

Function Representation of the Civil Society Institutions Within the Transforming Sustainability of the Regional Development

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Abstract: The analysis of the social-economic relations upon representation of the civil society institutions determining the processes and regularities of the sustainable regional development allows substantiating the effect of the civil society institutions on the sustainability of the regional development. During the study there were identified and analyzed the stages of development of the functional representation of the civil society institutions, the dependence of the results of implementation of the strategy of sustainable regional development on the extent of the conscious participation of population and availability of the relevant institutional mechanisms of the territory management was established. The scientifically substantiated recommendations provided by the authors may be applied by the legislative and executive authorities by design of the social-economic projects and programs aimed at the sustainable regional development.

Key words: Civil society institutions, region, state, functional representation, trade union, local government

INTRODUCTION

The conditions of development of the international society determine the setting of the goals of strategy of the sustainable regional development not only towards the optimum utilization of the resource capacities of a territory for improvement of the social-economic and ecological conditions of fulfillment of the human potential of the population but towards formation and efficient functional representation of the civil society institutions. Democratization of the society requires formation of the state and non-state structures and systems that will ensure through creation of mechanisms and tools for control and self-control the stable framework for the efficient work of the society (Schultz, 2011; Martishin, 2014).

The strategic elements of the organizational-economic mechanism of implementation of the strategy of sustainable regional development shall be both the representative offices of the regional communities vested with the government authorities and the civil society institutions interacting on the basis of social partnership principles as the key trend of regulation of the socio-economic relationships (Tselyutina, 2007).

The procedure is based on the system of the dialectic knowledge and system analysis. The methodological apparatus: methods of scientific cognition including methods of empirical and theoretical investigation, special methods of the economic and statistical analysis and various relevant techniques.

MAIN PART

The social framework of the civil representation is the civil society in whole that of the political representation a political party representing the interests of a particular part of the civil society, the social framework of the functional representation are the groups of interests as the most mobile elements of this society. The world tends to such view of the management integrity and its social efficiency that includes the main target and criterial indicators the quality of life of country citizens, the efficiency and transparency of activity of government authorities and flexibility of civil institutions (Tselyutina, 2007). The civil society and the civil institutions is the result of solution of economic problems standing before the society. This is kind of statement of results of fighting of citizens for their rights and freedoms, the establishment and development thereof the final quint essence of the new systems of relationships between the social entities that is based on the new system of balances regulating the behavior of the participants of social relationships.

Analysis of the models of the national and Foreign representation of the civil institutions, the results of the researchers' studies allowed us distinguishing the two main and successive 'waves' in the development of civil institutions: the economic and political-legal. The institutions of the first wave appeared as the result of breakdown of the feudal system and development of the new you bourgeois-democratic systems of control aimed at ensuring the sustainable economic development of the

relevant society bourgeoisie through fighting for the economic rights. An example of such institutions is associations of entrepreneurs for protection of their rights. For example in the USA-NAM and the United States Chamber of Commerce (Established in 1912) in the Great Britain Confederation of British Industry in France National Council of French entrepreneurs in Japan Federation of economic organizations. The confrontation between the employees and employers promotes to formation of such important civil institution as a trade union. This institution always asserts the rights of employees (Perskaya, 2011).

In the conditions of aggressive action of external factors the process of formation and development of the civil society institutions in the regions is inextricably connected with the process of development of the system of local government which objectively preconditions the common problems in terms of insufficient time for sustainable translation of democratic traditions on the territories, there is obvious tending to the state paternalism partially on the part of the regional power and to the a greater degree on the part of the population (Vazhenin *et al.*, 2011).

Formation of the Civil Society Institutions in the Western Europe and USA was determined primarily by the development of economy and the necessity of regulation of the public relations in respect of all aspects relating to the market operation. The first wave of 'civil institutions' was formed under the strong influence of the economic development and was aimed at smoothening the consequences of the hurricane rates of development of the 'wild capitalism' along with all social cataclysms.

