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Regions-Localities as Growth Points of Territories of the Russian Federation

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Abstract: The degree of independence of the regions in different countries is not the same and depends on the state system. In conditions of increasing divergence in the levels of formation of regional territorially-localized subsystems of the national economic space, the priority task is the development of a spatially localized model of governance, which is the territorial concentration of a set of interrelated business interests of enterprises, as well as state and public socio-economic institutions necessary for the development of competitive advantages of clusters and regional economic systems in general. The process of functioning and development of spatially localized economic systems (clusters) is based on the principle of territorial concentration of economic resources as well as on exchange information about the needs and technologies of enterprises of related industries, buyers, and suppliers. The key moment of cluster formation is the market mechanism of mutually beneficial interaction between enterprises located on the same territory, which is explained by a decrease in a number of transaction costs and the emergence of positive feedbacks that ensure the intensive development of all enterprises within the cluster. In this regard, the positive side of the cluster approach is not only transaction costs reduction, but also an increase in the efficiency of specialization of combined (within the cluster) production through concentration of resources, production, consumers and suppliers in one economic space.

Keywords: region, regions-localities, growth points, territory, subjects

JEL Classification: P25, P28, R1, R12

INTRODUCTION

Regional development in its industrial model presupposed large-scale state investments in new industrial and social construction, as well as the deployment of large migration projects. Further industrialization of Russian territories is meaningless both from the cultural and historical point of view and also because the state lacks sufficient funds. Russia does not have new “breakthrough” technologies and industrial projects requiring huge construction and capable of ensuring long-term regional growth. The specifically Soviet-style power and ideological means of mobilizing human resources can no longer be used, and therefore the industrialization of raw material zones will inevitably prove to be unsustainable as to labor force.

There is a point of view that industrialization as a paradigm for the development of individual territories realizable with respect to the Far East, where access to the labor force from East Asia can be opened, in accordance with its quality corresponding to the conditions of industrial production. However, the likelihood of industrialization without large-scale migration is estimated by experts as insignificant.

At the same time, in the next decade, a new industrial-technological platform can be formed. However, the critical mass of its possible prototypes has not yet developed. Probably, at the moment when these prototypes become the standard, one can speak about the neo-industrial paradigm of development assimilating the energy of the innovative economy and in a new way of gathering territories and human resources (Kapitsa, 2000).

Russia has no alternative to innovative development. The innovative economy should become not only an independent sector of the Russian economy but also a condition for increasing the competitiveness of other industries. A cardinal increase in the value added created in the innovation sector and through innovations in traditional industries should become one of the most important state priorities.

The state regional policy of Russia, in turn, should stimulate the transition to an innovative model of development and give new cultural and geo-economic meaning to regional projects and initiatives. Its main task is to ensure the concentration of resources in priority areas and create conditions for interregional cooperation and strategic partnership between government, business, and public institutions within the framework of an innovative development model. It is necessary to form new innovative technologies for managing the development of territories, working to increase the competitiveness of Russian regions and the country as a whole (Aksyanova, 2010).

If we set ourselves the task of designing institutional mechanisms for regional development for Russia, it is necessary to clearly define the transition to which development model these institutions should provide, in which paradigm of development Russia is going to build its future.

Russia is a huge country in terms of its territory. This fact is sometimes regarded as the source of its possible power, and sometimes as a cause of its problems and a constraint on development. The era of extensive (colonial) development of territories, when the scale of possessions predetermined the status and economic power of a country, ended as early as at the turn of the XX century.

From this time until the last quarter of the last century, development was understood as industrialization. The territory became the physical platform on which the productive forces were located. The territorial policy of the states was aimed at ensuring the optimal configuration of the main factors of industrial production in the territory - labor, fixed assets, energy sources, service complexes and infrastructures (de Jouvenel, 1995).

