

Economic research of development strategies abroad, in the USSR and modern Russia: a brief overview and systematization

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Abstract—The paper presents the characteristics and substantive aspects of economic research strategies for the development of territories in foreign countries, the USSR and modern Russia. The problem of necessity of systematization and generalization of the materials existing in this area is put. The purpose of the article is to generalize and systematize economic research of development strategies abroad, in the USSR and modern Russia on the basis of the description of the content of the basic concepts of strategy and review of foreign and domestic regional economic research. Methodological tools include techniques and methods of system analysis, comparative analysis, logical analysis, principles of dialectical-materialistic method of knowledge and an integrated approach in the characterization of economic research, methods of generalization and specification. As a result of the description the historical approach and temporary generalization on the basis of key milestones of development of economic researches both regional, and on strategizing is applied. The information became the basis of the printed edition, the various electronic resources and previous work of the authors. All the variety of foreign and domestic regional economic studies and theories of regional development are based on the achievements of macro-, micro- and institutional Economics, as well as other areas of economic science. Their grouping was carried out by various foreign and Russian scientists of our time. The Foundation of international schools of strategy was laid in the 50s. On the one hand, modern Russian studies have become a continuation of the development of foreign schools, on the other hand, based on the national school of planning and regional studies as a relatively independent and self-sufficient. However, from the perspective of the 21st century as a century of globalization and informatization, the methodology of modern strategic planning and management is constructed as a mosaic—using elements of various schools of regional research and strategy.

Keywords—*economic research, strategy, school of strategy, regional development strategy, domestic and foreign researchers*

I. INTRODUCTION

The development of the regional economy as an economic science in the context of strengthening the processes of globalization and interdisciplinary cooperation with a focus on the practical implementation of the research requires a fundamental systematization of theoretical and empirical approaches to the development strategy in foreign countries, the scientific heritage of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) and modern Russian conditions. The effective transformation of modern socio-economic systems and their transition to a new state that meets the challenges of the twenty-first century should be based on the key concepts of development strategies developed in the world, taking into account the present. Description and characteristics of foreign and domestic research development strategies are presented in the materials of leading scientists and young researchers. This material is based on the theoretical basis contained in the works of the above authors. However, despite its multidimensionality, the problem of systematization of economic research strategies abroad in the USSR and Russia is not fully resolved.

The purpose of the article is to generalize and systematize economic research of development strategies abroad, in the USSR and modern Russia on the basis of the description of the content of the basic concepts of strategy and review of foreign and domestic regional economic research. In connection with the purpose of the work solved such problems as:

- A brief overview of foreign and domestic regional economic research is presented.
- The main international scientific schools of strategy in the context of their systematization and key characteristics are shown.

- The generalized description of domestic researches of strategic regional planning and their authorship is given.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS (MODEL)

Methodological tools include techniques and methods of system analysis, comparative analysis, logical analysis, principles of dialectical-materialistic method of knowledge and an integrated approach in the characterization of economic research, methods of generalization and specification. As a result of the description the historical approach and temporary generalization on the basis of key milestones of development of economic researches both regional, and on strategizing is applied. The information became the basis of the printed edition, the various electronic resources and previous work of the authors.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The urgency of the need for historical retrospective of the scientific foundations of strategic planning and management—in a word, “strategizing” — socio-economic development of the territory as a system of theoretical and methodological provisions, revealing the essence, principles, objectives of strategic planning, the order of formation of strategic guidelines, territorial development goals and the mechanism of their implementation, has developed historically. Of particular importance in this context is not so much the introduction of new scientific concepts into scientific circulation, as the systematization and new reading and understanding of existing traditional concepts.

The mainstay of economic research of development strategies abroad and in the country has always been the study of regional policy, so we cannot mention them below.

