

# Actual Economic Problems of Building Market Relations

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**Keywords:** World Community, Economic, Innovative Economies, Community Needs, International Cooperation.


**Abstract:** Global changes in the world economy, the mutual dependence of states in the world community, the intensification of socio-economic problems threaten the external stability of the Russian economy. The structure of the economy of different countries, the level of development largely determine the possibility of including a given country in the international division of labor. Currently, the Russian Federation in a number of areas lags behind the states that occupy leading positions in the technology industry (including management and marketing), in the field of production organization, planning, budgeting, economic and social development. In order to cooperate with developed countries, Russia must have a high-tech economy capable of creating elite and mass-produced goods that the world community needs. Also, one should recognize the political system of such countries and the modern cultural level. On the other hand, the region of the country in the international division of labor determines not only the structure and volume of foreign trade, but also the circle of main partners in foreign trade turnover, international cooperation in various fields.


## 1 INTRODUCTION


In the system of the international division of labor, Russia plays the role of a supplier of natural resources (Belonogova, 2020). The basis of Russian exports to non-CIS countries was fuel and energy products. Export promotion is one of the main directions in the development of the Russian economy, especially relevant at the present time, since the slowdown in net export growth has become the most important reason for the slowdown in Russia's GDP. With the beginning of the Ukrainian crisis, Western countries are imposing sanctions against Russia in order to change Moscow's policy towards Kyiv (Gromova, 2019). The United States, the European Union, Japan, Canada and other countries have introduced restrictions aimed at certain sectors of the Russian economy. (Gromova, 2019). In connection with these events, the growth of the country's GDP turned out to be impossible. The Bank of Russia believes that the Russian economy is in for hard times and it is hard not to agree with him. The Bank of Russia will need to do everything possible to contain inflation, which

will rise and find some kind of replacement for the funds that will not come from external debt markets. An analysis of Russian exports in recent years demonstrates a noticeable predominance of products from the extractive industries in its commodity structure. An important theoretical and practical aspect of economic development and diversification of Russia's export potential is its relationship with innovative development. A different place for Russia in the global system of division of labor and world trade can only be the result of a meaningful strategy of targeted transformations, including the systemic development of the innovation and production potentials of the economy (Belonogova, 2020).

A characteristic feature of the development of the world economy is the transition of the leading countries to a new stage in the formation of an innovative society - the construction of a global system of the world economy, based mainly on the generation, dissemination and use of technological knowledge. Scientific and technological progress in modern conditions is the most important factor in economic growth and high technologies occupy an important place in the development of the economy

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of any country, however, there is a problem of a technological gap between developed and developing countries, as well as differences in increasing investment in high technologies. In the presented work, a study was made of the development of the high-tech market in developing and post-industrial countries. Currently, there is a tendency to equalize the level of development of developing and highly developed countries (Gakaev, 2020). In the context of globalization, the main task for the national economy is not so much the entry of its subjects into the foreign market as the operation of national structures in the global economic space. The strategic guideline in the operation of subjects of the national economy in the world economic arena is the struggle for access to world income and its redistribution. In the global geo-economic space, the main subjects of the world economy are internationalized systems (IT systems, IT processes, IT cycles, etc.). Therefore, world income is "income in the global dimension from foreign economic activity received from the sale of goods and services produced within the framework of precisely such internationalized production cycles (cores), transnational economic structures using all types of national resources, including the resources of countries, not recognized as participants in these cycles, and intended to reinvest in expanded internationalized reproduction" (Murtazova, 2021).

## 2 RESEARCH METHODS

The world economy is a complex globalizing system with traditional (states, transnational companies, international economic organizations, etc.) and the latest (intellectual valleys, world cities, technology parks, virtual enterprises, etc.) structures and relations between them. The current stage of development of the global economy is characterized by the refinement of theoretical concepts, the growth of contradictions, the emergence of new global problems, and the increased interdependence of all participants in the world economic system. This is facilitated by such key processes as the globalization of the world economy, the internationalization of economic life and the activities of enterprises, the growth in the number of integration associations, the emergence of new types of international division of labor in the new construction of the world. Many concepts are filled with new content, along with the processes of integration, fragmentation processes take place, the world market for services dominates the market for goods. How to navigate in this complex, rapidly changing situation, correctly interpret the ongoing

