and economic system of the region or its constituent regional community. The absence of any full scientific substantiation significantly reduces the likelihood of effective management of the socio-economic system of the region, which in turn often makes it almost impossible to form a full-fledged assessment of the instruments, ensuring the creation of a full system of socio-economic security of territorial communities of the region.

The socio-economic security of the territorial communities of a given geographical region is a key element of social and economic security throughout the State, including these regions. It may be represented as an integral part of the national security of the entire State, in view of the fact that without the economic and social security of individual territories and civil communities living in the territories in question, The state cannot claim qualitative solutions to the problems that are the most urgent at the moment, both in the national and international terms (Guarini et al., 2020; Semenenko et al., 2021).

In the current economic situation in the world, threats to the national security of any State can be conditionally divided into external and internal. Threats of the first type include foreign policy and foreign economic threats, while those of the second type include financial, social and economic threats. In today's realities, many States are witnessing a significant decline in production, coupled with a palpable decline in the flow of investment into their national economies, which should generally be viewed as significant domestic threats to a given region (Garbolino and Voiron-Canicio., 2020). Naturally, the extent to which events of this kind have an impact on the standard of living in the region and on the socio-economic development of the communities in the region varies and is largely determined by the individual characteristics of each particular region, but they are all closely linked in the context of social and economic security at the level of the State as a whole. In this context, all factors relevant to the functioning of the socio-economic security system can be divided into State-managed (macro-level) and region- or environment-managed (meso-level).

Management of socio-economic security at the regional level should address the challenges of preventing certain factors of destabilization (potential) from becoming operational threats to security, while maintaining a secure level of security facility.

In a narrow sense, the social and economic security of the territorial communities of a given geographical region can be reduced to the general security of operations of a social and economic nature, which are the basis of the activities of these communities. Moreover, the general development of tendencies to build security of communities in social and economic terms largely depends directly on the legal security of contractual relations, which these communities have with other subjects only in the legal field. A territorial community carried out activities within the legal framework of a particular State and such activities required the conclusion of treaty relations. At the same time, the system of economic security is directly dependent on the specifics of a specific activity, within the framework of which it is necessary to conclude treaties confirming the integrity of legal relationships (Bruno et al., 2017). This kind of specificity determines the degree of differences between the forms of relationships between specific subjects of the legal field. At the same time, a qualitative solution to the issues of ensuring the social security of territorial communities requires the establishment of social stability in a given region and the creation of conditions which provides opportunities for the qualitative development of the region as a whole and of individual communities in particular. Otherwise, it will simply not be possible to deal qualitatively with the issues of ensuring an adequate level of social and economic security for individual territorial communities.

For any modern civilized society, of which the territorial communities are a separate component part, with various social and economic needs and tasks, is characterized by the perception of any offences that represent a real social threat, as situations that transcend everyday reality. In this context, the issues of social and economic security, both for individual members of territorial communities and for all communities as a whole, depend on a multitude of interrelated factors, which include problems of disturbance of public order in a given territory and problems of a purely economic nature, which could potentially have a significant impact on the life of territorial communities within and outside a particular region. Various types of violations of a legal nature committed by members of specific regions against members of particular communities themselves pose a threat to the social security of a particular community. The economic factor may be manifested in this context, but may be completely excluded from consideration when assessing the possible consequences of intervention in the life of a particular community. Therefore, the question of ensuring an adequate level of social and economic security for a given territorial community can be successfully addressed only by considering in a comprehensive manner a combination of factors, both social and economic plans relevant in terms of assessing the prospects of social and economic development of regions in general and providing opportunities for the development of territorial communities of these regions in particular (Builes-Jaramillo and Lotero, 2020). In terms of social and economic security, it is important to maintain public order and to address in a timely manner the pressing economic needs of members of specific communities in the regions.

Formation of the system of socio-economic security of territorial communities of the region is a long multi-factor process, which requires taking into account a whole range of factors, both social and economic, the interaction of which makes the effective development of territorial communities on a single territory, both in the short and medium term.

## **5. Conclusions**

The conducted scientific research of tools of formation of the system of socio-economic security of territorial communities of the region led to the following conclusions.

The socio-economic security of the territorial communities of a given region is closely linked to the role of these communities in the social and public life of the region, as well as to the establishment of effective planning mechanisms for social and economic interaction of territorial communities. This is particularly relevant at the current stage of economic development worldwide, as economic risks are increasing due to the development of globalization processes. In addition, the current situation is transforming existing industrial relations due to deep systemic changes in the economy and the formation of a fundamentally



new economic model for the management of social processes. Thus, the issues of ensuring the socio-economic security of the territorial communities of the region, in the context of creating the necessary tools to ensure this type of security, they extend well beyond a particular economic region and address various aspects of economic and social security on a global scale.

In today's prevailing economic conditions throughout the world, a modern approach to assessing the issues of ensuring the socio-economic security of the territorial communities of the region involves the creation of effective tools for the formation of this type of security, taking into account the real social and economic situation in a given region. At the same time, the effectiveness of this type of tools is determined by the concrete results of their practical application in order to resolve. There are social and economic problems in a given region and in the context of the role and place of a given region in the economic system of the whole State. Social and economic security of the region is a complex concept, on the correct definition of the key principles to ensure which depends to a large extent both the development of the region as a whole and its place and role in the system of the entire regional development of the State.

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