



Features of Development of Regional Economy and Macroeconomic Trends in the XXI Century

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ABSTRACT

Microeconomic approach is based on the fact that in the process of historical development in the world formed a certain system of countries which, thanks to its economic power and cultural potential, advances in scientific and technological progress, common understanding of international politics, especially international obligations on human rights and the functioning of democratic power structures and influences events in the world. So, by the end of the XX century, the world has formed a special region, including the UK, Italy, Russia, USA, Germany, France, Japan. Joint actions of these countries allow you to perform three functions: First, to contribute to their own development through active integration; second, to actively maintain relations of good neighborliness and peace; third, to provide various forms of material, financial and military assistance to countries that need it. The geopolitical approach is typical for some of the territorial unity of neighboring countries. In Europe, Asia, Latin America formed alliances of countries, which established the common market. There is a new economic integration of European countries by retaining only a symbolic border of the countries in the Union. Created a unified economic field with the common market, currency, rules of management.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Globalization is a process of ever increasing impacts of different factors of international importance (for example, the close economic and political ties, cultural and information exchange) on the social reality in individual countries. The most powerful factor of globalization - economic, manifested in the presence of transnational corporations operating simultaneously in many countries, and use new historical conditions to their advantage. But we should not assume that globalization is a kind of a mixture of heterogeneous processes.

Globalization is an objective process that determines qualitative changes in the global environment, the growing interconnectedness and uniqueness of individuals or civilizations in general. The central idea behind globalization is that many problems cannot adequately assess and study on the nation-state level, i.e., at the level of individual country and its international relations with other countries. Instead, they should be formulated in terms of global processes. Some researchers went so far, that they predict that global forces (which refers to transnational companies, other global economic education, global culture or different globalized ideology) become so strong that it called into question

the continued existence of separate nation-states. Some lay on the globalization of great expectations as a panacea for various distortions of the economy. And other anti-hate and strongly criticize everything related to it.

In globalization today:

1. The intensification of cross-border economic, political, social and cultural relations;
2. Historical period (or epoch) that followed the end of cold war;
3. The transformation of the world economy, literally sent by the anarchy of the financial markets;
4. The triumph of the American system of values, provided by a combination of neo-liberal economic program of political democratization;
5. Orthodox ideology, insisting on the logical and inevitable culmination of the powerful tendencies of the market;
6. The technological revolution are numerous and not entirely clear social consequences.

The inability of national States to cope with global challenges (demographic, environmental, human rights and nuclear proliferation) that require global solutions (Mitroshenkov, 2006).

2. MATERIALS AND RESEARCH METHODS

The methodological basis of the study is the dialectical method of cognition. The study used as scientific methods (modeling, analysis, synthesis, deduction, classification, system approach), as well as special methods of cognition (statistical methods, graphical method).

Information base of the study amounted to US macroeconomic indicators, the UK, the European Monetary Union, Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa, as well as the documents and materials of the central banks and ministries of these countries, the international economic organizations (the World Bank, the IMF, the World Trade Organization, the organization for economic cooperation and development, the International organization for the fight against corruption and investigation of corruption), news agencies (Trading Economics, Bloomberg, Reuters) (Dadayan, 2007; Sidorovicha, 2006).

3. MANAGEMENT AND FORECASTING OF MACROECONOMIC TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE REGION

The scale of the region, its borders have a great influence on the control system, the choice of the type of economic growth, the development of hypotheses, concepts, forecasts and programs. To find out the actual problems of regional theory and practice is necessary, because they accumulate all the major problems and contradictions of the process of reforming the economy (Dontsova, 2006).

Existing developed regions as administrative units still in the conditions of existence of the USSR. No change they became subjects of the federation and thus in administrative and legal unit have been combined:

- Policies in the face of the ruling structures in the republics of the level of regions and national entities;
- The economy, including all people living in the administrative unit, and management agents on the basis of all forms of ownership (Zhukovskaya, 2007).

For these reasons, the process of a region is not yet over. In this case, we can predict an increase in the region, but there is reason for the reverse process. The increase stems from the reproduction regions of the principle of their formation. The normal course of the process of reproduction is possible if the capacity of the population, complexity, participation in the federal and international specialization (Abalkina, 2009; Ragulina et al., 2015). Small objects Federation hamper economic growth, but convenient for the establishment of political power, the desired center. Small regions, even if the power is in them belongs to the opposition, cannot cause a real danger of damage to the Federal authorities.

In the process of clarifying the boundaries of the regions will have to take into account a whole series of circumstances other than administrative. Among them, the principle of drive and historical continuity, when long-term historical traditions laid in the administrative basis. There may be contradictions and the basis of conflict, especially in areas that have repeatedly changed their administrative boundaries. Is important geographical principle, when the basis for the demarcation of borders are rivers, mountains, seas and other geographic features to help enhance border naturally (Frolov, 2008).

