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# Call for Papers Fall Issues 2019 Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism

**Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism** is an interdisciplinary research journal, aimed to publish articles and original research papers that should contribute to the development of both experimental and theoretical nature in the field of Environmental Management and Tourism Sciences.

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## Problems of the Ecological System in Russia and Directions for Their Solution Based on Economic and Social Development Programs

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### Abstract:

The article deals with the problems of the ecological system in Russia and the directions of their solution on the basis of economic and social development programs. Consumer attitudes of people to the environment is the main cause of the deterioration of its condition, which leads to a decrease in stocks of non-renewable natural resources. In addition, it threatens the existence of humanity. The environmental problems of our time require not only the introduction of resource-saving technologies in all sectors of production, the use of alternative energy sources, but also ensuring the restoration of the already damaged ecosystem resilience and their preservation in the future.

**Keywords:** ecology; economic programs; social programs; development; ecosystem; natural resources.

**JEL Classification:** D40; E27; J43; O13; Q13.

## Introduction

Russia belongs to the group of countries with multi-factor environmental problems, as well as those associated with the transition state of the economy: unbalanced use and erosion of natural resources, as in developing countries; industrial pollution, as in industrialized countries. Also, the specific problem of the transformation period is the attitude towards waste, since the volumes of waste generated are increasing, and the share of their processing is insignificant. The current domestic practice of depositing waste in overcrowded landfills is a threat to the environment and increases the risks to public health.

It should be noted that the existing practice of agro-industrial production leads to the depletion of fertile land, industrial pollution of the soil, as well as the intensive spread of monocultures, accompanied by the use of nitrogen and nitrate fertilizers. Also, as a result of use, there is a depletion of land, forest and water resources, which leads to irreversible losses of ecosystem and biological nature.

Consequently, the existing environmental problems are accompanied by crisis situations that determine the current level of production and environmental management in Russia, do not have a rational solution, thereby worsening the ecology of the entire economic system (Korableva *et al.* 2018). As a result, the negative effects are growing, accompanied by a deterioration of the ecological state of the environment, depletion of natural resources, loss of soil fertility, an increase in the incidence of the population, and a deterioration in the general standard of living. In the first place, people in rural areas suffer because of the deterioration in the quality of food, the increase in social tensions, the increased costs of overcoming the consequences of environmental disasters, and the decrease in the production of agro-industrial products (Ozen and Grima 2018, Gamidullaeva 2018, Poltarykhin *et al.* 2018, Sycheva *et al.* 2018, Voronkova *et al.* 2018, Voronkova *et al.* 2018). Ultimately, this affects the food security of the population, reducing all economic indicators at the micro and macro levels.

## 1. Methodology

Ecosystems are functional units of the biosphere, just as cells are functional units of the body. The term "ecosystem" (from the Greek *oikos* - place of residence, house and system - the whole, made up of parts, connection) was suggested in 1935 by the English botanist Arthur George Tensley (1871-1955). Today there is a significant amount of definition of the term "ecosystem". In our opinion, an ecosystem is a complex set of living organisms and the environment, representing the dialectical unity of all environmental components, with conditioned interdependence and causal relationships, combined by the circulation of substances and metabolic energy processes, and are in a state of self-organization, self-regulation and self-development.

An ecosystem is characterized by openness and represents the presence of relatively closed substance and energy flows between the biotic and abiotic parts of an ecosystem that are stable in space and time. The basis of the existence of virtually any ecosystem is the flow of sunlight energy, which is a consequence of a thermonuclear reaction — in direct (photosynthesis) or indirect (decomposition of organic matter), except for deep-sea ecosystems, whose source of energy is the internal heat of the earth and the energy of chemical reactions (Sergeev and Klochko 2010).

It is worth noting that Russia has a powerful potential for ecosystem, landscape and species diversity. The relief of the country is formed by mountain ranges (15% of the territory), elevations (25% of the territory), plains and lowlands (60%), which are habitats of living organisms and territories of human economic activity. The flat part of the country includes the steppe zone, forest-steppe and the zone of coniferous-deciduous forests. Mountain ranges are mostly covered with forests and are characterized by vertical zonality. The extensive river network, lakes and reservoirs, as well as the water area of the seas, is an environment of aquatic ecosystems and a factor shaping climate. The biota of Russia numbers more than 25 thousand plant species and 45 thousand animal species, which is about 45% of the species and population diversity of Europe. Two main bird migration routes pass through the country. Nesting sites for migratory bird species of international importance.