processes and make the right decision on a set of problems? On the agenda is the understanding of the essence and nature of global processes, the development of strategic guidelines for the safe development of the country, including Russia, in the new conditions of world economic interaction. The modern world economic system is the interaction of global economic entities based on the international division of labor through the system of international economic relations. The world economy as a system has certain properties: integrity, structure, hierarchy, dynamism, order and the presence of a common goal. International economic relations are a multi-level complex of economic relations that arise between the subjects of the world economy. Purposeful economic activity in the world economy is carried out by entities that determine the state and development of factors of production, as well as ways to combine them. The most important characteristics of the last twenty-five years of the economic development of the world economy are the consistent processes taking place in the world economic life, namely the departure from the autarkic (closed) principle of the development of firms/regions/macrosystems/economy, as a result of this process, the strengthening of the processes of globalization of the world economy, and also the processes of internalization and internationalization of the world economy. In the last decade, the most important feature that characterizes the development of the world industry is the reduced life cycles of technologies and products, which significantly increases the processes of global competition of all agents of the world market, which in turn leads to the emergence of new tools that limit international competition - barriers to entry into the industry (on markets). Let's take a closer look at the most significant points. Given that the problems of globalization are often associated with negative, disastrous consequences, it is necessary to separate the concepts of "globalization", "globalism" (anti-globalism is associated with it) and "global hegemony", "expansionism of TNCs". In other words, globalization is indeed an objective process, but not only is it not limited to such a form as the expansion of American TNCs, but it can also acquire a fair character (globalization with a human face) through efforts to shape a common future based on our common belonging to the human race in all its diversity. It is necessary to distinguish between globalization as an objective phenomenon and as a policy. Thus, globalization is a reflection of the process of formation of the integrity of the world system and the connectedness of all processes taking

place in the world, and at the same time it is the process of formation of the core of influence on the world. It is also necessary to distinguish between the concepts of "global economy" and "world economy". The problem of globality is the latest scientific phenomenon and the context of world development (Harper, 2020). The problem is viewed from a double angle: ontological (essential) and epistemological (cognitive). The global world acts as a logistical system based on the functional (rather than mechanical) interweaving of particular forms into a single geological composition (Ting-Toomey, 2020). The world began to be perceived as a common, unified; globality is manifested in almost all aspects, incl. in the community of problems; in the presence of common threats and challenges; in the interdependence of peoples, countries, societies, movements (i.e. globality is reflected in all spheres of life: political, social, military); on a different scale of human responsibility; in his awareness not only of his local roots, but also of his civilizational affiliation; in the global worldview; in the presence of cross-border flows. For a correct understanding of the characteristics of "globality" it is necessary to formulate a criterion. There are two points of view here. The first is related to the assessment of globality in terms of the degree of coverage, scale (i.e. "global" economy will mean "planetary"). Another point of view is related to the assessment by the degree of influence: if an object (phenomenon, process) has a huge impact on the world, then it is called global.

### 3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Recently, the verbal construction "economic space" has become very widely used not only in relation to objects of different scale: cities, regions, countries, but also to different areas of human relations: culture, religion, information, etc. Most likely, this is due to the fact that the scientific apparatus used for the purpose of revealing the depth of social relations no longer fully allows proving the existence of existing problem situations and conveying to the audience certain nuances and shades of those decisions that would fully allow doing this. What, in fact, is intended to contribute to the terminological phrase «economic space» (Harper, 2020). A regional economic space can be understood as some form of organization and positioning of material objects or elements of productive forces, manifested in the order of their involvement and interaction in social production and in ensuring the patterns of movement in time. Such structuring allows one to form spatially-

connected representations not only about each of these objects separately, but also about the entire set of economic objects involved in economic processes. Like any physical phenomenon, the regional economic space can be characterized by some elements that have their own parameters, by which it can be distinguished from similar objects (Bagiev, 2020; Abrams, 2018). The main elements of the economic space of the region are the territory, population, regional economy and economic ties. The use of these elements as components of the regional economic space contributes to the understanding of the essence of the spatial-connected representation of it as an integral economic object. The essence of the spatially-connected representation of economic objects is manifested in their comprehensive and detailed characteristics through the use of several indicators that make it possible to present the entire set in a holistic perception. The spatial-connected representation of the region is based on the possibilities of its structuring according to the main properties and features that are formed under the influence of the interaction of its main elements (dominants).

Traditional forms of economic and entrepreneurial activity are increasingly influenced by new trends in the development of the world economy, one of which is globalization. Due to the huge range of political preferences in modern world science and politics, there is no single generally accepted definition of globalization. Globalization is considered from different points of view (Bagiev, 2020): it is a process that inscribes the world economic system in interaction with the natural and biological environment and gives a new integrity (1); this is the output of the process (phenomenon) to the general level (2); it is a process of reproductive transformation of national economies and economic structures, securities, capital, etc., in which the world economy is considered as an integral population (3). In addition, globalization is understood as the process of the ever-increasing impact on the social reality of individual countries of various factors of international significance: economic and political ties, cultural and information exchange, etc.; the trend towards a global investment environment and the integration of national capital markets; the highest stage of integration (Belonogova, 2020); "interaction and interpenetration of political, economic and cultural spheres of public life of various states and societies, i.e. association in a broad sense at the level of social institutions (groups) that have different historical and cultural foundations" (Harper, 2020); the process of forming a single economic space, gradually covering