A. *Review of foreign and domestic regional economic research*

Theories of regional development are based on the achievements of macro-, micro- and institutional Economics, as well as other areas of economic science. Aleksandr Grigor'evich Granberg structures them in four directions [1, pp. 39-40]:

- (1) General economic theory describing the main regularities of development of the economy.
- (2) Theories of regional development based on the interpretation of the region as a close structural analogue of the country.
- (3) Theories of interregional economic relations close to the theories of international trade and economic integration.
- (4) Theories of allocation of production, capital, population and other factors, based on the relevant subject areas of economic science.

Studies of representatives of the foreign school of regional economy can be grouped into three areas of formation of the basis of production placement [2]:

- The construction of “pure” theoretical structures is based on simulating simple situations with a deep quantitative analysis, the use of mathematical methods of calculation and finding a special geometric place or determining the exact rules of economic behavior. (Johann Heinrich von Thünen, Carl Wilhelm Friedrich Launhardt [Wilhelm Launhardt], Alfred Weber, Walter Christaller, August Lösch, Addyson Harold Hotelling [Harold Hotelling], etc.) [3].
- The creation of General theories—research, covering new factors, conditions, aspects, complementing and summarizing the approaches and results of the founders of the theory of accommodation by introducing variable prices, rents, demand functions and supply, elements of dynamics [the German scientists Oskar Engländer (1876-1937) and Hans Wilhelm Ritschl (1897-1993), Swedish scientist Palander Tord Folkesson (1902-1972)].
- Construction of the theory of placement on the basis of modeling of spatial economic equilibrium, which is a model of synthesis of all private theories of placement and includes a mathematical description of the conditions of placement of production and population, transport networks, the formation of regional markets, interregional trade and migration, the formation of prices for products and factors of production, etc. (Andres Prëdohl, Weigmann, August Lösch, Marie-Esprit-Leon Walras, Walter Isard, L. Lefeber, M. Greenhut, etc.).

Modern Western regional science began to emerge in the second half of the twentieth century as a synthetic scientific field, based on interdisciplinary research and study the regions as a holistic system. Among its main representatives are William Alonso, Harvey Wick Armstrong, William R. Barnes, Robert J. Bennett, Walter Isard, Antoni R. Kuklinski, Peter Nijkamp, Heather Cox Richardson, Jim Taylor [4, p. 9].

Citing O. V. Gritsai, G. V. Ioffe and A. I. Treivish [5], “in the West, interest in dynamic concepts justifying the uneven regional development was particularly evident in the late 50s—early 60s. By this time, the limitations, and in some cases the inapplicability of the classical theories of Weber, Isard, Christaller-Lösch, etc., which were based mainly on optimal statistical ideas about the territorial organization of the capitalist economy, began to be revealed.” A classic example is the book John (Hans) Friedmann (1926-2017) “Regional Development Policy: A Case Study of Venezuela,” where the author makes an attempt to integrate ideas about the development of cities and districts and build a General theory of regional development on the basis of the “center-periphery” model [3].

In the 60s—70s of the 20th century there is a paradigm shift in the views of foreign leading researchers on the territorial organization of socio-economic processes: the focus is on the processes that link individual parts of spatial systems and determine the pace and direction of socio-economic development of the entire territory (region, sub-regional system) in contrast to the forms of spatial socio-economic organization [3].

In the 70s—80s the works on the analysis and forecasting of interrelations of intra—and interregional commodity and financial flows, based on the complication of economic relations in the market system and economic and mathematical methods of research, began to emerge [4]. This, in particular, served as a fundamentally new policy approaches to the problems of regional development, which began to form in the early 80's of the twentieth century. Thus, at the 6th European Conference of Ministers responsible on spatial (regional) development (CEMAT) in 1983s, Torremolinos (Reino de España) adopted the European Charter for Regional/Spatial Planning (Torremolinos Charter), which defined the goals and principles of spatial development and became the basis for the development of the fundamental principles of sustainable spatial development of the European continent [6, p. 5].

Research of 80s—90s of the 20th century characterized by the inclusion in the analysis of planning and management of information flows associated with commodity exchange and financial and credit transactions between the subjects of the region's economy, with the provision of various information services, which was associated with the development of information systems in the economy.

