

interdisciplinary social and humanitarian research, this is the conclusion the authors came to.

Author of the abstract - Valentina Schensnovich

2019.03.003. LIUDMILA BARAKHOEVA, MARINA ARSELGOVA. PROBLEMS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REPUBLIC OF INGUSHETIA // "Vestnik Volzhskogo universiteta imeni V.N. Tatishcheva", Tolyatti, 2018, № 3, Vol. 2, P. 232–235.

Keywords: region, regional economy, the Republic of Ingushetia, demography, socioeconomic development of the region, social and economic indicators, gross regional product, agriculture, investment, standard of living, quality of life.

Liudmila Barakhoeva,

PhD(Economics), Senior Research Associate,
Ingush Scientific Research Institute
of Humanities named after Ch.E. Akhriev

Marina Arselgova,

Research Associate,
Ingush Scientific Research Institute
of Humanities named after Ch.E. Akhriev

At the present stage of development of the national and regional economies in the context of the economic crisis and structural transformations, the task of socio-economic development of the region is especially urgent. For successful development of the region and improvement of living conditions of the population, a detailed analysis of the socio-economic situation is necessary and the results of it should determine the goals and directions, elaboration of programs and measures for further development.

The Republic of Ingushetia is a constituent entity of the Russian Federation and a part of the North Caucasus Federal District, it was formed on June 4, 1992 and is located in the central part of the northern slopes of the foothills of the Greater Caucasus Mountain Range. Its area is only 3.6 thousand km². This is the smallest constituent entity of the Russian Federation (0.02% of the country's territory). The republic counts 45 municipalities, including 4 municipal districts, 4 urban districts, 1 urban settlement and 36 rural settlements.

The geological potential of the territory of the republic reveals itself in the availability of deposits of oil, gas, marble, dolomites, thermal healing and mineral waters, pure mountain spring water.

At the beginning of 2017, the population numbered 480.5 thousand people, of which 41.8% are urban. As of 01.01.2017, the republic ranked 5th among the constituent entities of the Russian Federation in terms of population density (132.4 people per 1 km²), next to the cities of Moscow, St. Petersburg, Sevastopol and the Moscow region. The republic is mono-ethnic: the Ingush dominate in the national composition (94.1% according to the 2010 census).

The Republic of Ingushetia is one of the regions with a favorable demographic situation. In general, the dynamics shows positive changes in mortality and birth rates. The peak of the birth rate was registered in 2010 and 2011, in subsequent years, there has been a decline, nevertheless in terms of this indicator the region is numbered among the leaders. In 2016, the natural population growth amounted to 13 people per 1000 people population (3rd place in the Russian Federation).

The mortality rate in the dynamics for 2000–2016 has a positive trend. Thus, in 2016, the total mortality rate in the Republic of Ingushetia was 3.3. This is the lowest rate in the country. In 2016, compared with 2000, there was a decrease in mortality for all classes of causes of death. Due to the decrease in mortality, the indicator of life expectancy at birth in 2016 was

77.35 years for men and 83.62 years for women. According to this indicator, the Republic of Ingushetia ranks 1st in the Russian Federation (however, low mortality rates can be explained by the underestimation of deaths due to religious traditions, as well as in connection with the practice of traveling outside the region in search of qualified medical care).

The composition of the population of the Republic of Ingushetia is characterized by gender imbalance. As of January 1, 2017, the share of men in the total population was 45.33%. In 2016, there were 1,206 women per 1,000 men. The numerical excess of women over men in the population has been observed for already 5 years and is increasing with age. This is partially explained by both the inattentive attitude of men to their own health and migration from the region in search of work. The growing gender imbalance in the existing religious and socio-cultural traditions in the region can lead to deterioration in the physical, mental and social well-being of women, as well as to a number of other negative consequences.

According to UN criteria, a population is considered old if the proportion of people aged 65 and over in the entire population exceeds 7%. In 2016, 5.77% of the population of the Republic of Ingushetia was at the age of 65 years or more (14.21% for the Russian Federation). The demographic burden indicator in 2016 was 704 people per 1000 people of working age (740 for the Russian Federation). The proportion of the population over working age for the period from 2000 to 2016 was on a growth trend (from 8.1% in 2000 to 12% in 2016); the proportion of the population younger than working age decreased by 5.1 percentage points. The working-age population in 2016 increased by 1.2 percentage points as compared with 2000. The age structure over the past 3 years suggests that, in the long term, changes in the age composition of the population will be favorable.

The following economic conditions are characteristic of the republic: favorable conditions for the development of agriculture,

tourism, and the spa sector; peripheral position; insufficient qualification of labor resources in the context of excess of working resource; poorly developed infrastructure; ethno-cultural specificity.

The main features of the modern structure of the economy of the Republic of Ingushetia are: a high share of the sector "state administration and military security, social insurance"; a relatively small share of the agriculture sector. The main specialization of agriculture in the Republic of Ingushetia is cultivation of fruits and vegetables, grain crops, fine fleece sheep breeding and cattle breeding.

The level and quality of life reflect the degree of satisfaction of the material and cultural needs of people and are manifested in the quantity and quality of goods and services consumed by a person. To analyze the level and quality of life, the following indicators were analyzed: consumption of basic foodstuffs per capita, real incomes of the population, per capita incomes of the population, real accrued wages, real size of accrued pensions, Gini coefficient, ratio of funds and the share of the population with incomes below the cost of living in the total population.

In general, we can conclude that the diet is not balanced enough as for the products most important and necessary for life and health. The main problem in the region is associated with insufficient consumption of meat, fish, and fruit. The main obstacle to have a full and balanced diet for the population of both the region and the Russian Federation as a whole is income restriction. One of the main factors characterizing consumption is the per capita income of the population. For 2000–2016 per capita incomes were tending to grow. However, real cash income, characterizing the change in the income of the population, taking into account the consumer price index, has a negative trend in dynamics. Dynamics in Ingushetia for 2000–2016 demonstrates an increase in population inequality in terms of incomes.

On the basis of the results of the analysis of individual indicators of the socio-economic situation of the Republic of Ingushetia for the period from 2000 to 2016 we can distinguish the following groups of problems requiring implementation within the framework of the region's development strategy: social, economic, and infrastructural.

The main economic problems are: subsidized budget, low self-sufficiency of the region for certain types of food, a high degree of depreciation of fixed assets, an increase in the size of the informal sector, etc. To solve economic problems, it is necessary to strengthen innovative activity in industry and agriculture, expand the market capacity due to export growth, increase labor productivity, etc.

The infrastructure problems: instability in the supply of electricity, gas and water in certain settlements of the region; the need to expand and repair a number of roads, etc.

The main social problems that exacerbate economic problems and have a direct impact on the political situation in the region are: high unemployment and rising income inequality.

One of the main directions of development of the region should include the following: development of social policies aimed at increasing the welfare of the population, ensuring a high level and quality of life, creating conditions for the adequate functioning of the institution of the family, social support for citizens, and increasing the quality of social services. Political stability and civil accord in the region directly depend on the success of social policy.

Author of the abstract – Elena Dmitrieva