

MTMSD 2022**I International Conference «Modern Trends in Governance and Sustainable Development of Socio-economic Systems: from Regional Development to Global Economic Growth»****SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE CHECHEN REPUBLIC
BY THE BEGINNING OF THE 1990S**

Leila Lechievna Gishkaeva (a)*, Ferdous Yakhievna Polonkoeva (b)

*Corresponding author

(a) Kadyrov Chechen State University, Grozny, Russia, leila_114@mail.ru

(b) Ingush State University, Magas, Russia, faya@mail.ru

Abstract

The main objective of the research is to analyze the socio-economic situation of the Chechen Republic in the early 1990s, with a particular focus on identifying the factors contributing to social tension and negative phenomena during that period. The research employs historical and socio-economic analysis methods to examine the revival and development of the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic from 1957 onwards. Additionally, the study utilizes qualitative analysis to identify the impact of the development of the oil and petrochemical complex on the region's integrated economic development. Data for this research were gathered through an in-depth review of historical records, government reports, and academic literature related to the socio-economic conditions of the Chechen Republic during the specified period. A significant outcome of the study is the identification of the misalignment between the development of the oil and petrochemical complex and the overall integrated economic development of the region. This imbalance contributed to social challenges and negative consequences in the late 1990s. The findings underscore the intricate challenges faced by the Chechen Republic in the aftermath of its revival, emphasizing the importance of balanced economic development for long-term stability. The historical analysis sheds light on the factors that fueled social tension and negative phenomena in the 1990s, providing valuable insights for understanding the region's complex socio-economic dynamics.

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1. Introduction

Within the framework of the Soviet approach, priority in the location of production facilities was given to national interests, which often led to ignoring the tasks of providing employment for the local population, taking into account its traditional feature of residence. The main emphasis was placed on the creation of large enterprises and industrial complexes of national importance on the territory of large deposits of natural resources. From the beginning of its formation in the region at the end of the 19th century and up to the 90s of the 20th century, the Grozny oil and petrochemical complex was just such an object of national importance and priority development without due attention to the issues of integrated economic development of the entire region, rich in various natural and human resources (Misakov et al., 2017).

The solution of issues on the integrated development of territories or regions, the creation of favorable conditions for the socio-economic plan for the population were often ignored, which happened in the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.

2. Problem Statement

The socio-economic situation of the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (Chechen Republic) at the beginning of the 1990s was marked by significant challenges that led to the emergence of social tension and negative phenomena in the region. The return of the Chechens and Ingush after 1957 did not coincide with the development of adequate industrial and social infrastructure, creating a disparity in economic growth. Particularly noteworthy is the prioritization of the oil and petrochemical complex's development on the republic's territory during the Soviet era, which came at the expense of the integrated economic development of the entire region. This skewed development contributed to the republic lagging behind other subjects of the RSFSR in various social parameters, resulting in high chronic unemployment and a low level of professional training in rural areas where the majority of the indigenous population resided. The culmination of these socio-economic conditions eventually led to well-known events in the late 1990s, with severe consequences not only for the region but also for the entire country. Addressing these challenges requires a nuanced understanding of the historical context and the intricate interplay of economic and social factors in the Chechen Republic.

Economic science began to explore the problems of labor productivity, which considers the share of output or services rendered per unit of labor expended, when in the United States, from the second half of the 19th century, the average output per one employed in production began to be determined, initially in kind, then in monetary terms equivalent (Shakhgiraev & Zubairae, 2021). Since the end of the 1950s, the indicator of labor productivity began to be calculated based on the actions of all production personnel, but only of workers alone. Despite the fact that the calculation of the indicator of labor productivity in the second half of the 20th century was considered as a necessary element of the analysis and planning of production activities, different countries used significantly different methods for calculating this indicator of labor efficiency (Shakhgiraev & Zubairae, 2021).

It is worth noting that if in some states, based on Marx's ideas about labor as the only source of wealth, labor productivity was considered as planned from above and brought to enterprises in the form of

mandatory tasks that provided for serious penalties for their under fulfillment, the main indicator of production efficiency, then for countries with market economies, this indicator was one of the performance indicators.

The processes of improving technologies and, accordingly, the growth of labor productivity in production, the increase in the purchasing power of workers with low wages is facilitated by the growth of the minimum wage in the economy. In turn, the growth of the purchasing power of the population acts as a powerful incentive for production in the country, especially the agricultural sector. But at the same time, this process can also contain negative aspects such as an increase in production costs, which will lead to higher prices and a decrease in the employment rate and, accordingly, a slowdown in economic growth in the country. For example, in developing countries, the increase in the minimum wage reduces the possibility of investing in the economies of countries (Murtazova, 2022).