LITERATURE REVIEW

The relevance of this research is predetermined by 1) the need to develop a system of ideas about the factors and priorities of the transition of a highly subsidized region found in the situation of social and economic degradation to the regime of stable reproduction; 2) the need to develop a system of ideas about effective models and mechanisms of investment support of mesoeconomics in situations of exaggerated high degree of dependence on exogenous fiscal resources, and about the methods and strategies for its movement towards to the trajectory of investment growth.

In recent years, in our country there appeared extensive theoretical and applied developments on the issue of the formation and development of the regions, localities as the growth points of the Russian Federation territory, including justification of factors, features and models of regionalization of the Russian economy (research by B.Bilchak, A. Dobrynin, V. Leksin, N.Nekrasov, A.Shvetsova, etc.), the phenomenon of economic development (O.Belokrylov, E.Gaydar, S.Glazhev, O.Inshakov, N.Lvov, etc.).

Along with these, the theoretical basis for the study of the phenomenon of the region-locality is a vast stratum of works of Russian economists (A. Granberg, A.Illarionov, O.Pchelintcev, S. Suspitcin, etc.) on the analysis of the determinants and characteristics of the system of intergovernmental relations at the present stage of transformation of the Russian economy as well as on identification, typology and delimitation of problem-intensive areas (S.Artobolevsky, G. Lappo, V.Nefedova, L. Smirnyagin, A.Treyvish, etc.).

Undoubtedly, the declared topic touches upon issues and approaches to understanding investment and analyzing the investment process, formulated in the works of such authors as I.I. Arzhenovsky, G.Menkyou, D.Nortkot and others.

The organizational and economic aspects of the formation of regional “growth points” were analyzed in the works of foreign authors: M.Mosely, F.Perru, D.Savoy, B.Higgins, T.Hemansen, etc.

Approaches and principles that are important for the analysis of regional competitiveness and competitive advantages set forth in the works of D.Buchanan, M. Porter, J.Sachs, P. Fischer, K. Schwab, J. Schumpeter and others should be noted.

Various aspects of the formation and development of sub-locations in the internal environment of the Russian Federation regions-subjects, including the development of methodological foundations of effective involvement in economic circulation of their competitive advantages gained in recent years, are reflected in the works of T. Avdeeva, A. Gaponenko, A. Dzharimov, A. Huazhevoy, Z. Khutyk and others.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The theoretical and methodological basis of the research is Economic theory; General management theory; Scientific works of domestic and foreign scientists in the field of strategic management of the regional economy. The institutional and regulatory basis for the study was the legislative and regulatory acts of the regions of the Russian Federation regulating various aspects of state and municipal governance.

The study is based on the principles of system-functional, reproductive and institutional approaches. The following general scientific logical methods and methods of research: comparative, structural and functional analysis, as well as private methodological tools of economic development: forecast and expert

estimates, modeling, etc. were used in substantiating the theoretical and methodological propositions, conclusions and methodological recommendations.

The information and empirical research base providing data representativeness, reliability, reliability and validity of conclusions, recommendations and proposals were: official materials of the Federal State Statistics Service of Russia, its territorial bodies for the Republic of Adygea and other regions of Russia; Data set out in monographs and articles; Analytical calculations and observations of the author.

The working hypothesis of the research is the assumption that in modern conditions the development of the regions-localities, as a factor of growth of the competitiveness of the problem areas of Russia, has a significant potential, the activation of its use implies a more intensive involvement in the economic circulation of spatially localized resources of these territories: climate, geographic, demographic, resource and some other features (Kovaleva, 2005).

In the study of territorial socio-economic systems, economic geography and the regional economy use a number of scientific methods:

