

Macro-regional Zoning as a Mechanism for the Development of the National Economy

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Abstract. The article is devoted to the study of theoretical aspects of macro-regional economic systems in the space of the state as a mechanism for regulating the national economy. The advantages of the formation of macroregions within the state, their significance, tasks and role for the country's economy are considered. The importance of dividing the country's territory into macroregions and the role of the macroregional system for the development of the state's economy are substantiated. The main approaches to the interpretation of the macroregion category are generalized. The conditions for naming a territory a macroregion, qualitative characteristics of a macroregional socio-economic system are considered. The macroregion is presented as a form of interregional integration that enhances economic growth in the country due to the synergistic effect from the interaction of territorial production and economic complexes. The functional characteristics of the country's macroregions are revealed. The dual effect of the simultaneous influence of territorial integration and differentiation factors on the functioning of the macroregional system is characterized. The category of potential for inter-territorial interaction is considered. The nature of the occurrence, types and positive reactions of the synergistic effect of interregional integration have been investigated. The conditions for effective interaction of socio-economic systems of regions within a macroregion are identified.

1. Introduction

The allocation of economic regions at the macro level of the regional system of the country is associated with the need to manage the main territorial proportions and rates of social development within the territories of large socio-economic complexes.

At the present stage of development of state economic systems, the most important task is to identify new growth factors.

The resources available in national economies have been studied well enough; it is necessary to improve their quality and increase the efficiency of their use. But the most promising direction seems to be the identification of new factors in the development of the production and economic system to ensure economic growth on a macroeconomic scale.

According to many scientists and practitioners, a breakthrough resource for the development of the country's economy can be spatial development based on the improvement of integration interregional interaction. Macro-regional zoning within the national economy provides a basis for expanding such integration.

Cooperation and interaction of representatives from different regions gives a synergistic effect. Therefore, the macroregion becomes a mechanism of influence on increasing the efficiency of functioning of territorial production and economic systems [1].

Combining the resources and capabilities of several neighboring regions makes it possible to implement incredible projects for each of them.

The dynamics of integration processes between neighboring regions of the state is much lower than in foreign countries [2].

2. Study of Macro-regional Zoning and its Implications for the Development of the National Economy

2.1. The Essence and Functions of the Country's Macroregion

The macro-region of the state can be characterized as a multi-regional socio-economic system, which is at the same time an economic subsystem.

The macroregion is the largest economic region of the state, the creation of which contributes to the effective division of labor and the deepening of the specialization of the territory.

Macro-regions of the country can be called modern large economic regions, which represent an integral territorial part of the country's national economy, which has its own production (market) specialization and strong internal economic ties.

Macro-regional zoning is an effective mechanism for expanding the horizontal interaction of territorial systems and strengthening ties between them [3].

The totality of the country's territories can be called a macro-region only if the following conditions are met:

- they form a common socio-economic system of interaction in the economic, political and socio-cultural spheres;
- there are common interregional interests, tasks, goals;
- attempts are being made to jointly achieve interregional interests, goals and objectives.

It should be noted that macro-regional systems can act as:

- objects of economic analysis, regional policy, strategic planning;
- statistical units;
- means of optimization of management and organization of cooperation between regions;
- tools to overcome the limited development resources;
- a subnational object of socio-economic development management.

The socio-economic system of a macro-region is a form of organization of an integral macro-level subject of socio-economic relations. [4] It can be characterized by quality and functional characteristics.

The functional characteristics of the country's macroregions include:

- increasing the connectedness of territories through the development of the mobility of all types of resources, the relationship between representatives of government and business;
- the formation of new partnerships based on cooperation, improving the organizational forms of business structures [5];
- the emergence and development of various types of increasing the efficiency of regional economies due to new organizational and spatial technologies [6];
- assistance in deep transformation of the socio-economic systems of the incoming territories [7];
- the emergence of the effect of complementarity of regional economies due to the exchange of resources within the territory of the macroregion;
- ensuring the consistency and efficiency of interaction between territorial production and economic complexes;
- intensification of the development of integration interaction of regions as part of the macro-regional system to achieve a new level of performance of territorial production and industrial complexes and economies [8].

The functioning of the macroregional economic system occurs under the simultaneous influence of territorial integration and differentiation factors. If the integration interregional processes consist of the synthesis of the economies of the incoming regions, the connection, combination and interweaving of their resources and infrastructure [9]. Differential processes are characterized by: the

isolation of territorial economies in the space of the macroregion, the specification of their resources, the specialization of operating capital and infrastructure.