The period 1990s—2000s is associated with the processes of globalization and internationalization of the economy, so the study of this period is devoted to the analysis of the integration of regions into the world economic system, a systematic approach to the management of the region's economy (especially the system-structural approach, involving “analysis of commodity, financial and information flows in the regional economy on the basis of various modifications of models of material and financial balances and matrices of interaction of economic entities—enterprises of production, trade, financial and credit sphere, households, regional authorities” [4, p. 10] and other stakeholders). As examples, the team of authors of Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences (IEIE SB RAS), led by A. S. Novoselov leads the work of John P. Blair and Marion Temple.

At the beginning of the 21st century in approaches to management of regional economy the reproductive approach characterized by studying of interaction of subjects of economy of the region on the basis of the analysis of process of circulation of material, financial and labor resources in the course of regional reproduction, intra- and interregional economic relations is formed. Thus, the American economist Paul Robin Krugman in his model reflects the economic causes and conditions of labor migration. With regard to the region, this model makes it possible to determine the economic conditions for the movement of the population through the territory [3, p. 126].

Structuring of regional researches of domestic scientists is offered to carry out on the following epochal and historical periods of the country:

(1) In pre-revolutionary Russian science, regional studies focused mainly on the study of natural productive forces, socio-economic geography, natural and economic zoning, regional statistics, problems of regional markets (Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov, Alexander Nikolayevich

Radishchev, Konstantin Ivanovich Arsenev, Dmitri Ivanovich Mendeleev, Dmitri Ivanovich Rikhter, Nikolay Gavrilovich Chernyshevsky, Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov (Lenin), etc.) [7, pp. 65-78].

(2) Theoretical and methodological regional economic studies in the USSR were focused on territorial (regional) planning and management and were subject to the requirements of a centralized administrative-command economic system under the dominant influence of Marxist ideology, concentrating around three problems [8, p. 9]: regularities, principles and factors of distribution of productive forces (Julian Glebovich Saushkin); economic zoning (Nikolay Nikolaevich Kolosovskiy); methods of planning and regulation of territorial and regional development (Ruvyn Isakovich Shnipер).

Regional planning and management was carried out for separate parts of the country or within the administrative units (republic, economic region, oblast, krai, city) or the consolidated major economic areas (Siberia, the Urals, the Far East, North, etc.), or in relation to problematic regions, areas or districts that implemented major national economic projects (the Angara-Yenisei region, area economic development of the Baikal-Amur Mainline (BAM), an oil and gas program of the West Siberian Plain) [7, pp. 80-132].

(3) In modern Russia, regional economic research is carried out in order to study the patterns of distribution of productive forces, to develop scientific recommendations for the formation of an optimal territorial structure of the national economy, as well as regional development. In the conditions of cardinal socio-economic transformations and systemic crisis of the 90s of the 20th century, the research of competitive positions of the regions and their investment ratings was carried out. The following works presented the development of a new methodology of strategic management of the regions of Siberia, the study of competitive positions and motivation of socio-economic and innovative development of individual regions, as well as the risk zone of economic activity inherent in the market economy.

Thus, in recent years, both in Russia and abroad, regional economic research is based on globalization and an interdisciplinary approach, the processes of integration of production, trade and intermediary, financial and credit, information activities, multilateral relations between different States, the acceleration of innovative processes, the rapid spread of new technologies in various fields, computerization and digitalization of economic activity, the processes of global information. And all this set of theories of domestic and foreign authors on economic researches of the region is a support on which researches of development strategies are based.

B. Main international scientific schools of strategy

In the 60s and 70s of the 20th century, the concept of strategic planning and management—“strategizing”—was finally established to reflect the differences between management at the highest level and current management at the production level. The world experience of the theory and practice of strategic management and planning confirms the

above thesis about globalization and interdisciplinary research in recent decades. So, not only economists, but also sociologists, historians, philosophers, psychologists, political scientists, anthropologists and even biologists were engaged in research on strategy. Their different approaches and points of view allowed to form a holistic view of this sphere of scientific knowledge, which has found the most direct way out in real economic practice and in the management of the regions.