It is necessary to take into account the principles of national integrity. Finally, reproductive approach - a principle which requires a special calculation for the optimal model for the formation of the gross domestic product. Reproduction approach is to overcome all the limitations in determining the scale of the region, except one - the most effective form of growth and development potential. Reproduction regions differentiated approach does not resemble each other, that increases the growth and development opportunities of the regions and the center creates opportunities to help those lagging behind. The total effect will be more significant than if the region is in the same conditions and equal territorial scale (Karimov, 2008; Vinichenko et al., 2016).

The practical conclusion from the theory of optimal boundaries are two positions: First, the border regions should be continuously-variable character. Permanent - for quite a long time and a variable - with periodic changes due to the fact that the change in the potential growth of the economy and the structure of internal links. Secondly, depending on the size of the region and the degree of complexity of its development - the division of labor and integration - the scale of the reforms differ, their direction and the depth, breadth and results (Zolotarev, 2007; Zakharov et al., 2016).

Optimal scale regions enable us to determine the direction, or the type of economic growth, internally immanent to the region. There are two possibilities: Extensive and intensive type of economic growth and development. For the economically emerging regions characterized by extensive type that is associated with involvement in the production of new production capacity

4. RUSSIA: CHALLENGES AND CONTRADICTIONS OF MODERNIZATION REGIONS

and workforce. Intensive type is characteristic of the developed regions, where their development is associated with a reduction of labor consumption, raw materials, energy, capital (Menshikov, 2007). Regional economy, ultimately, should be aimed at the intensification of production of goods and extensive development of services and spiritual values. Optimization of intensification and extensive development of the region in terms of market equilibrium is a variant of supply and demand on the lines of goods, services and labor. At the present stage of intensification of the world has seen faster than material production, the growth of information, especially scientific, technical and managerial (Raizberg, 2007).

Regional economic management system should encourage the growth of consumption and sales in the domestic and foreign markets of scientific information. For this purpose should be provided to encourage private entrepreneurship, as well as equity and government institutions through loans, prices, taxes, prizes, benefits banks and other commercial organizations. These issues could take the regional banks, as well as universities, commercial activity which is significantly lower than their research potential (Dadayan, 2007; Bogoviz, et al., 2016).

Regional lawmakers could develop and adopt a number of documents on deepening intensification, which would be beneficial to all participants: Producers, consumers, financiers, trade and other intermediaries. The urgency of this problem is confirmed by the fact that until now the regional authorities are not reflected in their documents the development of intensification, and entrepreneurial activity, even in the least proved itself in its acceleration.

Determining the most important areas of economic policy in the region, it cannot fail to note the relevance of the integration process. Region as a part of the whole stands out precisely because it is not a random part, and one that is characterized by an integrated system of production, distribution, exchange, consumption. Region - is not autocratic closed economy and open subsystem (Volgin, 2008; Belousova et al., 2016).

That's what makes it able to carry out its own economic growth at strengthening economic relations with other regions and countries. The closer economic relations with other regions and countries, the more regional self-reproduction and quality. Output regions on the broad domestic and foreign markets puts them in a number of international manufacturers, which allows you to use an equal choice world-class quality products and services.

A number of regional economic reforms in the Russian Federation should be aimed at creating conditions for economic agents in the output of other regions and markets. Free economic zones or free economic zone shall be broadly representative of the resources of some of our regions. These areas have not only the role of plenipotentiary representatives of countries in the world economy, but also the role of universities in the synthesis of a large enterprise and a big science.

Isolation regions are ready to compete in the international market, enables the country to integrate into the world economy and to minimize the risk.

The processes of modernization in Russia, considered the social and philosophical positions, have, along with common characteristics inherent in the modernization of any society, as a number of original features. Among these features are particularly noteworthy extraordinary length, stretched in time of Russia's modernization process: It goes back at least three centuries and is still far from complete (Kunelbayev et al., 2016). For comparison, the case of China, the modernization of which began only in the late XIX century. And it employs a total of about a century. Somewhat longer - about two centuries - is the process of modernization in Latin America and India; as for most other countries, in which the duration of the period of modernization is even smaller. It is clear that the unusual extended in time, and the incompleteness of the process of modernization of the Russian society itself is a problem that requires explanation. But as long as we confine ourselves to stating that important features of Russia's modernization, and the explanation of this phenomenon will try to give a little later.