Consequently, the features of the process and the result of the life of the economic system of the macroregional space are determined by the dual effect of the specificity and isolated activities of the regions, as well as the nature and effectiveness of their interaction.

2.2. Interregional Integration as a Factor in the Development of the Country's Economy

There is a high potential for increasing the efficiency of territorial socio-economic systems in the field of interregional interaction within macroregions.

Horizontal integration of economic entities within a macroregion is a polyfactorial process.

The functioning of macroregions in the country is associated with a phenomenon based on a network paradigm, that is, "interregional integration involves understanding interaction as a continuous process of expanding trade and industrial zones, the formation of critically important ties between regions" [10].

For breakthrough economic growth in the region, it is necessary to use internal non-mobile resources and attract mobile resources from other territories.

The contribution of macroregions to the development of the national economy is based on the theory of cumulative growth. According to which the economic advantages of the regions can be increased with the help of specialization and economies of scale [11].

The formation of macroregions contributes to the activation of this potential "for the formation and implementation of economic relations aimed at ensuring high-quality production of material goods, reproduction of production factors and improving the quality of life of society" [12]. The potential of inter-territorial interaction is a category that characterizes the possibilities of territorial socio-economic systems in the economic, production, financial and other spheres that arise in the case of their integration.

The potential of inter-territorial interaction primarily depends on such parameters as: the state of the transport infrastructure, population density, the level of socio-economic development, measured by the magnitude of the socio-economic potentials of the regions [2].

The result of the creation of macroregions is the synergy of potentials, structures and properties of the adjacent territories. Many scientists have confirmed the importance of the synergy of regional economies in a macroregion, since the synergistic efficiency of territorial interaction will be higher than the sum of the results of the activities of the regions separately [13]. And the macro-regional system, in turn, acquires a special structure with unique properties.

The synergy effect arises not only from a favorable combination of resources, but also from coordinated behavior, production and economic ties and relations [14, 15].

It is of interest to study the nature of the emergence of a synergistic effect from cooperation between regions within the macro-regional system.

A positive synergistic reaction to the integration of regional socio-economic systems will manifest itself in:

- saving resources;
- rational combination of resources;
- the emergence of new conditions for production and economic activities based on complementarity;
- increasing the capitalization of territories;
- development of new technologies and obtaining the effect of the flow of innovations;
- increasing the efficiency of using the competitive advantages of the regions;
- the effect of an increase in cash flow due to the addition of cash flows of companies in clusters;
- the effect of joint use of infrastructure facilities;
- overcoming heterogeneity in territorial development;
- improving the functioning of the infrastructure of interregional cooperation;
- development of social results of economic activity;
- replicating the best experience in forming a comfortable living environment for the population;

- securing the population, providing the economy with a sufficient amount of high-quality labor resources;
- transfer of territorial socio-economic systems to a qualitatively new state.

Together with the synergistic effect in the macroregion, the effect of complementarity of regional economies is manifested as the emergence of new opportunities for market self-regulation and budget savings to support weak territories [16, 17].

The basis for interregional integration should be:

- voluntary cooperation of business structures;
- expansion of movement and geography of the use of the infrastructure of the population;
- coordination of interaction and creation of conditions for it on the part of government officials.

Promising forms of regional cooperation include: the formation and development of joint research and production laboratories; cooperative use of equipment, production facilities and warehouses; sharing best practices and replicating achievements.

Strengthening the connectivity and increasing the interaction of subjects of territorial systems can lead to:

- acceleration of economic and social development in the country;
- increasing the cohesion and stabilization of the national economic system;
- to stimulate the development of innovative and high-tech industries [18, 19].

3. Conclusion

The state of the national economy is determined by the economic achievements in the regions. The directions of the spatial development policy are aimed at enhancing the opportunities and advantages of the territories for the socio-economic development of the country. Modern macro-regions of the country play the role of an important instrument in the state policy of managing the economy and regional development. Macro-regions perform certain tasks in the national economy and contribute to the emergence of qualitatively new factors of socio-economic development on the basis of unique forms of integration interaction between regions. The role of a macroregion is expressed in the emergence of a synergistic effect from the interaction of territories within its framework, which contributes to the connectivity and complementarity of their socio-economic systems. The higher the efficiency of interregional integration, the greater the importance of the macroregion for the development of the national economy.

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