- the program-target method in the conditions of the formation of market economic relations is important for the integrated implementation of urgent and valid regional social tasks that provide for maximum effectiveness of the use of the funds involved and are characterized by specific (if possible quantitatively) final indicators, the achievement of which is sufficient to solve the program problem;
- the method of system analysis is based on the principle of step-by-step approach, includes the definition of goals, objectives, the formulation of a scientific hypothesis of comprehensive study of each of the territorial systems (Ilyaschenko, Chinakhov & Gotovschik, 2014; Bashkov & Silnov, 2015), 13 features of location and development of productive forces (the main criteria for optimal allocation are the efficiency of production, a complete satisfaction of the needs of the population) Programs of socio-economic development of each of the territorial systems, with regard to their characteristics;
- the balance method is one of the main research methods in economic geography. It allows one to choose the most rational relations between the industries that determine the profile of the economy of the economic region, and the branches that complement this territorial complex. Balances are necessary for the development of options for the location of production, their economic justification, intraregional and interregional relations;
- the cartographic method is a specific method in economic-geographical and regional studies. The map is the source of knowledge and the object of study. Thanks to the map, the student is provided with a high-quality assimilation of a large amount of factual material, which economic geography has at its disposal. Territorial economic-geographical processes and the peculiarities of the distribution of productive forces in the context of the country and individual regions are most graphically reflected only on the geographical map.

DISCUSSION

At the beginning of the transition period, great attention was paid to theoretical problems of regulating regional development on the part of academic science: new interesting studies appeared on the problems

and prospects of social and economic development of territories, territorial marketing, investment attractiveness, assessment of the business climate, competitiveness of the regions (Davis & Weinstein, 1999).

The Council for the Study of the Productive Forces in 1998-1999 carried out a fundamental study that was to substantiate the long-term administrative and territorial structure of Russia based on the enlargement of the subjects of the Federation. The result of this development was the allocation of federal districts, the continued association of autonomies with the subjects of the Federation on which they are located.

In recent years, many studies have appeared on the issues of the spatial development strategy of Russia in the context of the concept of its social and economic development, possible approaches to the formation of a regional development strategy (Ffowcs-Williams, 1997). However, despite all this, the new strategy of regional development was not developed and the main concept of the regional policy of the federal center changed little in comparison with the period of the 80s and 90s: the main strategy of regional development is practically the strategy of “equalizing” the social and economic development of the regions based on the redistribution of budgetary funds between budget-deficit and budget-profit regions, the main provisions of which are enshrined in Presidential Decree No. 803 of 3 June 1996 “On the Main Positions of Regional Policy in the Russian Federation.”

The unresolved problems in the management of territories determine the differentiation of social and economic development of the regions against the backdrop of the growth of the main indicators of the development of the economy and social sphere of Russia: in 1998 the per capita consumption of the gross regional product (GRP) of the subjects of the Federation was 18 times different, in 2015 it was more than 40 times different. In 1998, 19 subjects of the Federation had a GRP consumption level higher than the Russian average, and 15 subjects of the Federation had a GRP consumption level half that of the Russian average. In 2015, these indicators were 17 and 23, in 2016 - 16 and 26. A similar dynamics is characteristic for many other indicators of economic and social development of the regions. According to experts, Russia’s annual losses from the inefficient use of the territory, ineffective management of the subjects of the Federation are estimated at 2.5-3% of GDP per year (Libman, 2007).

A New Stage in the Formation of the Regions-Localities and Regional Policy of Russia. A new stage in shaping Russia’s regional policy, based on research and development and reinforced by institutional changes (the Ministry of Regional Development) began in 2004. During this period, two draft documents were prepared in the field of regional policy of the federal center: “The Concept of the Strategy for Social and Economic Development of the Regions of the Russian Federation” and the draft Federal Law “On the Basics of State Regional Policy, the Procedure for its Development and Implementation”.

In the concept of the Regional Development Strategy, it is proposed to move from an equalization policy based on existing inter-budgetary relations to a policy of “polarized development” (Gorbachenko, Kuznetsova & Silnov, 2016), i.e. financial support for highly developed “core regions” “growth poles, and funding for all other regions will be implemented on the basis of the need to provide federal social standards for the population, which are determined by state social policy.

The Minister of Regional Development in his speeches outlined the following main components of the regional policy of Russia:

- finalization of the methodology for assessing the effectiveness of regional authorities, especially backward and depressed regions, and the development of mechanisms that stimulate the need, the benefits of the effective development of the region;
- redistribution of powers between the federal center and the regions;
- development of a long-term development strategy for Russia based on the definition of the specialization of federal districts and subjects of the Federation.

