THEORETICAL ISSUES OF MECHANISMS FOR FORMING STRATEGIES FOR THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONS

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Abstract: This article presents ideas and considerations on the theoretical issues of the mechanisms for forming a strategy for the socio-economic development of regions.

Keywords: regional economy, international division of labor, sustainable economic growth, national economic policy.

The analysis showed that the current trends in regional development are characterized by unbalanced regional policy. This creates a whole complex of threats to the sustainable development of the entire economy, associated with a decrease in the stability of the budget system, an increase in social conflicts and a possible fragmentation of the economic space. In the current conditions, the leveling of the threat of increasing disparities in the levels of development of regions is determined primarily by the effectiveness of the mechanism for formulating a strategy in a balanced regional policy aimed at eliminating imbalances, reducing interregional stratification to a level that is safe for the stable functioning of both individual regions and the economy as a whole.

As mentioned above, the region is a complex dynamic socio-economic system, the assessment of its state should be carried out using a large number of indicators characterizing various spheres of life. Changes in the dynamics of fundamental development factors, external economic conditions, regional organizational structure have led to the need to develop new principles of development. Approaches to assessing the level of regional policy, in the retrospective analysis of development trends in the regions, predetermined the need to take into account, along with the previously listed basic requirements such as completeness, usability, reliability, information content, a certain inconsistency in the data structure. formed system of indicators, requirements for comparison, the possibility of regional and time expansion

The result of the first module is a comprehensive assessment system of the level of regional policy, which allows you to assess the level of interregional differentiation, study changes in the rating of the region in the system of regional organization.

The second module provides a comprehensive assessment of the level of interregional socio-economic differentiation, grouping of regions by the level of regional policy and analysis of imbalances. The target direction of this module is to assess the balance of regional development.

The result of the second module is the identification of stable clusters of regions, a system of discriminant functions, all of which allows us to study global and local (by individual components) disparities in regional development and choose directions for adapting the regional policy strategy. The resulting dynamic rating system, discriminant functions allow us to identify developing and problematic regions. The third module analyzes the impact of interregional differentiation on economic growth rates, analyzes the convergence of regional development and determines the target pace of convergence.

Regional differentiation refers to the division of individual regions into qualitatively different groups based on their economic indicators or their aggregate.

Regional asymmetry is interpreted as the absence of symmetry in the levels of development of regions (in particular, asymmetry is manifested in a shift relative to the center or axis of symmetry). Regional disparities are understood as the ratio between the levels of development of regions, which indicates a qualitative difference. Regional polarization is understood as differences in the levels of development of regions, which are quantitatively measured and are associated with the specific

characteristics of the regions themselves, as well as the level of implementation of the principles of regional policy. The main consequences of asymmetric or polarized development of regions are an increase in the fragmentation of the economic space, a decrease in the stress resistance of the economy.

Concluding the above analysis of approaches to the formation of a system of indicators of regional economic policy, it should be noted that their undoubted advantage is the use of open statistical reporting data as an information base for research; sufficient ease of use and ease of visualization of results and substantiation of the system of indicators, methods of formal assessment and scaling of their information content require additional research, which would allow to determine the threshold, the excess of which indicates a critical level of imbalance.

Summarizing the above analysis of works devoted to the problem of assessing the global imbalance of regional development using convergence methods and models, it should be noted that the undoubted advantage of these approaches is the ability to test the hypothesis of convergence of regional development levels. the stability of cluster formation of regions in the long term and their dynamic characteristics, the impact of regional lag on the speed of convergence to the equilibrium growth trajectory. However, in the presented works, the issues of assessing global imbalances as a threat to sustainable development, determining the threshold level, the excess of which leads to further fragmentation of the economic space and a decrease in the growth rates of the national economy are poorly developed. The consequence of the absence of such an information component in regional development monitoring systems is the negative impact of imbalances on the regional economy for a long time, inefficient use of resources, which requires a more in-depth study of the above.