all spheres of human life. This is a complex phenomenon of the modern world, giving a lot of material for reflection in various aspects: philosophical, political, economic, legal (Harper, 2020). Summing up these definitions, we can conclude that all points of view are unanimous in understanding that globalization is the process of formation and subsequent development of a single global financial and economic space based on new, mainly computer technologies. Foreign experts (Murtazova, 2021), considering various aspects of globalization (globalization), also focus on the formation of a single space for the operation of various entities in it, emphasize the openness of international trade, the growth of exports. Globalization as a general concept is the idea that the world develops as a single (single) model, as a result of improved technology and communications and the influence of multinational companies, while business operates worldwide. The use of density, development (arrangement of elements of productive forces) and connectedness as the main properties of the regional economic space allows us to consider in a given territory all economic entities participating in economic relations and the living population as constituent structural elements of a single object with appropriate characteristics. Each of these elements is subject to a certain organization (ordering and organizational structure), which basically has its own structure, acting as a kind of organizing form. Thus, the forms of spatial organization of the population are directly related to the settlement of the population in a given territory (Trojanovich, 2019). The resettlement of the population is understood as its spatial organization, which involves the placement of the population in a certain territory and the establishment of a system of social relations and connections between its participants. The main forms of the spatial organization of the population in recent years have become the supporting frame of settlement, urbanization, urban agglomerations and organizational forms of cooperation between local governments, which, both in their entirety and individually, make it possible to provide social effects in the most “advanced” points of development.

The prospects for the spatial development of population resettlement become tangible in many respects through the emergence of a certain set of distribution of regional development points, which can be understood as the creation of new centers of innovative growth, combining the concentration of human, technological and organizational potentials. This is due to the need to preserve and increase the available economic potential both within the

boundaries of individual settlements (usually cities) and in connecting such potentials of several settlements (Murtazova, 2021; Shchetinina, 2020). The forms of spatial organization of the economy are directly related to the location of economic entities (enterprises) in a given territory. The location of economic entities (enterprises) is understood as their spatial organization, which implies the consolidation for a long period of time of certain types of production activities on the basis of the social (territorial and sectoral) division of labor. For the regional economy, the main forms of spatial organization are industrial and transport hubs, regional clusters and network structures, industrial agglomerations, through which an increase in economic effects in progressive types of economic activity that produce the emergence of growth poles is ensured. The practical value of the growth poles at present and in the near future will be manifested in the fact that the most “advanced” types of industrial activity in technical and technological terms are becoming “locomotives”, “drivers”, to which other types of economic activity will try to join. Thus, forming a kind of synergistic effect within the boundaries of the entire territory on which they are located. The role of growth poles will especially increase to fill the shortage of labor, the shortage of which is already being felt in certain sectors of material and non-material production (in particular, against the backdrop of the coronavirus epidemic, when a significant number of migrants were forced to leave their jobs and return to their historical homeland).

## 4 CONCLUSIONS

Consideration of the regional economic space through its main components (territory, population, regional economy and economic relations) allows us to identify possible directions (which at the moment can be qualified as the main ones) of its development. Considering the spatial development of the region as a change in the parameters of its main forms (forms of the spatial organization of the population: the supporting frame of settlement, concentration and dispersal of settlements across the territory; and forms of spatial organization of the regional economy: various configurations of ways to organize the activities of business entities) and a change in its basic properties (homogeneity / heterogeneity), it can be assumed that, in essence, such development can be reduced directly to quantitative and qualitative changes in the structures that form its basis (Harper, 2020). Thus, the spatial development of the region

should be understood as ongoing changes in the structure, composition and characteristics of the main forms of spatial organization of the population and forms of spatial organization of the regional economy within the boundaries of the corresponding territory. In this context, the spatial development of the region receives a new additional sound, which to a certain extent can be qualified as the development of economic space. The possible development of the economic space should involve not only changes in the forms of spatial organization of the population and economy, but also changes in the connections and relations both between these forms and within them.

So, for example, Russian companies are trying to unite a group of companies into a holding in order to control the production of the smallest part. High-tech companies should take advantage of innovative technologies that have been acquired through their research, as well as in cooperation with leading technology companies such as competitors and suppliers, including co-production of certain products and market entry. To increase the competitiveness of new products and enterprises, it is necessary to create optimal production models, get rid of surpluses, fixed assets, increase labor productivity and implement effective management systems for enterprises. Thus, at the stage of implementing the strategy for the production of new competitive products at high-tech enterprises, the organization's own resources must be transformed, tested, improved, as well as all unique operations that ensure product differentiation or protection of intellectual property. An alternative to the raw material model of economic development for the Russian Federation is the path of innovative development, which involves increasing the efficiency of human capital and ensuring innovative progress through the rational use of knowledge (Harper, 2020). According to Russian practice, the process of releasing new goods should be carried out outside the current production. This opinion is due to the fact that the goals and objectives of running a business are very different from the principles of running a new business. In the first case, all efforts are aimed at ensuring the efficiency and sustainable quality of existing production, and in the second - at minimizing risks, which implies a high degree of uncertainty.

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