Among the numerous foreign publications, we can distinguish the main ideologists and methodologies of strategic management and planning: Harry Igor Ansoff (original surname is Ansov), Peter Ferdinand Drucker, Danny Miller, Henry Mintzberg, Michael Eugene Porter, Robert Simons, Philip Selznick, Alfred Dupont Chandler Jr., Joseph Alois Schumpeter. Important results in the field of strategy were reached by Russell Lincoln Akoff, William R. King and David I. Cleland, Gary Hamel and Coimbatore Krishnarao Prahalad, James Brian Quinn, etc. [9, pp. 16-17].

Many approaches to strategic planning and management have been conventionally classified in the so-called schools of strategy by Henry Mintzberg, Bruce Ahlstrand and Joseph Lampel in the book "Schools of strategy" (original title "Strategy safari: a guided tour through the wilds of strategic management") [10]. A detailed description of these schools and the attitude to this book expressed by Russian authors: doctor of Economic Sciences Viacheslav Eugene'evich Seliverstov [9] and candidates of Economic Sciences Ilshat Azamatovich Tacitdinov and Ilnur Diltatovich Zakirov. [11].

Considering the processes of strategic planning and management in their own way and offering their own methods in the formation and implementation of strategies, each of these schools is characterized by its own history: some have survived the heyday and are in decline, others are still forming scientific concepts, others have been developed at the present stage [11]. However, all of them can be classified in three directions, ranking in the order of occurrence from the mid-50s of the 20th century:

- Schools of prescriptive nature concentrate their research on the theory of strategy development, less interested in the practice (reality) of their formation and implementation: (1) the Design School of P. Selznick, William H. Newman and Kenneth Richmond Andrews (the Harvard group): strategy formation as a process of understanding based on the SWOT-analysis; (2) the Planning School: strategy formation as a formal process, the main representatives of which are H. I. Ansoff (growth vector, product-market matrix), David P. Norton, Robert Samuel Kaplan (Balanced ScoreCard, BSC, activity-based costing); (3) the Positioning School of M. Porter with its competitive analysis methods and generic strategies, and Philip Kotler with generic strategies, Boston Consulting Group (BCG): strategy formation as an analytical process.
- Schools of descriptive nature focus on the real processes of strategy development: (1) the Entrepreneurial School of J. A. Schumpeter (as a "by-

product" of its scientific activities), Peter F. Drucker, Arthur H. Cole and Kenneth E. Knight: strategy formation as a visionary process; (2) the Cognitive School or school of cognition Marjorie A. Lyles, Rhonda K. Reger, Anne Sigismund Huff, Howard Thomas, William C. Bogner and Herbert Simon: strategy formation as a mental process, where the main methods are the model of parallel information processing in the process of strategic decision-making, causal maps or mental models, graph-oriented models; (3) the Learning School of Charles Edward Lindblom, Richard Michael Cyert, J. B. Quinn, C. K. Prahalad and G. Hamel: strategy formation as an emergency process (target-costing, Kaizen-costing); (4) the Power School of Graham Tillet Allison, Jr., Jeffrey Pfeffer, Gerald R. (Jerry) Salancik, W. Graham Astley, Andrew Marshall Pettigrew, Joseph L. Bower, Ian C. MacMillan, Robert Edward Freeman: strategy formation as a process of negotiation (stakeholder approach); (5) the Cultural School as an "organizational culture," "ideology," "style of decision-making and execution" Eric Rhenman and Richard Norman (Scandinavian Institutes for Administrative Research (SIAR)), Gerry Johnson, J.-C. Spender, Kendall Roth: strategy formation as a collective process; (6) the Environmental School of Michael T. Hannan, John Freeman and Derek Salman Pugh: strategy formation as a reactive process; (7) the Benchmarking School of Catherine Cassell, Geoffrey Qiping Shen and Mohamed Zairi [12, pp. 158-159].

- The Configuration School of A. Chandler Jr., H. Mintzberg, D. Miller, Raymond E. Miles, Charles C. Snow: strategy formation as a process of transformation.