Next, related to the previous feature of the modernization process in Russia is periodically is realized multi-directional process of modernization and modernization of society. Due to the weakness of civil society and the exclusive role of the state in Russia, modernization of society is constantly replaced by the modernization of the state - its military and industrial power, the bureaucracy, repressive bodies, public sector, etc. As a result, the problem of accelerated military-industrial modernization of the state, strengthening its role as a world power is often solved by anti-modernization partial archaism and degradation of society. Perhaps only in Russia is a discrepancy between the modernization of the state and society become so radical that the introduction of modern and even high-tech industries in the military industries of the state of the economy may be due to the recovery of total collectivism, de-individualization, the abolition of private property, resort to primitive forms of communal communism, transition from intensive to extensive development, etc. Neglect of this multi-directional, the ambivalence of Russia's modernization process, appears to significantly impedes its understanding and interpretation.

Another common feature of the modernization process in Russia is extremely deep and long-existing cultural and ideological and political division of society in relation to a specific stage of modernization (e.g. the transformation of Peter I) and to the main directions of the further evolution of the state and society. It was noted by a number of researchers, including Rozanov, Berdyaev, Trubetskoy and Akhiezer, Erasova and others. In particular, Akhiezer believes sociocultural split the main feature of Russian society, which determines all the way of its development, it permeated not only all the relations, institutions, morality in society, but the very identity, its way of thinking, behavior, activity. The essence of the split Akhiezer characterizes as follows: "Any difference in society can in certain circumstances become a

contradiction in its relatively simple and easy to overcome, and the insurmountable for the society forms. In the latter case multiplied unresolved, painful issues. In certain social contexts differences turn into a special type of stagnant conflicts, to overcome that society is not able to, and to which it agrees to adapt.” One of the main consequences of the events of August 1991 was the relocation of state power concentrated in the center of the Union in the country, primarily in Russia. The collapse of the USSR, took shape in December 1991, and then the disappearance of the USSR as a subject of international law, put on the agenda the issue of socio-economic basis of the future of the Russian state. The Russian president, the Supreme Soviet, the government had to implement radical reforms in the economic and social spheres, which hatched the idea, dating back from 1989, “Leap” in capitalism (Barlybaeva, 2008).

Strategy and tactics of reform. The process of disintegration of the USSR is irreversible after the August 1991 coup, the Russian political elite are aware of it, began to operate in the Russian economic space, setting a number of strategic and tactical objectives. Among the strategic objectives include the creation of preconditions for the transformation of the socialist type of economy into a market, a change of ownership, restructuring of the economy and its governance. Monetarist reforms include two basic tools - free trade and privatization of the state and co-operative property. Privatization - is the process of sale to the private sector is fully or partially state-owned enterprises property. Synonymous with the concept of privatization is a “denationalization” (Antoshkin, 2009).

Tactical tasks determined by the specific socio-economic and political situation. In late 1991, the RSFSR, as well as the other 14 republics, became a sovereign state. Its economic situation deteriorated rapidly. The effectiveness of management of the economy has weakened considerably. The collapse of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the termination of the Warsaw Pact led to the downfall of the decades-existing economic ties within the former community of socialist states. A similar process took place in the economic space of the former Soviet Union.

The economy of the country is much ball shattered under the impact of both political and economic factors. In the country to the end of 1991, there was a system of socio-economic crisis. Its main manifestations were as follows (Livshitsa and Nikulin, 2008; Sergeevich and Vladimirovich, 2015).

1. Reduction of the national income by more than 11% of gross domestic product - by 13%, industrial production - by 28%, agricultural production - by 4.5%. Decreased turnover by 37%, imports - by 36%.
2. Pumping money into the economy as a result of the desire of the Union and the Russian authorities to bring the population to its side through the proclamation of the new social programs.
3. The growth of the public debt. Outside was 76 billion, internal - 5.6 billion dollars.
4. The loss of government control over financial processes and monetary circulation. Some of the republic began to issue the national currency.

5. The state budget deficit. It is increased in comparison with the planned for 1991, at 6 times.
6. Unemployment totaled at the end of 1991 to 2 million. Man and become a factor of social tension.

Russian reformers, based on the fact that the objective laws of economy will lead to the folding of the market infrastructure, have decided to launch market reforms. This ball radical economic model reforms.

Policy, with which it was planned to solve the problem of a rapid transition to a market economy, was called “shock therapy.” The term “shock therapy” accurately reflected the essence of the measure: “Extraction” of the Russian economy from socialism quick and dramatic way. The result of this treatment was to be the restructuring of the economy (Androsova et al., 2016). Chief Advisor of the International Monetary Fund J. Sachs Toa identified are restructuring: “In a country formed is not very healthy economic structure. A huge number of people working on the economically non-viable businesses and lives in economically unpromising areas. In the future, should take place enormous changes in the existing types of employment, if Russia is to overcome the crisis” (Kuklin and Volgin, 2006).

The ideology of “shock therapy” were young economists that have emerged as scientists and practices under the influence of liberal market theories developed in the West in relation to Latin America and Eastern Europe, have taken the path of democratic reforms in the democratization of the regime in 1970-1980-ies. The real situation in the country is largely predetermined emergency nature of the reforms, the reform of changing tactical receptions. In the fall of 1991 under the influence of the budget and trade deficit in the country began a consumer panic disappeared from the shelves of goods, people did stocks of salt, flour, matches.