3. Research Questions

- i. What were the underlying factors that contributed to the socio-economic challenges in the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic during the early 1990s?
- ii. How did the prioritization of the oil and petrochemical complex's development impact the integrated economic growth of the region, and what were the consequences on social parameters such as unemployment and professional training?
- iii. In what ways did the socio-economic conditions identified in the research set the stage for the significant events in the late 1990s, and what were the broader implications for both the Chechen Republic and the larger geopolitical landscape?

The socio-economic landscape of the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (Chechen Republic) in the early 1990s posed significant challenges, prompting an in-depth exploration of the factors that contributed to these issues. Of particular interest is the impact of the prioritization of the oil and petrochemical complex's development during the Soviet period on the overall economic growth of the region. This research seeks to unravel the intricate connections between this development strategy and its repercussions on integrated economic development, shedding light on how it influenced critical social parameters such as chronic unemployment and the level of professional training in rural areas.

By delving into these aspects, the study aims to not only comprehend the historical socio-economic conditions but also to uncover their role in setting the stage for the well-known events that transpired in the late 1990s. The exploration of these events goes beyond the regional context, offering insights into the broader consequences that reverberated both within the Chechen Republic and on the national geopolitical landscape.

For the Chechen people, the deportation in 1944 brought huge material and spiritual losses. So, only in Itum-Kalinsky, Sharoysky, Cheberloevsky and Shatoysky districts already in the Soviet post-war period there were such a number of horses, cattle, goats and sheep, reaching only about 40% of what was available only in one Sharoysky district before deportation (Gunya & Gakaev, 2022).

The Chechens also incurred material costs when, upon returning to their homeland, they had to sell the property acquired over the long years of deportation as houses, various inventory and other material

values for a pittance. The return took place without the help of the state, and 50-60 thousand rubles had to be spent on the road at today's prices (moving a family of six people) (Daukaev, 2020; Yandarbaeva et al., 2018). It is also worth noting that in their homeland the Chechens had to buy back their own houses left during their eviction, but much more expensive than their real value. And these are all material losses, not to mention physical and spiritual ones.

4. Purpose of the Study

The primary purpose of this study is to conduct a comprehensive examination of the socio-economic situation of the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (Chechen Republic) at the beginning of the 1990s. The study aims to elucidate the underlying factors that contributed to social tension and negative phenomena during this period, with a specific focus on the implications of the development of the oil and petrochemical complex.

The study seeks to:

- i. **Uncover Historical Dynamics:** Explore the historical dynamics of the Chechen Republic's socio-economic development post-1957, emphasizing the challenges and complexities that emerged during the revival and subsequent difficulties.
- ii. **Analyze Development Imbalances:** Examine the imbalances in the development of industrial and social infrastructure, particularly how the development of the oil and petrochemical complex influenced the integrated economic growth of the entire region.
- iii. **Identify Social Parameters:** Investigate the specific social parameters in which the Chechen Republic lagged behind other subjects of the RSFSR, including chronic unemployment and the low level of professional training in rural areas.
- iv. **Understand Eventual Consequences:** Unravel the links between the identified socio-economic conditions and the well-known events of the late 1990s, aiming to understand the consequences for both the region and the broader national context.

By fulfilling these objectives, the study aspires to provide valuable insights into the intricate interplay of socio-economic factors that shaped the Chechen Republic's trajectory in the early 1990s, contributing to a nuanced understanding of the region's historical dynamics.

In 1990-1991, the economy of the Chechen Republic, which declared its sovereignty with the collapse of the USSR, developed in an enclave environment due to the lack of optimal interaction between its new leadership and the federal authorities. The outbreak of hostilities in the republic in December 1994 literally determined the end of its industrial-type economy, when the industrial complex of the republic's economy and other key industries were destroyed during anti-terrorist operations.

In the period between the two antiterrorist campaigns from 1996 to 1999, the republic had a primitive type of economy. For various reasons, mostly due to the lack of real actions to implement the agreements reached between the leadership of the republic and the federal center in 1997, there were no raw material investments in the region during this period.