However, human activities significantly affect the state of the environment. So, at the beginning of the last century, 40% of the territory of Russia was not used, at present most of these lands are used for agricultural activities (more than 70%), and the remnants of natural ecosystems make up only 10–15% of the country's territory. In these territories, 30% of all species of flora and fauna, which are endangered and listed in the Red Book, are concentrated.

Russia has rich soil resources represented by fertile black soil, but land cover suffers from pollution and erosion. At the same time, water and wind erosion cause up to 15 tons / ha of average annual soil losses. Losses of humus and nutrients are observed on 43% of the total area. Significant territories are polluted as a result of economic activity. More than 57% of the territory is defined as eroded. Now in Russia, the development of

industry, agriculture and water management, urbanization, mining and other types of management are constantly causing pollution and physical transformation of the living environment of living organisms. The construction of hydroelectric power stations and the creation of reservoirs, and drainage work caused significant changes in the hydrological regime of the territories. There is a decrease in populations, and some species are generally on the verge of extinction. That is why the number of species listed in the Red Book is growing (Rastorguev 2014, Sergeev and Klochko 2010, Nikitin 2011, Odum 2012, Firsova, Balash and Nosov 2014, Dibrova *et al.* 2018).

Thus, in order to preserve ecosystems in economic activity and daily life, mankind needs to use the principles of rational use of resources and environmental management, which allow for the full existence and development of modern society, while maintaining the high quality of the human environment. This is achieved through the economical and rational exploitation of natural resources and the creation of conditions for an effective mode of their reproduction.

## 2. Results

Creating favorable conditions for solving the above problems is possible on the basis of the formation and use of economic and social development programs. Since the economic space of Russia is heterogeneous and disintegrated, the region's role in the system of relations between the federal level and the level of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation is changing, the role of the regions in solving environmental and socio-economic problems increases. The modern scheme of the functioning of the regional economy - the subject of the federation is characterized by a significant increase in the interrelatedness of its elements and ecosystems (Odum 2012, Firsova, Balash and Nosov 2014).

In the "Basic Provisions of the Regional Policy in the Russian Federation", a region is understood as "... a part of the territory of the Russian Federation possessing a community of natural, socio-economic, national-cultural and other conditions.

