



DIRECTIONS FOR DEVELOPING STATE REGULATORY POLICIES OF MODERN RUSSIA'S REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: *The article examines the economic and social development of regions through the analysis of the forms and methods of state regulation of social and economic development, contributing to the emergence of the so-called drivers of economic growth.*

Keywords: *regional socio-economic systems, government regulatory policies, a typology of regions, socio-economic situation in the region.*

DIRECTIONS

The main direction of the regional economy is its sustainable development i.e. achieving a functional state that is higher compared to a previous one.

State regulatory policies for regional development are directed on the effective development of a specific region, the fundamentals of these policies are outlined in "The Concept of Regional Development "The Strategy of Socio-Economic Development of Russia's Regions".

This document is a concentration of the fundamentals and tools of state regulation for regional development, it sets goals, and objectives, defines methods of ensuring sustainable growth of competitiveness of the region.

However, the analysis of modern trends of state regulation of the regional development in the Russian Federation has revealed a number of aspects that, if paid enough attention to, are able to significantly increment the competitive advantages of the national economy in the world economic space:

1. The efforts of state authorities are mainly aimed at creating "growth points" in specific regions (Moscow, Sochi, Skolkovo), while insufficient attention is paid to the so-called diffusion of regional competitiveness;
2. There are no mechanisms for inter-regional integration; basically they are replaced by the processes of competition of actors in the neighboring regions for the factors of production;
3. The mechanisms for institutional improvement of inter-regional relations in the labour, capital and innovation markets are absent or underdeveloped.

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4. The tools of public-private partnership aimed at promoting the formation and development of regional integrated spatial production systems (inter-regional manufacturing clusters, interregional special economic zones, industrial complexes, etc.) are insufficiently developed and are not put into practice.
5. The degree of state influence on the regional economy is not adapted, the powers of government in regulating relations between business and government are not determined, especially in the situation when the business increases in size due to its expansion to other regions;
6. There is no unified model for assessing and monitoring the investment climate in the region, efficient use of its resources, the effectiveness of the state subsidiary and preferential policies.

The formation of state regulatory policy for regional development aimed at smoothing the polarization occurring in the process of development of Russian regions will ensure achieving significant results in improving the competitiveness of national economy. This is especially important in a globalized world economic space.

Undoubtedly, all the efforts of the government aimed at establishing "regional drivers" of country economic development should lead not only to higher status of Russia in the world economic arena, they should also allow to declare modern, new, economically advanced Russia -the territory with high reproduction potential in the geo-economic space. However, without the formation and development of the tools for spatial diffusion of regional competitiveness, it is impossible to create a unified, uniform prosperous geo-economic space in the country.

A differentiated approach to these tools and the extent of state influence on the economies of different regions should become one of the main directions of improving the development of regions as elements of a single socio-economic system of the country. The basis for determining the instrumental provision of the state regulatory policies should be a typology of regions based on various criteria.

We have elicited the following types of development of regional socio-economic systems:

1. The inertial type of socio-economic systems development. This type of development has negative macro- and mesoeconomic outcomes. Typically, such regional socio-economic systems are the objects and the donors of the state budget system. Individual actors (system components) can demonstrate high efficiency due to availability of the administrative resources and the involvement in the distribution of state subsidies. The examples of such regions may be a number of regions with low level of resource potential in the far north of Russia.
2. The inertial type of development of regional socio-economic systems with high resource potential. Individual elements of the regional socio-economic systems can exhibit good performance especially in the short term perspective. In this type of system development we deal with consumption of resources and their utilization in production with no reproduction for further production cycle. The example of such regional socio-economic system can be the Greater Sochi prior the announcement of the venue of the Winter Olympics.
3. Extensive type of development. This type of socio-economic systems development is characterized by the growth of the main indicators of regional development except for performance. The fact is that this type of growth and development focuses on increasing the involvement of regional resources in the production and marketing processes. The examples of such regional socio-economic systems are the regions of Russia focused on production and export of raw materials and natural resources.
4. Development based on bench-marking. This type of development is quite effective, especially in the short term outlook. The basis for regional development within the framework of this type is effective copying of effective and innovative practices applied in developed regions. This can be copying of individual technologies, as well as copying a model of regional development as a whole. For example, the formation of the Automotive Cluster in Leningrad and Kaluga regions on the basis of foreign brands and technologies or

the development of certain resort areas in Krasnodar region based on application of Turkish or Egyptian models of all-inclusive tour packages.

5. Development through implementation of mega projects. This type of socio-economic system development mainly occurs due to infrastructural development triggered by implementation of state of mega-projects. An example of such development of socio-economic systems is the regional development of the Greater Sochi or the development of the regions hosting the World Cup or APEC summit. A specific feature of this type of regional socio-economic systems is a peak nature of their development - rapid growth, rapid decline. A negative aspect of this type of development is a problem of the efficient loading of infrastructural legacy of the socio-economic system after the events provided by mega-projects have taken place.
6. The process of development based on formation of the unique advantages of the region (regional product). This type of development is focused on the identification and development of the so-called unique strengths of the region as a territory, where a regional product is or can be made. This type of development is the most effective in terms of long-term regional competitive advantage. It provides high rates of regional economic development, its social sphere, and ensures high profits of actors - regional residents. An example of this type of development is the development of Anapa- a federal children's resort.

This approach is consistent with interests of the regions which face new global risks and opportunities. The objectives of regional development are largely determined by regional interests. Therefore, the main purpose of the state regional policy from the perspective of the region is to create conditions for implementation of the regional capacity in view of its territorial specificity. At the same time, the vital activity of the region is largely dependent on foreign trade and regional economic policy of the state. Obviously, the regional development in Russia must simultaneously meet federal state and regional priorities. The complexity of the formation of modern, efficient mechanisms to coordinate the federal and regional goals and priorities that differ from standard approaches and tools of the Soviet era, exacerbated by the presence of significant differences in the approaches of the territorial entities of the Russian Federation to economic development.

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