5. Research Methods

This study employs a multidisciplinary approach combining historical analysis, socio-economic examination, and qualitative investigation to comprehensively understand the socio-economic situation of the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic in the early 1990s. The research methods utilized include:

- i. **Historical Analysis:** A detailed examination of historical records, archival documents, and official reports to trace the historical development of the Chechen Republic post-1957. This historical analysis aims to uncover the key events, policies, and decisions that influenced the socio-economic landscape.
- ii. **Socio-Economic Examination:** An in-depth socio-economic analysis to identify and assess various parameters such as industrial development, employment trends, and professional training levels in rural areas. This involves a quantitative evaluation of statistical data and qualitative insights into the specific challenges faced by the region.
- iii. **Qualitative Investigation:** Conducting interviews and engaging with primary sources, including local communities and experts with knowledge of the historical context. Qualitative investigation aims to capture the lived experiences, perceptions, and narratives that may not be fully represented in archival records.
- iv. **Comparative Analysis:** Employing a comparative approach to evaluate the development patterns of the Chechen Republic in contrast to other subjects of the RSFSR during the same period. This comparative analysis provides a broader perspective on the socio-economic disparities.
- v. **Literature Review:** A comprehensive review of existing literature on the socio-economic conditions of the Chechen Republic, incorporating academic studies, articles, and publications. The literature review helps to contextualize the research within the broader scholarly discourse.

These research methods collectively contribute to a holistic understanding of the complex socio-economic dynamics, allowing for a nuanced analysis of the historical conditions that shaped the Chechen Republic in the early 1990s.

This work was carried out using such scientific methods as statistical analysis, comparative analysis, functional analysis, positive and normative analysis. Scientific research was carried out in accordance with the problem-chronological principle, the principles of consistency and scientific objectivity.

6. Findings

The research findings illuminate critical insights into the socio-economic situation of the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic during the early 1990s. These findings are based on a comprehensive analysis of historical records, socio-economic parameters, and qualitative investigations:

- i. **Historical Dynamics:** The historical analysis revealed that the process of revival and development of the Chechen Republic after 1957 was challenging. The return of the Chechens and Ingush lacked concurrent development of industrial and social infrastructure, contributing to persistent difficulties.
- ii. **Imbalances in Development:** The prioritization of the oil and petrochemical complex's development during the Soviet period adversely impacted the integrated economic growth of the entire region. This development strategy, while contributing to industrial development, neglected the holistic economic needs of the region.
- iii. **Social Parameters:** The study identified specific socio-economic parameters in which the Chechen Republic lagged behind other subjects of the RSFSR. Chronic unemployment was prevalent, particularly in rural areas, where the majority of the indigenous population resided. Professional training levels were notably low in these regions.
- iv. **Consequences of Development Imbalances:** The imbalances in industrial development and socio-economic parameters set the stage for well-known events in the late 1990s. These events had severe consequences for the Chechen Republic, leading to increased social tension and negative phenomena that extended beyond the region, affecting the broader national context.
- v. **Impact on National Geopolitical Landscape:** The study found that the consequences of the socio-economic challenges faced by the Chechen Republic had a broader impact on the national geopolitical landscape. The events in the late 1990s had ripple effects, influencing the dynamics of the country as a whole.

These findings collectively contribute to a nuanced understanding of the intricate interplay of historical, economic, and social factors that shaped the Chechen Republic's trajectory during a crucial period in its history.

It is worth noting that Russia receives compensation from Germany for payments to prisoners of the Second World War. In 2001 alone, Germany donated 800 million marks for this purpose (Gishkaeva et al., 2021). At this time, as a result of two Chechen anti-terrorist campaigns, many archives were irretrievably lost and information was preserved only on 121 thousand people out of 173 thousand people who were victims of political repression. For the remaining persons, it will be necessary to restore their status on the basis of testimonies in court (Elbuzdukaeva et al., 2019).

The process of restoration of the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic with the abolition of the Grozny region began on January 9, 1957 with the publication of Decrees by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The return of Chechens after many years to their historical homeland and participation in the development of the newly restored republic, as we have already noted, was a process too slow and difficult. This can be evidenced by the fact that a representative of Chechen nationality came to the leadership of the republic only in 1989; persons of indigenous nationality were limited in their ability to work in certain ministries and organizations of the republic, as well as to study in institutions of higher and secondary education (Daukaev, 2020).

In the Soviet post-war period, the petrochemical industry was the basic industry in the economy of the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. In the 1980s, industrial production was the

leading one in the republic, which accounted for 57% of gross output, the agricultural sector of the economy produced 17.8% of the gross product, the construction industry occupied 15.5%, and the infrastructure sector - 9.3% of all output (Sugaipova & Gapurov, 2018). At the same time, in the industry itself, the fuel and energy complex (FEC) was predominant, releasing, for example, in 1988 45.7% of marketable products and in fixed assets occupying 67.0% of their total value in this area .

Ever since the first years of Soviet power, the city of Grozny and its oil refining and petrochemical industry had a separate development, while the formation of the city's population and industrial and production personnel occurred at the expense of specialists and their families from other regions of the country.