Currently, regional policy is being implemented at different territorial levels. At the first stage, a federal policy is implemented in relation to the regions (regions, republics), interregional associations. At this level, there is a need to harmonize the interests of the subjects of the Federation among themselves, interregional associations and government authorities.

The second level includes relations that arise objectively between the subjects of the Russian Federation and administrative regions. Thus, for the regions of Siberia and the Far East, taking into account the size of the lower territorial formations, the low level of development and poor transport access, the coordination of the decisions made at different levels of the administrative hierarchy acquires special significance.

The third level is the bodies of local self-government, whose role must constantly increase.

The common economic space is formed as a combination of different farms, regardless of the size of their potential, the form of ownership, the technological order. The main thing is that they should be linked by a stable division of labor, and their interests in economic ties coincide. At the same time, it is important that the common economic space is formed not as a temporary relationship between the economic entities of the region, but as a certain state of functioning of interrelated economic structures.

Russia's development strategy should take into account the interests of both the state as a whole and the development interests of each particular region. Therefore, new approaches to the formation of Russia's regional policy in modern conditions are necessary, taking into account the experience of its recent history. In particular, the development of a new model of regional equalization policy.

Thus, the regional economic space is a system of economic relations that are constantly developing and deepening in the process of interweaving, complementing and ensuring the economic feasibility of economic structures, between which there is a stable territorial division of labor.

Competitive Positions of the Regions-Localities and Sustainable Development of the Regional Economy. In modern Russia, reliable competitive positions are becoming the most important conditions for the sustainable development of regional economy. The principle of economic independence of the regions makes significant adjustments to their financial and economic situation. Prospects for the development of the regional economy are directly dependent on the availability of appropriate socio-economic, scientific, technical and human resources, and this determines the attractiveness of the region for the placement of new and reconstruction of existing production facilities, and thereby for creating new jobs.

The Russian regions have to essentially redefine their place and role in the overall economic space, reviewing the system of priorities and concentrating their efforts on those areas where it is possible to increase the level of competitiveness using the potential of various factors, among which one of the most

significant is targeted development of sub-regional clusters representing Municipal formations and their groups, formed according to the territorial-economic principle and oriented for the implementation of similar or complementary functional tasks.

The development of the regions-localities through their transformation in terms of globalization in profitable areas of investment can have a positive impact on virtually all the main parameters characterizing regional competitiveness.

The importance of the regions-localities as a factor of increasing the competitiveness of the regions is especially important for problem regions of Russia, where the main natural, geographic, and other resources, which are their potential competitive advantages, are spatially localized in peripheral sub-regional territories. Involving these competitive advantages in economic turnover requires a strategic approach to the development of the regions-localities in line with the regional strategy of socio-economic development.

Inadequate theoretical, methodological and methodical elaboration of the problem of the development of the regions-localities as a tool for increasing the competitiveness of the regions and the lack of an appropriate strategic start on the part of the regional management bodies to some extent hamper the involvement of this important resource of development of spatially localized territories, limit the development of this sector of the economy.

The basis for solving the problem of ensuring and developing regional competitiveness is the creation and support of specific regional factors, i.e. competitive advantages, which are present in the Region as a combination of natural and climatic, resource, socio-economic, industrial, scientific and educational, technical, information, institutional and other conditions and distinguish this one from other regions from the perspective of long-term prospects of socio-economic development

Territorial Features of the Southern Macro-Region of the Russian Federation. In turn, differences in the competitive positions of the subjects of the Federation reproduce their socio-economic inequality. With respect to the Southern macro region, significant inter-regional differences in competitive positions are largely due to the backlog of problem regions (republics) from the regions in terms of the level of development of high value-added industries, the service sector and infrastructure industries, which in modern conditions largely determine the degree of progressiveness of the industry specialization of the region.