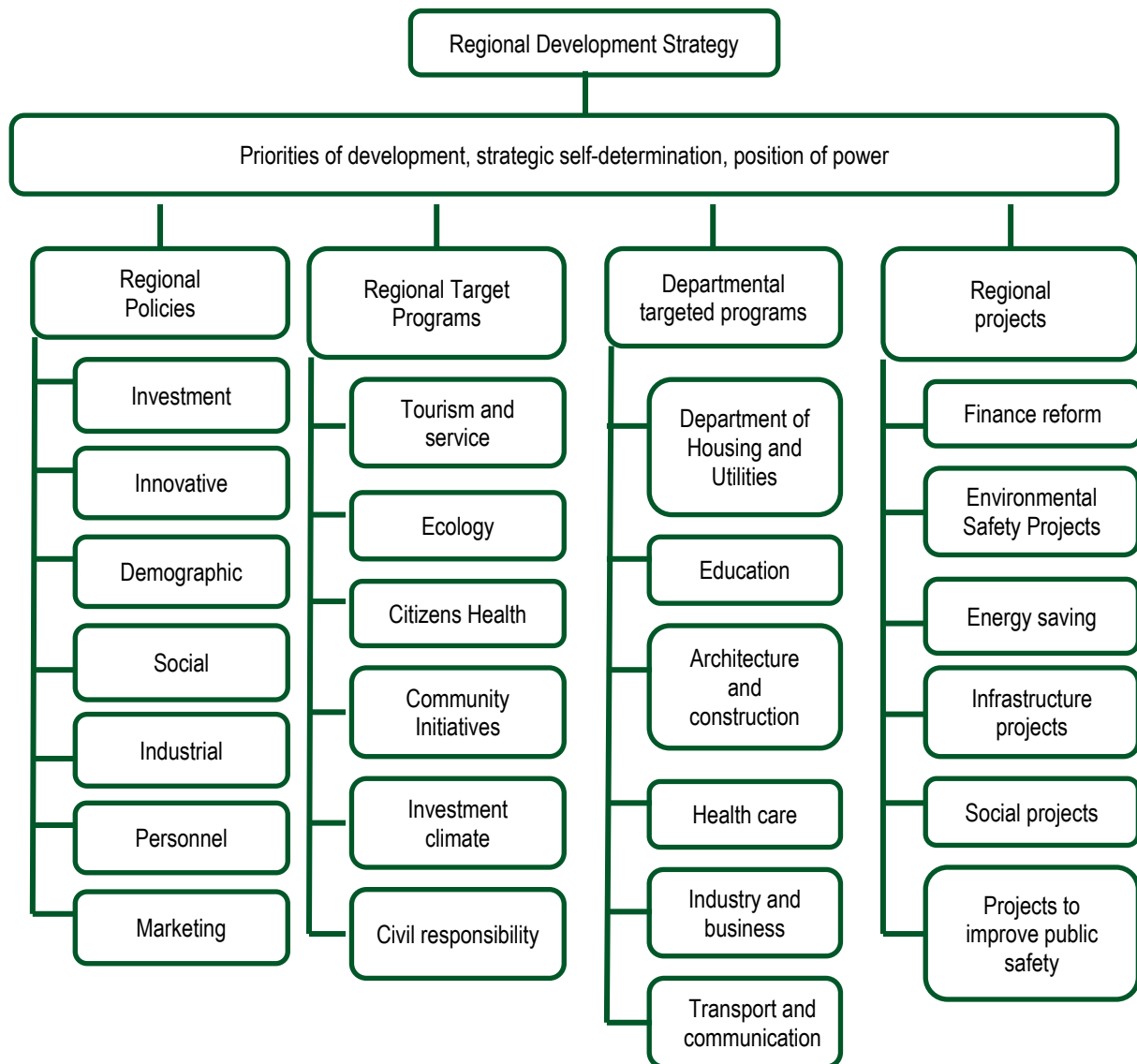
From our point of view, the "region" is a combination of various forms of organization of the economy, social, environmental and cultural life and joint activities of the population within the administrative and territorial entities, considering the geographical location and established traditions, which develop in conditions of asymmetric economic social spheres (Polyakova *et al.* 2019). The region, acting as an ecological system at the local level, is able to influence the choice of priorities in the field of economic and social development. Part of the functions of the national level for managing and coordinating regional processes are also transferred to the level of the region, which the federal authorities are not able to track and take into account.

For the successful development of the region, program activities of various levels, forms and methods of implementation are developed and implemented, such as federal target programs, regional target programs, investment projects, etc. The development and implementation of targeted regional development programs contributes to the achievement of the goals of the state regional policy. In turn, targeted regional development programs are aimed at solving problems of specific regions and contribute to achieving a balance of the country's ecosystem as a whole.

Consequently, the regions of Russia act not only as a concentration of natural resources and population, production and consumption of goods in the service sector, but also as a subject of socio-economic relations that promotes the development and strengthening of the ecosystem (Rupeika-Apoga *et al.* 2019, Thalassinos and Thalassinos 2018, Grima *et al.* 2017, Thalassinos, Stamatopoulos and Arvanitis 2011). The typical structure of the development ecosystem of the territory is presented in Figure 1.

The correct choice of a strategy and its structure will allow all efforts and resources to be focused on the realization of environmental development opportunities and thereby ensure efficient, stable development and competitiveness of regions in market economy conditions. In our opinion, the development strategy of the region should be formed in the course of developing an integrated science-based program, a set of actions to implement objectively determined goals, principles and directions of environmental development. In connection with these ideas, the strategy is the scientific and methodological genesis of regional programs. The essence of the region's strategy is to develop and implement progressive environmental development goals for making effective system decisions.