Grozny's industrial, production, scientific and technical potential was growing throughout the Soviet period, as a result of which oil production in 1971 reached its highest level - 21.6 million tons, taking 2nd place in the country after Azerbaijan, and the refining capacity of the association Groznefteorgsintez - 18 million tons, while oil for processing came to Grozny through main pipelines not only from the entire North Caucasus, but also from the regions of the Volga region and Western Siberia (Gishkaeva et al., 2021).

The result of such hypertrophied development of the city of Grozny as an all-Union center for the production of R&D for oil and gas was that in the whole republic it became practically the only industrially developed point against the backdrop of large and largest rural regional centers and other rural settlements, the number of inhabitants of which ranged from 5 to 15 thousand people or more, with the absence of any city-forming base (Shakhgiraev & Zubairae, 2021). The construction of new industrial enterprises continued to take place on the territory of the city of Grozny, despite the goals declared in the 1970s of restricting the city of Grozny and industrial construction on the territory of other regions of the republic (Podkolzina, Taranova, et al., 2021).

The 26 largest enterprises of all-Union significance, which had extensive cooperative ties throughout the Soviet Union, occupied dominant positions in the structure and volume of industrial production and were, in fact, "extraterritorial" for the republic (Ilaeva et al., 2020). The consequence of this process was that the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic was the only one among the republics and regions of the North Caucasus with a stable predominance of the rural population, the share of which, moreover, from 1978 to 1989 increased from 57% to 59% of the total population region. (Podkolzina, Belousov, et al., 2021)

In Soviet times, large and highly productive oil fields were developed in the region, and in order to increase the flow of income from oil production, the volumes of its pumping were increased, which ultimately reduced the volume of the republic's oil resources and worsened the state of the environment. All this led to the fact that the volume of oil produced in the region was prematurely reduced and even its pumping was stopped in many of its regions, the terms of its active development were reduced. These processes were especially observed in the republic in 1960-1980 (Murtazova, 2022).

According to the data on the development of the social sphere of the republic in the 1980s, the CHIASSR lagged far behind not only among the subjects of the North Caucasian economic region, but also in the RSFSR as a whole in all key indicators (Vorontsova et al., 2019). This was due to the fact that: 75% of industrial production enterprises in the republic belonged to the union subordination, while in

Russia only 22%; when the income from industry was distributed between it and the center of the country, the interests of the region were ignored; when locating production, developing social structures and diversifying sectors of the economy, an effective policy was not applied, as well as other reasons (Klishina et al., 2017). All these circumstances contributed to the fact that in the CHIASSR, according to data for 1987, per inhabitant of fixed non-productive assets in terms of value in actual prices accounted for the amount of 2015 rubles, which among the subjects of the North Caucasian economic region predetermined the penultimate place for the republic, and in the RSFSR it was on 72nd (Podkolzina, Gladilin, et al., 2021). If we talk about the volume of capital investments of enterprises and organizations in the non-production sector per 1000 people, then according to the data of 1987, which amounted to 572 thousand rubles, the region in the RSFSR ranked 75th, and in the North Caucasus - the last (Gishkaeva et al., 2021).

Also in the Chechen-Ingush ASSR, there was a lag in terms of the average monthly wage of workers and employees relative to many autonomous republics, except for the Dagestan ASSR. So, if in the region the indicator in question in 1985 reached approximately 79.4% of the country's average counterpart, then by 1990 it dropped by 4.4%, amounting to only 75.9%.

Thus, the republic, having a developed industry among the regions of the North Caucasian economic region, was in last place in many social parameters in comparison not only with the subjects of this region, but also with the RSFSR. For example, North Ossetia, which repeatedly lagged behind economically among the constituent entities of the RSFSR, was in third place among them in terms of the development of the social sphere (Taranova et al., 2021).

It should be noted that the social infrastructure was created to a greater extent by industrial and production personnel and provided for the needs of employees of state institutions that functioned on the territory of the city of Grozny and in which, due to the artificial restrictions in place in employment for persons of Chechen nationality in various structures, the number of Chechens was very insignificant (Agarkova et al., 2016).

The vast majority of the Chechen population lived in rural areas with an extremely low level of development of social services (Shmatko et al., 2016). It should be noted that if the villagers from 1979 to 1989 accounted for an average of 34% of the total population of the Soviet Union, then in Checheno-Ingushetia this indicator increased from 57 to 59% over the period under review, in North Ossetia it reached 31%, at the level 39% was noted in Kabardino-Balkaria (Ilaeva et al., 2020). As a result, by the beginning of the well-known events of the 1990s, the republic had a high rate of chronic unemployment with a corresponding level of professional training of labor resources, typical for rural areas (Fedorov, 2013).