Additional reasons for the lower competitiveness of the troubled regions of the Southern macro-region in comparison with the developed regions are:

- limited resource opportunities for implementing structural policies;
- low investment attractiveness;
- weak susceptibility of the economies of sub-regional localities to innovations;
- underdeveloped human resources sector;
- lack of sufficient system and strategic orientation in the actions of power structures to ensure the homogeneity of the socio-economic environment of the region, etc.

Subregional Economy Management Improvement Model. The region-locality as a complex infrastructural, dynamically developing polyfactory formation unites a complex of various interacting and

competing for industrial and commercial objects, legal and physical subjects with their independent goals, functions, and mechanisms.

As shown by the analysis of the development of regions-localities of the territories of the Russian Federation, anti-crisis measures helped preserve the sustainable socio-economic situation in the country's territories. At the moment, it is about upgrading and laying the foundations for the innovative development of territorial economies.

It should be noted that in June 2009, on the initiative of the governor of the Krasnodar Territory, the Council for Innovative Development was organized. Its main goal is to ensure the integrated social and economic development of the region, the integration of science and education, the preservation and development of the innovative potential of the Krasnodar Territory.

Localities (as sub-territorial formations of a particular region) of the Krasnodar Territory are characterized by significant concentration and diverse information reflection of the modern scientific, technical, production and economic potential of enterprises and organizations, high and diverse intellectual and professional potential of the working population, a wide range of socially active amateur as well as public organizations, and individuals.

Under the conditions of the market development model, this determines the need for the municipal management system to solve a number of the following most important and unique innovative tasks:

- preservation of the country's scientific, technical and intellectual potential;
- formation and development of communication systems based on modern information technologies;
- protection of intellectual property of a complex of high technology and high-tech production;
- information support of employment of highly professional staff.

The study of domestic and foreign programs, materials and research and development in the field of municipal management, on the one hand, and analysis of problems and suggestions of practitioners to improve municipal governance, on the other, made it possible to present the composition and content of the necessary systems for ensuring the functioning of the municipal management model.

Tasks of Socio-Economic Development of Subregional Local Government. Effective achievement of private, local, operational, tactical, strategic and global goals of social and economic development of sub-regional localities, presented above, is carried out in the course of the consistent formulation and solution of three main tasks:

- the complex design of the model,
- methodical support of the system,
- development of the implementation mechanism.

The practical solution of the tasks of organizational and methodical support of the model of municipal management set in the study is developed in parallel, sequentially, adapted and formulated for the following processes:

- economic development;
- administrative management;

- information support;
- legal support;
- social partnership.

The development and solution of the set tasks on the presented systems forms the first level of the programming interaction matrix, which, in accordance with the results obtained, develops and becomes concrete in the course of practical adaptation at subsequent levels that degree and detail the areas of interaction of the systems. Such a matrix approach allows developing and solving the widest range of municipal management tasks under specific conditions.

In accordance with certain goals and three tasks of developing and constructing organizational and methodological support for municipal management in the framework of the systems and processes considered in this study, the specific tasks of ensuring the effective functioning of the integrated model of municipal government are determined and solved.

The presented problems are developed and detailed adequately to the actual situation in the functioning and development of the systems and management processes of the municipality in accordance with the adopted procedure for approbation, adaptation, implementation, and maintenance of the application, regulated by an independent methodology.

The open matrix form of the presented system allows to quickly and efficiently adapt the mechanism of its application to specific situations and conditions on the basis of universal algorithms (Kovaleva, 2005).

The main advantage of this tool is its system-target adaptation to the conditions and procedures of municipal government, developed and presented in relation to specific areas of activity. The rationale for the effectiveness of the application of this universal algorithm in this study allows us to formulate a set of the following requirements and recommendations, the accounting, and implementation of which can significantly improve the efficiency of the development, setting and achievement of the entire set of municipal management objectives:

- planning and chronological programming of municipal management mechanisms and procedures;
- ensuring an integrated interconnection and correspondence of the goals, objectives and opportunities and resources for their achievement;
- operational coordination and regulation of the course and content of the development and implementation of programs;
- Analysis, adjustment, and improvement of the development and implementation of programs based on the results.