It is impossible not to agree with the authors about the expediency of using the above methods, which allow studying hidden features and patterns in large volumes of raw data, studying and assessing imbalances in the development of various spheres of the life of regional systems. At the same time, such aspects of the application of these methods as the formation of a systematic assessment of cluster stability and local territorial imbalances remain insufficiently developed, which requires their further improvement. The selection of the optimal strategic alternative is carried out on the basis of a scenario analysis of the assessment of the consequences of their implementation. At the same time, the authors consider a wide range of formalized methods for building scenarios, which include simulation modeling, system dynamics methods, geoinformation, cartographic modeling, cognitive modeling, optimization methods..

In her research, Ketova K.V. touched upon the issues of optimizing the parameters of regional development strategies: the structure of optimal control of economic dynamics in multifactor stationary and non-homogeneous models of economic dynamics was studied, algorithms for solving optimal control problems for the specified class of models were studied. A model of optimal control of the distribution of capital investments was developed, taking into account such factors as demographic forecast and human capital factor, use of external investments, scientific and technical and socio-educational progress.
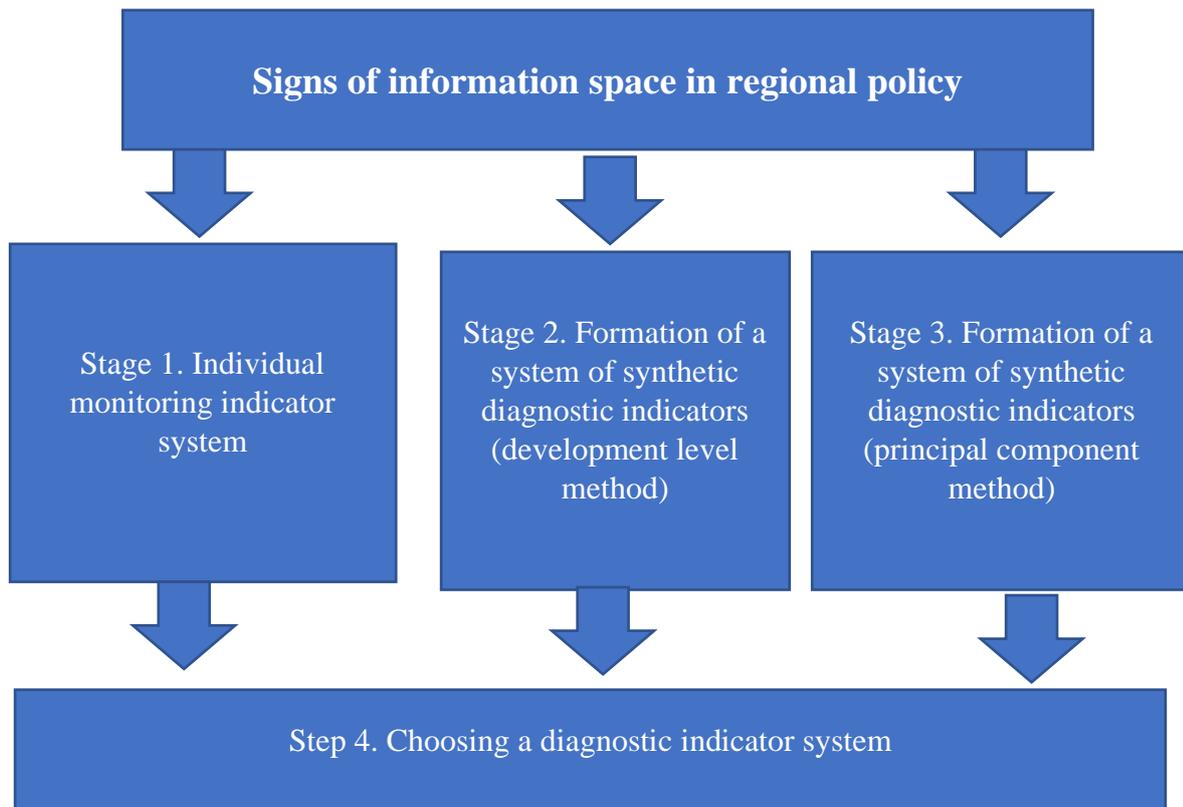
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│        Signs of information space in regional policy          │
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        ▼                        ▼                       ▼
┌──────────────┐      ┌──────────────────┐    ┌──────────────────┐
│ Stage 1.     │      │ Stage 2.         │    │ Stage 3.         │
│ Individual   │      │ Formation of a   │    │ Formation of a   │
│ monitoring   │      │ system of        │    │ system of        │
│ indicator    │      │ synthetic        │    │ synthetic        │
│ system       │      │ diagnostic       │    │ diagnostic       │
│              │      │ indicators       │    │ indicators       │
│              │      │ (development     │    │ (principal       │
│              │      │ level method)    │    │ component method)│
└──────────────┘      └──────────────────┘    └──────────────────┘
        │                        │                       │
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│         Step 4. Choosing a diagnostic indicator system        │
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Figure 1. System for providing information on regional policy

