

Zoning and problems of an inter-regional interaction

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Abstract. In the contemporary international relations, a sanctions policy that limits the country's economic growth has become one of the conditions for intensifying efforts aimed at the formation of models of integration development in various regions. The article studies the main problems of interregional cooperation as a deterrent to the socio-economic development of the South-Siberian macro-region.

Keywords: region, socio-economic development, economy, economic specialization

1. Introduction

In our opinion, the identification of problems of inter-regional interaction implies the need to refer to the concept of “region” as a basic element that forms the task. The results of the analysis of the essential characteristics of the term in the works of researchers of regional issues are summarized and presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Approaches to specifying the concept of “region”

Approaches	Key characteristics
Territorial geographical (Alaev A. B., Vasilyeva L. S., Gomboev B. O., Vance R. B., Kogan L. N., Yusupov K. N., Nekrasov N. N.).	Individual, holistic territory with separate features.
Administrative-territorial (Gutman G. V., Leksin V. N., Shvetsov A. N., Alekhin E. V.).	Part of the country.
Economic (Dobrynin A. I., Kozhurin V. D., Kulkova V. Yu., Arzhenovskiy I. V.).	Part of the national economy, the economic system.
Spatial (Kolesnikov N. E., Pchelintsev O. S., Polyakova A. G., Kolmakov V. V.).	Part of the country's socio-economic system.
Social and socio-economic (Gutman G. V., Miroedov A. A., Fedin S. V., Biyakov O. A., Bilchak V. S., Samarina V. P., Marshalova A. S.).	Natural environment, society and economy, social tasks of the region.
Complex (Sigov V. I., Pchelintsev O. S., Grebenkin A. G.).	Social and economic community, a complex territorial and economic complex, a set of forms of organization of joint activities of people, economy, social sphere.

Sources: [1; 2; 3; 4].

From the variety of approaches to specifying the concept, it follows that it is the economic approach that focuses not on the particularities or differences of a region, but on interaction with other

territorial entities. This, in turn, determines the socio-economic development of the territory and the guarantee of the national security of the country.

The international situation around Russia in recent years has become a pretext for the consolidation of efforts aimed at reviving the economic ties between economic entities lost with the transition to market economy conditions. The approval of a number of regulations should be considered as confirmation of this process. The content of these regulations testifies to the development of measures of a spatial nature, including principles, priorities, and basic directions. Their goal is to reduce interregional differences in the level and quality of life of the population. In particular, in the Spatial Development Strategy until 2025 [5], the priority (target) scenario and mechanism of territorial development is presented, taking into account their differences, features, and potential. Also, a new typology of regions is presented.

Such a typology of the regions was carried out not only for the purpose of "... their identification, orderly description, and comparison" [6], but also for carrying out a differentiated state regional policy. Measures of state support for the industries of a particular region will be calculated taking into account the promising economic specializations of the territories adjacent to it, which are part of one macroregion.

2. Materials and Methods

The scientific literature contains a number of studies containing attempts to classify regions of the Russian Federation with a different potential and its level of development due to differences in climatic conditions, historical features of the formation of productive forces, resource potential, as well as institutional and infrastructural features. At the same time, the goal of uniting regions was different, and the typology was carried out according to the features of interest to researchers (Figure 1) [7].