Thus, in order to build a regional development strategy, the postulates/basic models of the following schools of strategic planning and management are applicable [11, pp. 13-15; 12, pp. 159]:

A) The Design School—model school of the Harvard Business School (the Harvard group) based on SWOT analysis, TOWS analysis, PEST analysis, GAP analysis and the BCG matrix, where the strategy formation process (strategic planning process) is a certain point of intersection of identified opportunities and threats to the external business environment, expressed in the form of key success factors, strengths and weaknesses of the resource potential as distinctive abilities for development. The development strategy of the region takes into account its internal and external capabilities.

B) The Learning School—a model school of planning I. Ansoff based on SWOT analysis, TOWS analysis, PEST analysis and GAP analysis, where the formation of the strategy is presented in the form of a formalized process, brought to a certain block diagram, and at each stage of the formation of the strategic plan, employees develop lists of factors in priority that should be taken into account in the decision-making process, supplemented by various diagrams and the rules of choice of an alternative;

—the George Albert Steiner's Model (Steiner's Model) of Strategic Planning based on SWOT analysis, TOWS analysis and PEST analysis, suggesting comprehensiveness of coverage, the completeness of the planning process, the rigid sequence of stages of formation and detail of the results of actions, clear and unambiguous communication of strategic planning as a long-term medium-term and tactical. With regard to the regional development strategy, the school uses the study of the situation in the region and its ability to cope with it, and develops an appropriate action plan.

C) The Configuration School—the concept of A. D. Chandler Jr. about the fact that the strategy determines the organizational structure, that is, the strategy is the definition of basic long-term goals and objectives and the approval of the course of action, the allocation of resources necessary to achieve these goals. At the same time, internal rather than external factors are important for success in competition [13]. For the purposes of the regional strategy, the postulates of the Configuration School are applied if the territory has a number of subimages for different consumers and at the same time adopts a certain image structure and industry specialization.

D) The Benchmarking School—selection model by G. Q. Shen for the selection of Value Management (VM) benchmarking partners based on the principle of analytical hierarchy process (AHP) [14];

—the study of Juha Oksanen, Olli Kuusisto and others on the basis of international benchmarking shows a strong connection of creative activity with wide regional and national networks in the economy, recognizing the key role of regional centers as platforms for cross-sectoral cooperation and for connecting regional nodes with national and global ecosystems [15]. The regional strategy uses cross-regional comparisons of programs, processes, practices, policies and best practices.

The methodological field of modern (from the perspective of the 21st century as a century of globalization and informatization) strategic planning and management is designed as a mosaic—using elements of different schools of strategy, but the most common in the real processes of management of the regions received the principles and approaches of these schools.

C. Domestic research of strategic planning and regional development

Historically, Western concepts have been used in the practice of strategic development research in Russia, but since the pre-Soviet period, the domestic ones have been fully formed, being independent and, to a certain extent, self-sufficient. The theory and practice of planning in the USSR and Russia developed simultaneously, improving the methodology based on the experience of previous historical periods and taking into account new economic realities. From the position of theoretical and methodological foundations of state planning in pre-revolutionary Russia and the USSR deserve special attention: [8, 16, p. 141]:

- basics of effective nature by D. I. Mendeleev with the expectation of a long-term perspective, including the

involvement of the Imperial suburbs and icebreaking navigation through the Arctic Ocean [17];