The result of the implementation of this technique is a system of regional policy indicators with the following diagnostic properties: uncorrelated or weakly correlated with each other, which eliminates the duplication of data; strong correlation with the indicators in their subgroups, i.e. increasing the information load of the group; qualitative indicators reflecting various aspects of the functioning of territorial systems. This module assesses the impact of the degree of regional policy unevenness on economic growth rates both at the level of the federal district and at the level of the economy as a whole. A certain unevenness of regional development is an objective factor associated with the differentiated development potential of the regions. Within certain limits, this factor has a positive effect on economic development due to increased competition between regions and the formation of incentives to support an innovative development model. At the same time, exceeding its safe limit of interregional differentiation leads to a number of negative consequences, such as: increased social tension, disruption of interregional ties, decreased stability of budget systems and, as a result, a threat to the sustainable development of both individual regions and the economy as a whole.

It is proposed to use production-institutional functions (ICHIF) to assess the safe level of interregional socio-economic differentiation. Safe is understood as the level of interregional differentiation at which a unified competitive field is formed, contributing to the most efficient functioning of business mechanisms, the efficient use of regional resources and the development of innovation-oriented industries. Exceeding the safe level of interregional socio-economic differentiation leads to the formation of a fragmented economic space, significant wage asymmetry, weakening of labor motivation, excess investment by regions with a high level of development, thereby reducing the overall level. productivity and slowing down economic growth in general. In an

unstable external environment, in unfavorable external economic conditions, this situation becomes an additional factor in the weakening of the economy, leading to an increase in the sensitivity of macroeconomic indicators to the influence of external "shocks".

Interregional differentiation indicators are considered as an institutional factor, since interregional differentiation reflects the mechanisms of regulation through regional policy, which include approaches related to the prediction of regional polarization and increasing the territorial connectivity of regions, as well as approaches related to equalization. Uneven development of regions is an objective factor. This factor has a positive effect on economic growth within certain limits due to increased competition between regions and more efficient use of resources. At the same time, if the level of interregional differentiation exceeds its critical limit, this leads to a decrease in the rate of economic growth in general. This is due to the significant wage differentials, the weakening of labor motivation due to the growth of social tension; asymmetries in the distribution of investment resources, which are mainly concentrated in highly developed regions, which leads to a lack of investment in these regions and a decrease in capital productivity.

The proposed methodology for the formation of several scenario options for choosing a regional policy includes the following main stages:

Stage 1. A set of regional system states corresponding to various options for the distribution of investment flows is understood. The content of this stage is to develop a regional and dynamic forecast of the GRP of the regions, taking into account the established patterns of development. Values for the distribution of investment flows, taking into account the efficiency of resource use of the region, stratified resource productivity in various sectors of economic activity in the region. The result of this stage is regional and dynamic forecasts of investments in fixed capital, GRP by types of economic activity, GRP of regions, which allow assessing the balanced development of the country with resources.

Stage 2. As noted above, the priority direction of regional investment policy is to increase investment activity in enterprises implementing innovative projects and producing high value-added products, so the adjustment of investment policy parameters is based on an analysis of resource efficiency in various sectors of the economy. activities. As a means of studying resource efficiency, such characteristics of production functions as average, marginal capital productivity, and capital elasticity were considered in panel data.