Naturally, such recommendations and requirements can not be rigid and unambiguous, but have a priority-methodological character and are not a mechanism for strict regulation.

Real and effective functioning and development of the municipal management system is impossible without complex justification, development, and construction of the system of organizational and methodical support of the system of economic management. Its effective and qualitative formation is aimed at the development and implementation of mechanisms for information, legal and methodological support and provision of the municipal management system (Leontiev, 1997).

The rationale, construction, and optimization of the management system of municipal education is a rather complex and voluminous task, the solution of which requires the use of modern tools. This is especially important since the process of municipal goal-setting is, objectively, of a permanent nature and constantly needs methodical support.

The methodological foundations that determine the design, characteristic level features, and strict hierarchy, the architectonics of the tree of the goals of municipal management are already defined above, but the composition, content, and features of setting and achieving goals in the integrated model of municipal management differ in their specific characteristics (Andriyanov, 2008) by the following:

- the complex content of the process of setting and solving specific problems;
- complex, the radial-hierarchical structure of sub-regional education;
- the dynamic nature of its formation, functioning, and development;
- stringent requirements for speed and flexibility of management procedures and processes;
- the special role of the human factor, as a structure-forming and system-consuming category;
- a radical reform of the management system.

All this forms a rather complicated construction of the tree for the purpose of sub-regional formation, limits the degree of detail to the goals of the lower levels, determines the need for open, vector solutions, unified and adaptable algorithms to work out specific target areas.

The highest level of the tree determines the global goal of functioning and development. This is the highest socioeconomic state, to the effective achievement of which the system as a whole strives. For successful achievement of this state, it is necessary to put before the system and implement in the course of its activities a number of goals on the main strategic directions and parameters of development, the implementation of which, step by step, will lead to the implementation of the global goal, that is, to develop a forward-looking and valid strategy (Belousova et al., 2016).

The strategy is formed by staging a block of main goals in a well-defined and predictable future. They determine the ways to improve technology, transformation, development.

For example, in the economic sector, this may be the implementation of a program of economic reforms, in the social sector - the development and implementation of specific programs to maintain and develop culture, or the development and implementation of a social policy to ensure employment.

The implementation of strategic goals depends on the implementation of tactical ones, defining the specific, programmatic actions of the current period, which can be started already at the moment. At the tactical level, this can be, for example, the development and use of innovations in technology and management systems, in the social sector, it can be specific measures to ensure the employment of the population, the organization, and conduct of programs for professional development, professional conversion, etc.

Tactical goals are deployed to operational-level objectives, the implementation of which, as a rule, is clearly defined or limited in time and is associated with specific periods and timescales for the necessary accomplishment of tasks or the functioning of systems. For example, the preparation of short-term forecasts, the implementation of one-off actions, the use of reserve resources, the formation of orders and consumption limits for raw materials, equipment, etc.

At the next, lower level, local goals are realized, they are limited in space and depend on the territorial, local, specific features of the subregional education, its micro districts, the location of municipal facilities, specific locations. For example, the organization of trade, maintenance, recreation zones, road section repairs, etc.

Detailing of private goals occurs at the lowest level, where a large number of private, one-time problems of the functioning and development of a municipal formation are regularly set and solved. When they are formed, it is necessary to pay attention to the specific features of the situation for each case, in each particular sub-regional education separately. They can depend on systemic and accidental (extraordinary) natural, social, economic, political and other phenomena or events. These include unscheduled repairs, execution of individual assignments, etc. These goals can unrestrictedly unite, disconnect, intersect between sectors within the framework of a single goal tree, which is the structured basis for the processes of their development, adoption, and achievement.

According to (Gavrilov, 2008) such a rather complex tree design for the purposes of municipal government stipulates a set of specific requirements for the process of its development and implementation, emphasizing the need:

- to form a logically, hierarchically, chronologically and object structured system;
- to determine the sequence of mutual realization of the goals of adjacent levels and sectors;
- to form and justify the objectives of a particular level based on objective conditions and real needs;
- to rely on necessary and sufficient financial, logistical and other resources;
- to provide a permanent process of reproduction and scanning of the procedure of municipal goal setting.