5. ASIA, AFRICA, LATIN AMERICA: PROBLEMS OF MODERNIZATION

The interrelated problems of modernization and development were and remain Central for dozens of States seeking to strengthen its role in the global economy, especially arising in place of the collapsed colonial empires.

A significant variety of these States, different levels and types of their socio-economic development, the divergence of approaches to the solution of development challenges highlights a number of similar characteristics to consider countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, or “the South” as they are sometimes called, as a community.

After the second world war began the process of decolonization associated with the collapse of the colonial empires of the European powers. A great influence on this process was provided by the Japan seized vast territories in Asia and the establishment there of local administrations, which had to face European metropolises after the war in the Pacific.

Many of the former colonies gained independence through peaceful means. Others, because of the importance of their strategic position and abundance of natural resources, Metropolitan was trying to keep at any cost. The result was the colonial wars of great Britain in Malaya and France in Indochina and Algeria, Portuguese in Angola and Mozambique, which cost the peoples of these countries large casualties and resulted in the destruction, material losses.

Back in the 1940s, the Philippines gained independence from British India, Indonesia, in the 1950s the liberation has made the peoples of South-East Asia. 1960s went down in history as the “year of Africa” when most of the colonial possessions on this continent gained independence. The last in the history of the colonial Empire of Portugal collapsed in 1975.

Conflicts and crises in developing countries. Independence is not always guaranteed the possibility of further development. The borders of many newly emerged states did not coincide with ethnic, religious, what was the cause of many conflicts, both internal and international. After the independence of British India it was split along religious lines into India and Muslim Pakistan, millions of people became refugees. Because of the remaining disputed border areas between these countries several times there were military conflicts. A constant source of tension appeared on the middle East, where the UN resolution on Palestine was supposed to create Arab and Jewish States. The conflict between them ended in 1948, Israel’s takeover of all of Palestine, has led to a constant state of tension between it and the neighboring Arab States, has repeatedly led to wars.

The presence in many developing countries, natural resources have not always helped to resolve the challenges they face. Not having the opportunity of independent exploration of the riches of its subsoil, and with them the country was the scene of a particularly acute competitive struggle between the leading powers of the world, the largest TNCs. The main instruments in this struggle were the organization of coups, separatist movements (Silnov and Tarakanov, 2015). So, in the 1960s in Zaire (former Belgian Congo) in the province of Katanga turned the separatist movement that led to the civil war, the deployment of UN troops in this country. In the most populated country of the African continent, Nigeria, the Igbo ethnic group inhabiting the oil-rich province of Biafra declared independence which led to a three-year civil war. In the 1970s, Angola’s three major military-political groups (MPLA, UNITA, FNLA), based on various tribal enterprises, after the liberation from colonial power Portugal came into the fight with each other for control of the country. At the same time on the side of one of them was made by the USSR and Cuba, the other was supported by the USA and South Africa, the third - neighboring Zaire.

Military, dictatorial regimes usually took a course of accelerated modernization of the economy, limited trade Union rights, curtailed social programs, froze wages for most employees. Priority was the concentration of resources in large-scale projects, the creation of incentives to attract foreign capital. This policy often brought significant economic effect. So, in the largest country

in Latin America - Brazil (population 160 million. people) the “economic miracle” in the years of stay in power of the military junta (1964-1985 gg) (Chepourin and Kiseleva, 2008).

Built roads, power plants, developed metallurgy, oil production. For the accelerated development of the interior of the country, the capital was moved from the coast inland (from Rio de Janeiro to Brasilia). There has been a rapid development of the natural resources of the Amazon basin, the population of this area increased from 5 to 12 million people. With the help of foreign corporations, including such giants as “Ford,” “Fiat,” “VW,” “GM,” the country launched production of cars, planes, computers, modern weapons. Brazil became a supplier of machinery and equipment on the world market. Its agricultural products are beginning to compete with us. Along with the inflow of capital began to invest their capital in less developed countries, in particular Africa.

6. CONCLUSION

Socio-economic development and policies of many States at the present stage directly implement regions. Through the regions is control of the entire country. Modern regional development of the Russian Federation is determined by the growing socio-economic disparities between regions, the strained relations between center and regions, disintegration of economic space. In this regard, problems of regional economic development have recently been given special attention. Successful socio-economic development of the region is impossible without effective management of the regional economy, which requires a financial base that is formed mainly by tax revenues. This brings to the fore questions of tax regulation of economic processes. The study of problems of tax regulation is impossible without an adequate information base to objectively and fully characterize taking place in the country and in each region of the reforms.

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