The second, politically-legal wave of development of the civil society institutions was formed on the basis of the first one. Setting the rules of conduct at the market, determination of the key players, formation of the civilized system of relationships entrepreneur employer assuring the high social protection standards, the growth of the overall welfare of masses promoted to origination of civil institutions of the second wave the general trends of activity of which could be characterized as 'fighting for the civil rights and freedoms'.

The specifics of development of civil institutions of this period consists in the wide distribution of the non-commercial and non-governmental public organizations.

Within the context of development of the civil society institutions Russia has reached a certain critical point when the factor of their concentration changes over the quantitative to the qualitative equivalent. The similar process is primarily observed within the frameworks of development of the modern NPO as one of the basic

elements of the 'framework' of the civil society. By 2014, the number of the NPO in the Russian Federation reduced significantly by >25% (Ehsan and Kaleem, 2012). Despite the seeming variety of forms of Russian NPO the sphere of their activity remains to be extremely narrow: most of them have focused on the function of non-governmental monitoring and appraisal. The share of the socially-oriented NPO against the total amount of NPO in the developed countries makes 60-70% while in Russia only 13.5%. There is a significant imbalance in the development and practical operation of NPO in the Russian Federation. Shift of the center of gravity in the NPO operation initiated by the government has to differentiate the sphere of the NPO activity and push them closer to solution of the vital problems of the Russian society (Kang *et al.*, 2010; Turker, 2009).

Note that the civil society institutions reached the maximum qualitative development in the countries of the Western and Northern Europe, Canada and USA which is objectively determined by the sufficient functionality and concentration of the civil institutions of the first and second wave. The institutions of the first and second waves ensure the required balance of the interests and social forces forming the necessary system of 'checks and balances' restraining each other (McGlenahan, 2009).

By considering the issue of correlation between the functional representation of civil institutions and the sustainable regional development in the countries of the Eastern Europe one may state that after dissolution of the USSR and breakdown of the CMEA the economic institutions of the civil society, i.e., the first wave went into decline. Transition of economy from the socialistic to the capitalistic model was accompanied by the absence of the actual institutions of the civil society that would control the rules of the game at the uncontrolled market. Alongside, with the application of the capitalization laws in the economy the civil institutions of the second wave began forming spontaneously. A great number of the NPO and NGO the operation of which is inefficient in the conditions of the permanent economic crisis or stagnation peculiar to the countries of the Eastern Europe. They are intended to protect the rights of citizens but not to develop economy. Moreover, in the absence of the constraining factor in the form of the institutions of the first wave the numerous NPO and NGO introduce even greater imbalance to the economic situation of the Eastern European countries.

SUMMARY

The development of the civil society institutions proceeded wave-like so the two interrelated waves may be

distinguished that formed the institutional system of balances necessary for the effective operation of a civil society on the basis of the political maturity and readiness of population for making decisions as to development of the territory. The institutions of the first and second waves formed the necessary platform for sustainable development of the countries of the Western and Northern Europe as well as USA and Canada characterized by the qualitative characteristics of the territory development planning and ensuring the informational, design and tutorial support of this activity on the local territories. This practice has proved that the efficient sustainable regional development is possible only upon the maximum use of the civil initiative of the population based on the principles of cooperation and inter-consistency between the civil society institutions, the local government authorities and the public authorities.

CONCLUSION

Representation of the group interests is an integral element of the democratic management system. After the transition of the developed Western countries to the modern civilized forms of organization of the social life performed through the civil society institutions the contacts of citizens with the state became the acknowledged and effective means of the formal interaction of the objectively existing groups of interests with the governmental authorities for the purpose of taking decisions satisfying these groups.

Unsustainable multi-vector impact of the transformations in the economy and policy of the regions on the formation of conditions for its effective development, imbalance of the civil society institutions of the first and second waves constitute the severe problem in terms of the sustainable regional development as it incorporates an exclusive conflict potential.

In order to strengthen position in the conditions of the transforming public administration in Russia determined by the new model of the modern state the main

component of which in the transition from the 'state-centric model' to the 'public-centric one' it is necessary to: to pass through the period of recreation of a powerful corruption-free state to strengthen the vertical of the government control using the Foreign experience in reformation of the machinery of government upon comprehensive involvement of the actors of civil society institutions, the groups of interests in the management process.

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