- the General historical concept of the evolution of productive forces with the introduction of the category of sustainable development in political economy by Nikolaï Petrovich Oganovskii. [17];
- formulation of the basic conditions for the effective organization of planned work, the identification of economic and technological cycles by Nikolai Dmitriyevich Kondratiev (“Kondratiev waves”);
- input–output model of the 20s of the 20th century by Wassily Wassilyevich Leontief;
- nature in economic and social development, the role of natural resources in solving economic problems in their territorial aspect by Nikolay Nikolayevich Baransky;
- definition of the basic principle in the methodology of strategic planning—“the principle of continuity of planning” by Gleb Maximilianovich Krzhizhanovsky, named after him “Krzhizhanovsky chain” [18];
- the subordination of state planning in contrast to the spontaneity of zoning, the historicism of the formation of the districts (“the study of the development of the country in the past and the present and the future” from the report of the State Commission for Electrification of Russia of the USSR (Gosplan of the USSR) 3rd session of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee (VTsIK)) by Ivan Gavrilovich Alexandrov;
- the idea of the forecast balance of the national economy in 1923 by Stanislav Gustavovich Strumilin (Strumillo-Petrashkevich);
- the idea of understanding and building a unified system of national economic accounting as a statistically organized, development of correlation theory and practice of correlation calculations, the use of mathematical methods in economic research and planning by Vasily Sergeevich Nemchinov;
- comprehensive socio-economic development of regions by Nikolay Nikolaevich Nekrasov.

The plan of the State Commission for Electrification of Russia (GOELRO plan) became the world's first state strategic plan developed in 1920 in the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (RSFSR) by the State Commission for Electrification under the leadership of G. M. Krzhizhanovsky and approved at the 8th the All-Russian Congress of Soviets in December 1920. Later, in 1926-1928, the Commission of Gosplan of the USSR under the leadership of Pyotr Semyonovich Osadchi and Vladimir Alexandrovich Bazarov (Rudnev) drew up a General plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR in 1928-1940.

In the postwar period, the theory of state strategic planning, based on the balance method with elements of its forecasting, began to develop intensively in the USSR. In

1958, the Input–output model of a separate economic region – the Mordovian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (ASSR) was compiled by the Laboratory of Economics and Mathematical Methods headed by academician V. S. Nemchinov, and the reporting input–output model of the national economy of the USSR was built in 1959. In the following 1961–1980 years balance method has acquired further development and implementation in practice of strategic planning and forecasting: in 1963, the Main Computing Center of Gosplan (MCC of Gosplan) of the USSR developed input–output model in kind, in 1968 prepared a planned input–output model to justify the economic development plans of the country's ninth five-year plan by the group of scientists of the Scientific-Research Economic Institute of Gosplan (NIEI Gosplan) of the USSR under the leadership of Anatoly Nikolaevich Efimov, input–output models for five years and longer term, developed by scientists at the Central Economic Mathematical Institute (CEMI) of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, IEIE SB of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR with the participation of other scientific organizations, including with the use of electronic computer and economic and mathematical models [8, 16, p. 141].

In the late 50-ies of the 20th century for the strategic planning of standard of living as the instruments began to apply the rational consumer budget, who at the beginning of the 60s transformed into a complex system of indicators and methods of calculation of real income, balance of income and consumption. In this regard, since the second half of the 1960s, the theory of predictive state strategic planning, based on scenario approaches, has been integrated into the system of integrated scientific, technical and socio-economic forecasting.

The development of macroeconomic spatial management strategy was aimed at maintaining effective economic proportions of social reproduction on the basis of territorial division of labor and improvement of inter-district relations. In the planning and administrative system, the methodology, the main element of which was the management of the interaction of economic entities, which allows to achieve certain goals or objectives, was the program-target approach that emerged in the mid-60s of the twentieth century. In the regional management started to apply the methodology for the development of integrated regional programs and formed a new direction in the planning and management of the performance program budgeting regional planning, the appearance of which had a specific objective: a large-scale, centrally managed economy expected for new forms and mechanisms of priority allocation and concentration of resources, to overcome departmental dissociation.

Later in the 70s–80s of the 20th century in the process of program-target regional planning were involved the structures of power and management at all levels—from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, The Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Sovmin), Union ministries and departments to village and village councils. In practice, regional programs of various levels and scales are known. For example, in the form

of territorial organization of economy or territorial industrial complex (TIC).

In the development and implementation of regional programs, it was assumed to obtain the economic effect through the integration of production in the region: it was necessary to create the required capacity, attract the necessary labor resources, provide energy, etc., which contributed to the development of production and social infrastructure of the region on the basis of the state concentration of resources in very large production. This was especially effective for the development of new areas, so in this context, developed almost all the major cities of Siberia.