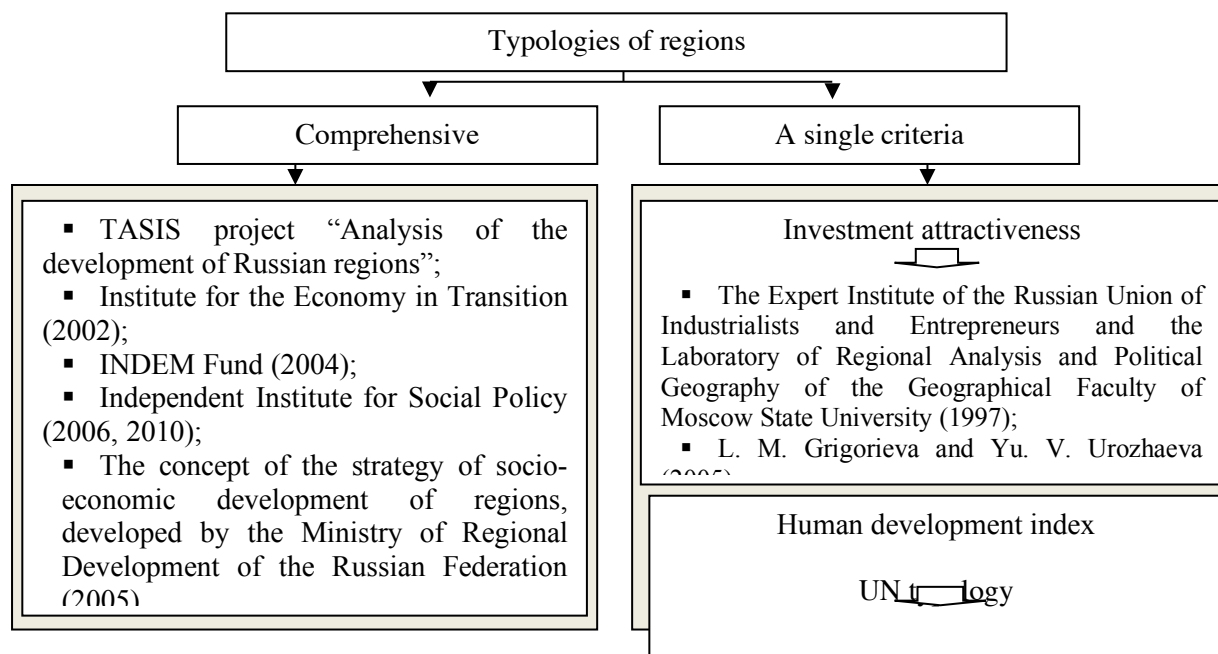


Figure 1. Typologies of regions and developers.

3. Results

Narrowly focused and specialized techniques for identifying types of regions were guided by one criterion. Methods of identifying types of regions based on a number of characteristics, parameters,

factors, received the status of complex. They are used so far in conducting various kinds of research, allowing to form groups of regions that are similar according to certain criteria.

The analysis of approaches to the classification of regions allows us to state that each method of determining the types of territorial entities has a target orientation that is not related to spatial measures or aimed at reducing socio-economic interregional differences [8; 9; 10].

The grouping of subjects in the Spatial Development Strategy until 2025 was carried out taking into account the structure of the economy, the potential and features of the development of each region. In addition, unpromising economic specializations but critically significant for the economy of a particular region are highlighted. So, for the Altai Republic, which is part of the structure of the South-Siberian macro-region, food production is such an industry, and it is forestry and logging for the Altai region (Table 2).

Table 2. Promising economic specialization of subjects of the South-Siberian macro-region.

Sectors of advanced economic specialization	Regions					
	A	B	C	D	G	H
Mining	+	+	+	+		+
Forestry and logging	+					+
Manufacture of other finished products	+	+	+	+	+	+
Crop and animal production, the provision of relevant services in these areas	+					
Tourism – activities of hotels and catering, administrative activities and related additional services (activity of travel agencies and other organizations providing services in the field of tourism)	+	+	+			+
Wood processing and manufacture of wood products, except furniture		+	+	+	+	+
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers, and semi-trailers		+	+	+	+	
Manufacture of finished metal products, except machinery and equipment		+	+	+		
Manufacture of leather and leather products		+	+	+		
Production of coke and petroleum products		+	+		+	
Manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products		+	+	+	+	+
Production of medicines and materials used for medical purposes		+		+		+
Manufacture of machinery and equipment not included into other groups		+	+	+	+	+
Furniture manufacture		+	+		+	
Beverage industry		+	+	+	+	+
Food production		+	+	+	+	+
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products		+	+	+		+
Manufacture of other transport equipment		+		+	+	
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products		+	+	+	+	+
Manufacture of textiles		+				
Production of chemicals and chemical products		+	+	+	+	+
Manufacture of electrical equipment		+	+	+	+	+
Crop and animal production, the provision of relevant services in these areas		+	+	+	+	+
Information and communication activities		+	+	+	+	+
Professional, scientific, and technical activities		+	+	+	+	+
Activities in the field of health and social services (activities of sanatorium organizations)	+					
Metallurgical production			+	+		+
Transportation and storage			+	+	+	+
Manufacture of paper and paper products				+		+
Activity printing and copying media				+	+	
Fisheries and fish farming						+