Figure 1. The structure of the ecosystem of the region



The concept of long-term socio-economic development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2020 shows the complexity and importance of developing strategies for the environmental development of the subjects of Russia. It includes a list of main eco-orientations, one of the main points of this list is balanced spatial development of territories, within which it is planned to develop new territorial eco-centers of growth, both in areas of new raw materials development and in traditional regions of innovative, industrial and agrarian potential. It is also assumed to reduce the scale of regional inequality, based on the creation of an extensive transport network that provides a high level of inter-regional integration, without causing damage to the environment.

In Russia, at present, legislation within the framework of state strategic planning includes: constitutional federal laws, this Federal Law, other federal laws, as well as regulatory acts of the President of the Russian Federation, Government of the Russian Federation, federal executive bodies adopted in accordance with this Federal Law, laws and other regulatory legal acts of the subjects of the Russian Federation governing legal relations. Despite the legal basis that has emerged to date, the mechanism for coordinating strategic planning for environmental development has not been fully regulated until now.

The system of state strategic planning is a combination of:

- interrelated strategic planning documents characterizing the priorities of Russia's environmental development and national security;
- elements of regulatory, scientifically-methodical, informational, financial and other support of strategic planning processes;



▪ participants of state strategic planning, carrying out and directing practical activities in this field (Nikitin 2011).

Recently, more and more attention has been paid to the need to form a complete strategic planning system that meets modern requirements. The relevance of this issue has increased significantly due to the fact that decisions made in various fields acquire a long-term strategic nature (Sycheva *et al.* 2018, Voronkova *et al.* 2018, Voronkova *et al.* 2018). Organic agriculture has become the hope that conditions and mechanisms for the development of small and medium agro-industrial forms of production will appear in Russia.

Russia's ability to withstand compliance with international standards and to be competitive in the global market for environmentally friendly agricultural products is quite high. This is explained by the following positions:

1. Some Russian cultures are poorly cultivated in the West or not grown at all, and some domestic ones - for example, wild berries, mushrooms, pine nuts, medicinal plants - simply do not have world analogues.

2. Tighter than in the West, state standards for ordinary Russian products. In domestic food much less chemistry than imported, which makes them more popular, both in the domestic Russian market and internationally.

3. Large reserves of land in Russia: the introduction of ecological systems should be carried out on large areas, coordinating with a large number of small owners.

### 3. Discussion

When introducing methods of ecological production, there are some problems. First, the high cost of environmental production projects. The financial costs required for the introduction of these technologies are estimated at \$ 200–1,000 per ha for cereals and at \$ 5000–8000 per ha for fruit production.

Figure 2. Opportunities in the emerging organic market.



Secondly, the lack of certified lands (in Russia make up only 0.003% of the area of all agricultural land). Thirdly, the increase in time costs and costs for the production of environmentally friendly products, which are several times higher than the time costs for the production of conventional products (Polyakova *et al.* 2019, Rupeika-Apoga *et al.* 2019, Thalassinos and Thalassinos 2018, Grima *et al.* 2017). For example, to grow organic wheat, it will take two years, chickens - 6 months. Fourthly, pre-sale preparation of the goods, their storage and shipment. Since the volumes of environmentally friendly products are still relatively small, it is necessary to guarantee the

avoidance of the risk of mixing them with another - inorganic products (Thalassinos, Stamatopoulos and Arvanitis 2011, Puryaev 2015, Voronkova *et al.* 2018, Dautov *et al.* 2018).

Organic products are fundamentally distinguished by a higher level of quality than those produced in the traditional way (Kayumova *et al.* 2019). Organic products meet specific quality criteria, which allows to satisfy the need for healthy and environmentally friendly products.

The growing market for organic products opens up a large number of opportunities for Russian agricultural producers (Figure 2).

## Conclusion

The production of organic food in Russia, as in developed foreign countries, is engaged in business structures. This is due to the fact that the interest of entrepreneurs in the production of organic food is to obtain additional profits.