The most important feature of the design of such a tree of goals is that individual sectors, directions, and vectors are interwoven in a multifactor and interconnected way, representing, in the final analysis, the most complicated construction in its architectonics.

In accordance with the previously identified basic systems of sub-regional location, the tree of goals, according to the functional orientation, can be divided into social, economic, and organizational sectors. In the context of this study, we are interested in building the goals of the economic and organizational sectors.

The effectiveness of the functioning of the municipal education sectors depends on the infrastructure of its facilities, production relations, the level of production development, the ability to timely receive reliable up-to-date information necessary for making effective management decisions (Kirichuk, 2008). The developed, tested and proposed version of the toolkit of the model of municipal management allows presenting the system of external formations of the typical organizational structure of the municipality in the following form (Fig. 1).

The proposed conceptual structure is based on the example of the Krasnodar Territory and with subsequent replication is practically adaptable to the real tasks and conditions of municipal management of a particular municipality.

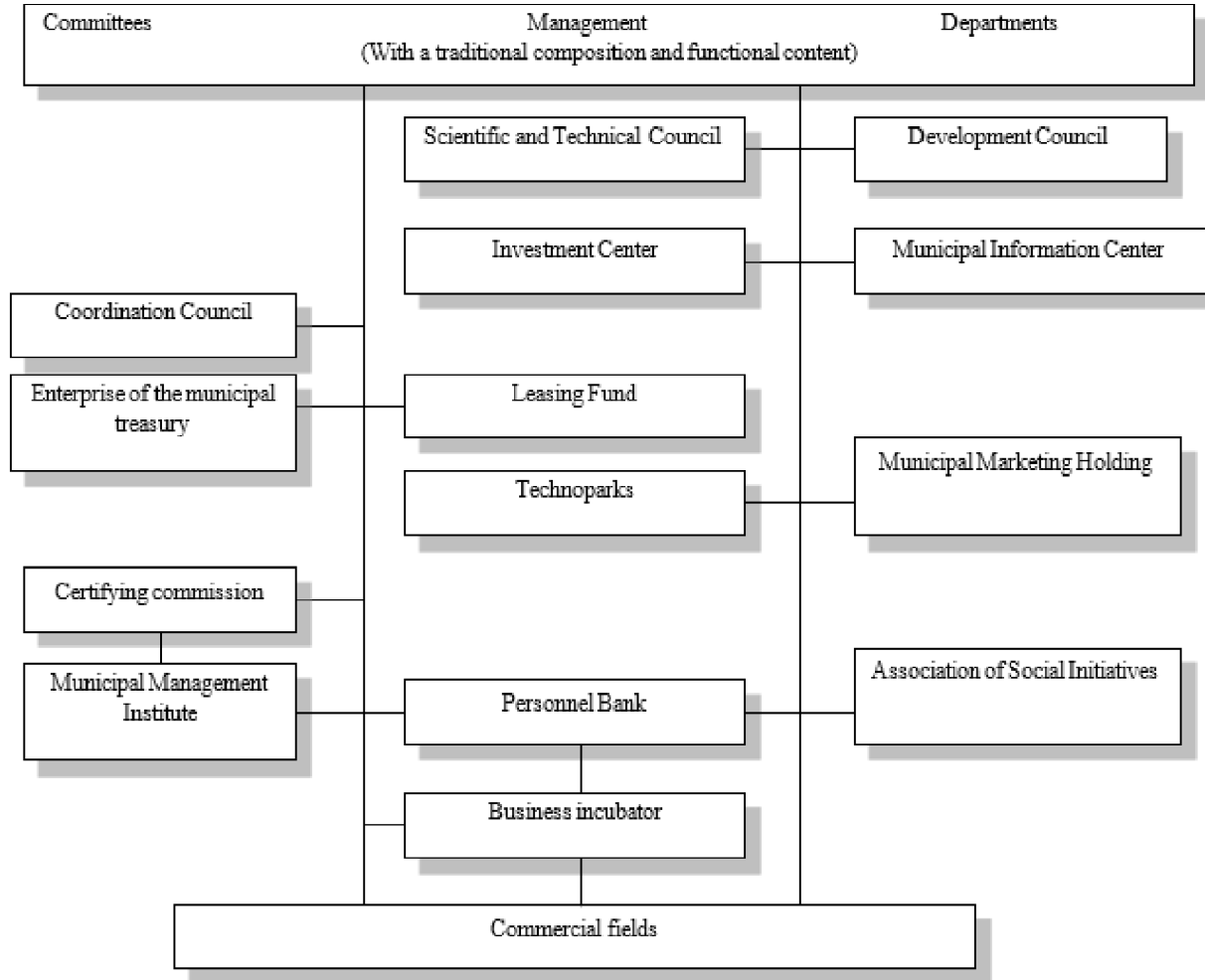


Figure 1: The proposed model of management of the Krasnodar Territory sub-regional localities economies

Naturally, when developing the model of the composition of tasks and the functional content of the sectors, we confine ourselves to a conceptual representation of the basic schemes for their presentation, bearing in mind that for a particular municipal entity, a detailed and voluminous program is to be developed.

CONCLUSION

The relevance of the research topic is determined by the need for a qualitative change in technologies for the formation of territorial “growth points”, enhancing their impact on the process of social and economic development of the regions. In modern conditions, this is due to the most complete use of the potential of breakthrough technologies, geopolitical and geographical advantages of the Russian space.

The scientific substantiation of the organizational and economic conditions for the innovative development of regions and individual cities due to the concentration of investment, intellectual and other resources has acquired a key importance. It is envisaged to identify and develop economic clusters on the territory of the regions of the country in the project development of the Government of the Russian

Federation for the period 2015-2018, as innovations in the instruments of the regional component of the federal economic policy.

The formation of territorial “growth points” makes it possible to realize the multiplicative properties of development, to impart accelerated dynamics to the branches and scientific and technical complexes of the country, and to stimulate the integration of economic and social structures in cities and regions, the associated development of scientific research, production and education.