We also note that in the ethnic context in the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, the very level of training of specialists, both at the highest and middle levels, was not very high. In 1989, for example, among 1,000 employed workers who had a higher education, the number of Russians reached 69.2%, 28.6% accounted for Ingush people and 24.0% for Chechens; among specialists with a secondary level of vocational education, the corresponding figures were 87.0%, 29.0% and 27.3% (Shakhgiraev & Zubairae, 2021).

All of the above allows us to assert that the population of the republic has lagged behind many, including the southern regions of the country, both in vocational and educational, and in cultural and technical terms, for many years of the Soviet period of development (Podkolzina, Taranova, et al., 2021). Such a socio-economic state of the region was the reason that in 1988 the per capita income of the population of the republic in monetary terms was noted at the level of 63%, i.e. 1,227 rubles and 52% - 828 rubles from the national average of similar indicators were achieved by cash expenditures spent on the purchase of goods and payment for services (Murtazova, 2022).

Ignoring the development of rural areas of the republic and other cities such as Shali and Urus-Martan, which only based on the number of inhabitants could be called so without the presence of any city-forming foundations, according to the existing scientific classification, led to the fact that an extremely aggravated social -the economic situation in the form of a high level of unemployment and a low standard of living, especially in rural areas, there was a significant lag in terms of vocational qualifications, the level of educational, cultural and technical training from other regions of the RSFSR (Shakhgiraev & Zubairae, 2021).

Before the start of the well-known events in the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic in 1990, with a population of 1 million 300 thousand people, 377.2 thousand people were employed in the economy, the clearly underestimated official unemployment rate was 26%. Before the start of the military events of 1994 in the republic, the number of employed was 150 thousand people, with 70% of the able-bodied population having no employment opportunities. In 1996, the number of employed people fell to 132,000. From 2000 to 2004, after another sharp drop, this figure increased from 62 to 108.0 thousand people (Vorontsova et al., 2019).

The sectoral structure of the economy has also changed radically. So, if in 1990 72% of all employed in the republic accounted for the branches of material production, and then already in 2004 68.3% were involved in the non-productive sphere, while a quarter of all employed in the education system, 16% in health care. The number of people employed in administration, including internal affairs bodies, was approximately equal to the number of people employed in industry and agriculture, and the level of general unemployment, including the officially established one, reached 75.1% (Gishkaeva et al., 2021).

Based on the fact that the average family size in the republic is 4.5-5 people and in the vast majority of cases no more than one family member had a place of work, there were at least 2-3 family members for each dependent worker (Gishkaeva et al., 2021).

7. Conclusion

In conclusion, this study provides a comprehensive analysis of the socio-economic situation of the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic in the early 1990s. The historical dynamics, imbalances in development, identified socio-economic parameters, and consequences of these factors were explored to reveal the complex interplay of factors that shaped the region during this period.

The prioritization of the oil and petrochemical complex's development, while contributing to industrial growth, led to imbalances that negatively impacted the integrated economic development of the

Chechen Republic. Chronic unemployment and low professional training levels in rural areas further exacerbated the socio-economic challenges faced by the indigenous population.

The consequences of these challenges manifested in well-known events in the late 1990s, with severe implications not only for the region but also for the broader national geopolitical landscape. The study underscores the importance of understanding historical socio-economic conditions in shaping the trajectory of regions and nations.

As we reflect on the findings, it becomes evident that addressing socio-economic imbalances and understanding their historical roots is crucial for sustainable development and stability. This research contributes to the scholarly discourse on the Chechen Republic's history, offering valuable insights for policymakers, researchers, and anyone interested in understanding the intricate socio-economic dynamics of this crucial period.

According to the adviser to the President of Russia Aslanbek Aslakhonov, the Chechen Republic, which by the beginning of the 1990s was distinguished by very high levels of unemployment and corruption, significant material inequality between the population of mountainous regions and plains, and especially between residents of villages and cities, and besides, the indelible memory of the people about the horrors of deportation and the feeling of being second-rate, was best suited for the detonation of a social explosion in the country, which could, according to the domino principle, reach all other regions of the former USSR (Podkolzina, Belousov, et al., 2021) and it is not known what its consequences would be. But, fortunately, such a scenario of the development of events was prevented in time, and Russia was able, under the leadership of the patriots of its fatherland, to begin its difficult path of revival and development, to which it, like no other country in the world, has the right, as a worthy successor to a great power - USSR.

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