M.V.Titova identifies two main approaches to the content of regional innovation policy and, on the basis of them, formulates a definition of regional innovation policy as "a set of goals and priority directions of innovations adopted and mutually agreed upon by interest groups in the region." This can be achieved through the comprehensive and consistent implementation of a set of special methods and tools aimed at forming a regional innovation subsystem with the specific characteristics of a knowledge-based economy.
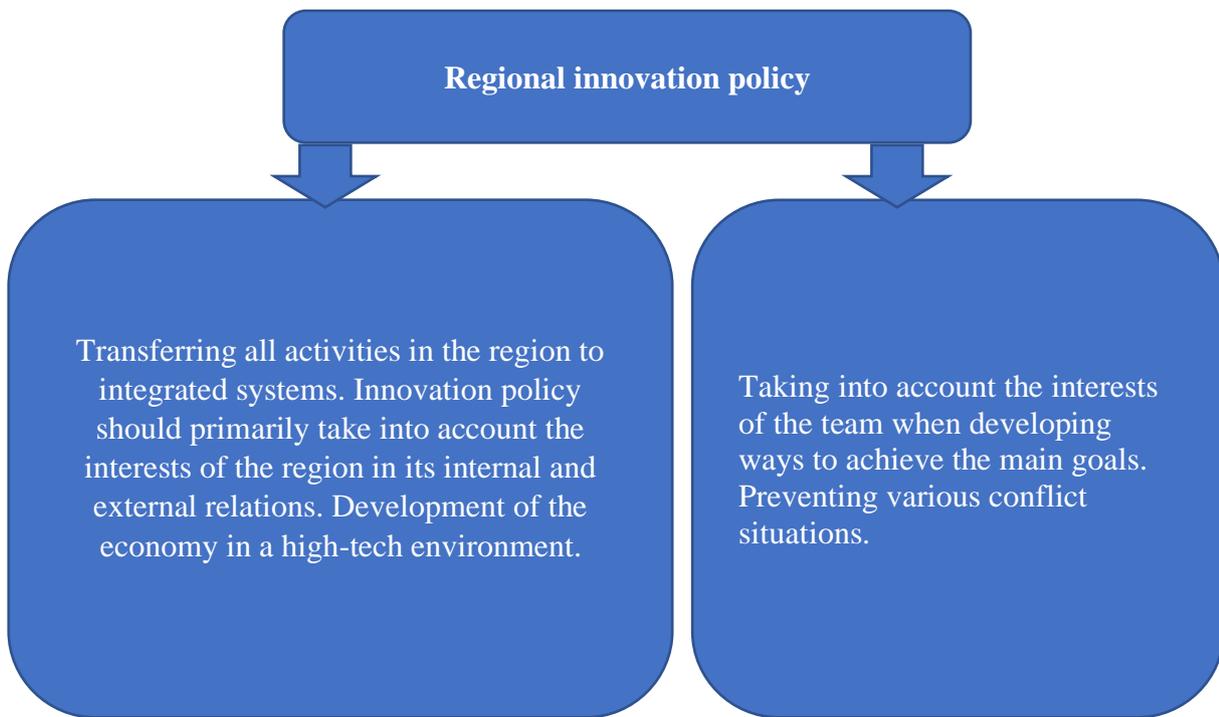
Regional innovation policy

Transferring all activities in the region to integrated systems. Innovation policy should primarily take into account the interests of the region in its internal and external relations. Development of the economy in a high-tech environment.

Taking into account the interests of the team when developing ways to achieve the main goals. Preventing various conflict situations.

Figure 2. Trends in innovation policy in the region

The modern state policy of regional development is implemented taking into account the strategic national priorities of the country, established in the strategic planning documents developed at the federal level within the framework of goal setting, forecasting, planning and programming.

At the same time, the long-term socio-economic development programs of the country's regions for the period up to 2030 set the vector of the transition to an innovative socially oriented type of economic development of the country. Strengthening the system of strategic management of territorial development, increasing the complexity and balance of territorial development and the distribution of productive forces, increasing the balance between the responsibilities of regional and municipal authorities and their financial capabilities. The described features of the state policy of regional development emphasize the importance of the innovative component in determining the priority areas of regional development, the need for their mutual coordination in the formation of innovation policy.