Summing up, we outline the main domestic theoretical concepts of the region's strategy [8, 19, 20, pp. 86–87].

- A regional approach to the development of a macro strategy of spatial development, implemented in the pre-planning and forecast documents developed in our country in different historical periods (GOELRO plan, General schemes of development and distribution of productive forces of the country, the Complex program of Scientific and Technological Progress) key staff of the Council for the Study of Productive Forces, the Commission for the Study of the Natural Productive Forces of Russia (KEPS), Central Scientific Research Institute for Economics at the Gosplan of the Russian Federation, IEIE SB RAS under the leadership of Abel Gyozevich Aganbegyan, Vladimir Potapovich Mozhin, Leonard Aleksandrovich Kozlov, Boris Matveevich Shtulberg, A. G. Granberg, etc., as well as other economic institutions and scientists of the country studying regional problems.
- The concept of inter-regional cooperation on the basis of economic and mathematical models for the study of economic effect of interaction (A. G. Granberg, Viktor Ivanovich Suslov, Sergei Alekseevich Suspitsyn, Sergey Arutyunovich Ayvazyan, Valery Leonidovich Makarov), including regional econometric model, for example, the source data description and the Econometric model of the Russian economy, developed in CEMI of the Russian Academy of Sciences by V. L. Makarov, S. A. Ayvazyan, Svetlana Borisova Valer'evna and Edgar Alekseevich Lakalin.
- Complex development of the district by N. N. Baransky, N. N. Kolosovskiy, R. I. Shniper, Viktor Vasil'evich Kistanov, Vitalij Erastovich Popov, Boris Pavlovich Orlov.
- Regional program planning by B. P. Orlov, R. I. Shniper, Aleksandr Vasil'evich Evseenko, etc.
- The concept of using the competitive advantages of the regions, the integrated development of the region on the basis of regional marketing by R. I. Shniper, Galina Afanas'evna Untura, Alexander Mikhailovich Lavrov, etc.
- Multifactorial implementation of the process of stabilization of the regional economy and its transition

to sustainable development by Leonid Ivanovich Abalkin, Sergey Vasilyevich Bereznev, Nikita Fedorovich Glazovskiy, Vladimir Sergeevich Surnin, etc.

- Research on the formation of regional and municipal strategic planning by A. G. Granberg, V. I. Suslov, B. M. Shtulberg, Vladimir Nikolaevich Leksin, Alexandr Nikolaevich Shvetsov and other researchers.
- St. Petersburg school of methodology and practice of strategy. For example, the work of Boris Savelyevich Zhikharevich on strategic planning of urban development from the point of comparison of foreign experience of urban strategy and the first domestic initiatives. Under his leadership, in the framework of the Closed Joint Stock Company “International Centre for Social and Economic Research “Leontief Centre” (CJSC ICSEER “Leontief Centre”) in St. Petersburg created a Resource Centre for Strategic Planning under Leontief Centre (RCSP) and the information portal on the Internet: <http://city-strategy.ru/> [9].
- Comprehensive research on regional strategic planning by V. E. Seliverstov: conceptual, methodological and methodical bases, practice of development of specific strategic documents [9].

IV. CONCLUSION

The relevance of the need to study the formation of scientific foundations of strategic planning and management of socio-economic development of the territory is beyond doubt. All the variety of foreign and domestic regional economic studies and theories of regional development are based on the achievements of macro-, micro- and institutional economics, as well as other areas of economic science. Their grouping was carried out by various foreign and Russian scientists of our time. The basis of international schools of strategy was laid in the 50s of the twentieth century, and modern Russian studies have become, on the one hand, the continuation of the development of foreign schools, on the other hand, based on the national school of planning and regional studies as a relatively independent and self-sufficient. However, from the perspective of the 21st century as a century of globalization and informatization the methodology of modern strategic planning and management is constructed as a mosaic—using elements of various schools of regional research and strategy.

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