The opportunities available in our country are still not used enough. This is hindered by the slow pace of reforming the system of regional governance and local self-government, the inconsistency of economic and industrial policies, the collapse of funding for basic and applied research, the absence of market-oriented integrated sectoral and spatial structures, the ever-growing deficit of specialists in the new formation, etc.

Differences in the level of social and economic development of the regions are not only quantitative but also qualitative. If in some regions we are talking about the transition from industrial to post-industrial development, in others, the pace of development is lower than that of the state. In some regions, the level of infrastructure development, especially production, is at a satisfactory level, while in other regions such infrastructure is practically absent. Regions differ in terms of resource base available, scientific and technical potential, established institutions.

It is simply impossible to further ignore the problems of regional development in Russia. Lagging of a number of regions in terms of socio-economic development will lead to an increase in social tension, an increase in the subsidy of regional budgets and, as a result, the redistribution of funds between the prosperous and problem regions in favor of the latter.

At the same time, qualitative differences in the level of social and economic development of the subjects of the Russian Federation mean that a universal strategy for their development is impossible. It is necessary to determine the most optimal ways of development of each region, to find reserves for the development of disadvantaged territories, to create incentives and conditions for this. It is this task that can and should be solved within the framework of state regional planning for the development of regions.

In this situation, the task of generalizing and evaluating various experiences in the sphere of regional planning and development, with regard to the results of the analysis of the general recommendations of methodologies for developing plans for the social and economic development of the regions, is of paramount importance. It is a question of creating an accessible methodological basis for the whole range of planning issues at the regional level in the form of a set of guidelines for organizing this work. Such recommendations are intended to be a guide for regional authorities on regional planning technology, that is, to substantiate and select the priority objectives of the region’s development, to develop a system of resource-based and interrelated activities that ensure the achievement of the set goals in a timely manner and with certain results.

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