The strategy of innovative development determines the priority of the implementation of the state's socio-economic policy in the direction of supporting regions investing in innovative development, which should be reflected in the framework of the innovation policy being developed by the country's subjects. The strategy sets the task of coordinating efforts to create an innovative infrastructure, developing innovative entrepreneurship, and improving cooperation between innovative business entities, with the involvement of interested scientific and educational organizations, enterprises and development institutions. Territorial administrations with existing components of innovative research and training centers, infrastructure for financing innovative activities and innovative companies. The regional development strategy also determines a set of mechanisms that ensure the consistency of innovation policy at the regional level.

When considering the prospects for the regional development of the country, with an emphasis on strengthening regional innovation policy, a special place is given to the quality of goal setting in its formation. Goal setting in economic policy has long been the focus of attention of foreign economic theory and practice, including the activities of Nobel laureates R. Frisham and J. Tinbergen.

L.S. Shekhovtseva, noting that "Setting strategic goals for the socio-economic development of the region is a systematic process of developing, coordinating and selecting strategic goals in terms of their content, dimensions and quantitative values," we note that strategic planning in modern legislation. It is the activity of strategic planning participants to set, forecast, plan and program goals aimed at solving the problems of sustainable socio-economic development of the country and ensuring national security. Thus, in modern legislation there is a close relationship between the effectiveness of strategic planning and the sustainability of the socio-economic development of the state.

Despite the many interpretations of the concept of "sustainable development", it can be generalized that this term implies a process of socio-economic changes, in which the use of natural resources, compliance with ecological balance, socio-economic development processes find expression. development, as well as continuous institutional changes, ensuring the implementation of long-term interests. Within the framework of the development and implementation of territorial programs for the transition to sustainable development, it is assumed that an effective regional structure of the country's economy will be formed while maintaining the balance of interests of the subjects, as well as their further integration with state policy. Thus, within the framework of innovative policy, a connection should be ensured between the mechanisms for ensuring sustainable socio-economic development of regions and priority areas of development. Various approaches to ensuring the sustainability of the socio-economic development of the region are presented.

World experience shows that sustainable regional development and maintaining the country's competitiveness in the long term depend more on the potential for innovation than on resource capabilities. At the same time, the prospects for their support by the center in the conditions of polarized development of the country's economy directly depend on the effectiveness of the strategy being developed, which is to increase the competitiveness of certain settlements through the accelerated development of regions. M. Porter noted: "... Despite all the discussions, debates and publications on this topic, there is still no reliable theory that would explain the competitiveness or competitiveness of individual countries. In addition, there is no generally accepted definition of the term "competitiveness" in relation to individual countries."

The situation in the field of scientific research and practice of managing the competitiveness of the regional economy is very clearly reflected. The concept of regional competitiveness is also actively developed in domestic economic literature and is often defined as "the position of the region and its individual producers in the domestic and foreign markets, reflected by indicators due to economic, social, political and other factors. (Indicators) that adequately characterize this situation and its dynamics."25. In turn, the effectiveness of regional innovation policy depends on a combination of factors that ensure the activation of innovation and investment processes.

It is more appropriate to perceive the internal policy of the country in a geographical context as regional policy. Interpreting the internal policy of the state at the level of regional policy sometimes causes misunderstandings and incorrect conclusions in the human mind. The role of the state in implementing economic reforms is justified by the fact that certain economic sectors remain directly under its control during the transition period. The state implements strategic tasks, international relations and internal regional policy, while at the same time there is a risk of some shortcomings in the development and deployment of productive forces during the transition period.

Firstly, as a result of granting freedoms to the regions, economies will move towards their own development path, develop without control, and the regional economy will not be in line with the national economy.

Secondly, due to poor management of the territorial division of labor, economic efficiency in the regions will decrease.

Thirdly, there is a risk of underdevelopment of integration processes in the regions.

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