The steady growth in demand for this type of product, as well as price rises for them, on average is from 20 to 50%, in contrast to traditional food products. It is entrepreneurs who have all the qualities necessary for the production of environmentally friendly food products: the ability to make non-standard decisions; integrate new production and commercial ideas in terms of generating additional income; promptly evaluate innovations from the standpoint of their final efficiency and market conditions from the standpoint of obtaining additional profit; take risks, etc.

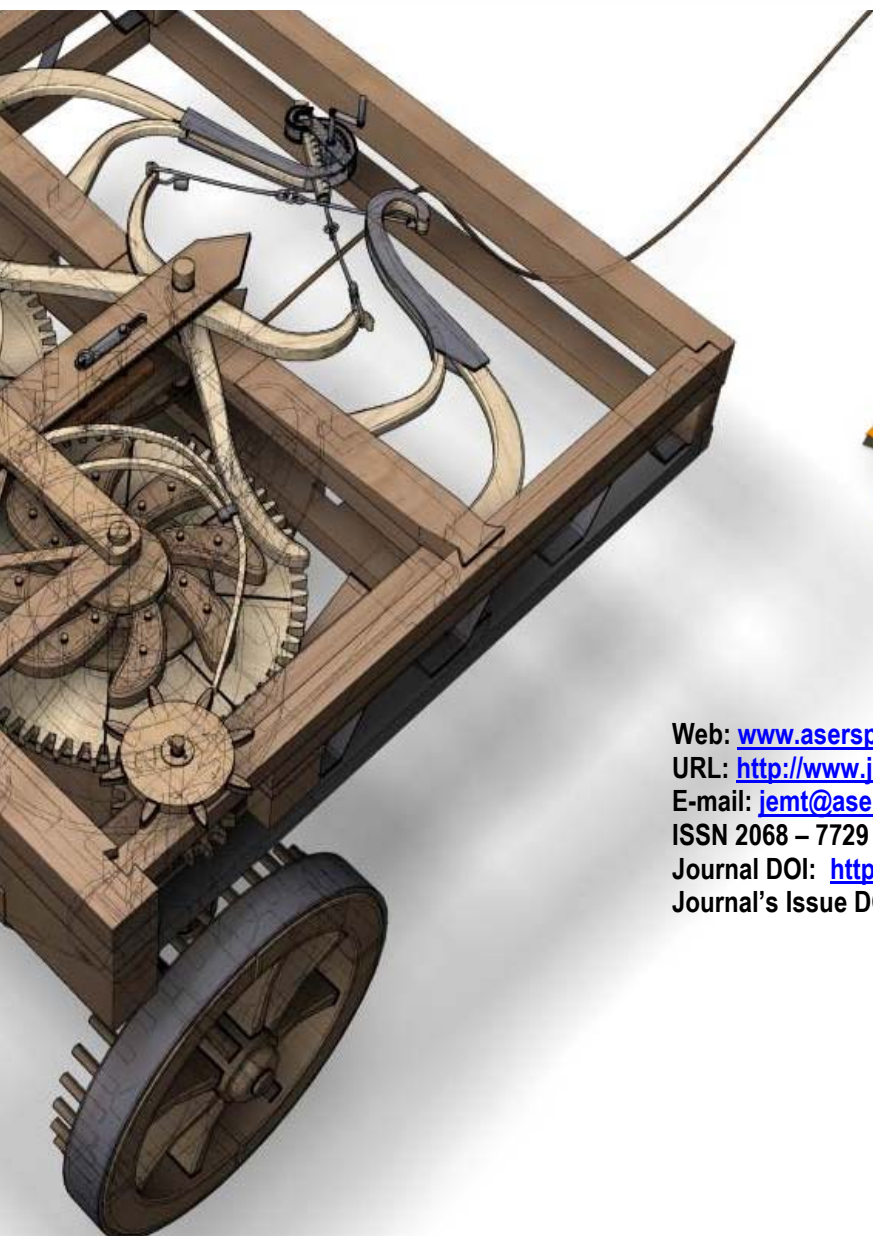
Thus, only on the basis of the formation and implementation of environmental programs can all efforts and resources be focused on the realization of economic development opportunities and thereby ensure the most effective, stable development and competitiveness of the regions, and therefore the country in market economy conditions.

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