Compiled by the authors based on the materials of the Spatial Development Strategy of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025 [5]: A – Altai Republic; B – Altai region; C – Kemerovo region; D – Novosibirsk region; G – Omsk region; H– Tomsk region.

This approach explains the intention to move away from the practice of equalizing the budgetary security of the population of individual territorial entities, the implementation of targeted projects that do not solve regional development problems, and to ensure the implementation of a differentiated state regional policy. A new mechanism of state regulation, taking into account the promising specializations of the territories themselves and the subjects bordering them, as well as other features, is intended to ensure their socio-economic development and make them financially self-sufficient regions.

4. Discussion

We will consider the impact of structural changes and the typology of regions on solving the problems of interregional interaction on the materials of the Siberian Federal District, which until recently consisted of the Altai Republic, Buryatia, Tyva, Khakassia; Altai, Krasnoyarsk, Trans-Baikal, Irkutsk, Kemerovo, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Tomsk regions [11].

According to the Spatial Development Strategy, these areas were included in the three macro-regions. The South-Siberian macro-region includes in its structure the Altai Republic, the Altai region, and the Kemerovo, Novosibirsk, Omsk and Tomsk regions. The Republic of Tyva, Khakassia, Krasnoyarsk region, as well as the Irkutsk region have become part of the Angara-Yenisei region. The Far Eastern macro-region was supplemented by the Republic of Buryatia and the Trans-Baikal region. Reducing the number of structural elements simplifies the process of studying the problems of inter-regional interaction.

The problems of spatial development of the territories identified in the Strategy for the most part can be attributed to the problems of interregional interaction. If we consider them, on the one hand, as causes of uneven development of territories, on the other hand, as obstacles in the organization of effective cooperation between regions: a low interregional and intraregional migratory mobility of the population (labor force) due to the absence of mechanisms for providing temporary housing; a high proportion of low-productivity and low-tech productions in the structure of the economies of subjects with high-cost and non-competitive products, entailing, low demand for highly qualified personnel, and requiring additional investments to upgrade production capacity; a low level of entrepreneurial activity as a result of lack of confidence in its effectiveness due to the highly predictable changes in the market conjuncture and norms of legal regulation of business processes; the inconsistency of the existing level of development of the backbone transport infrastructure with the needs of the economy and the population, limiting the mobility of the resource potential of the territories and the possibility of its use in the implementation of joint innovation projects; the presence of infrastructural restrictions of federal significance on the backbone transport network and in the energy sector; the low transport connectedness of economic growth centers among themselves and with other territories, insufficient level of integration of various types of transport and unrealized transit potential of the Russian Federation [5].

5. Conclusion

In previous studies, the authors identified the basic problems of cooperation between territorial entities and the possibility of solving them at various levels of government, including federal, regional, and the subject of the real economy. Preparation and approval of a strategically important document in the regulation of regional issues, the Spatial Development Strategy for the period up to 2025, is considered, on the one hand, as an important step towards solving the problem of uneven socio-economic development of regions and leveling difficulties in organizing interregional cooperation. On the other hand, the preparation and approval of this document is considered as an additional guideline for the participants of integration processes when making decisions of a managerial nature.

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