



The Economic Space in the Region: The Theoretical Approaches to the Study

Inna L. Litvinenko^{1*}, Anastasiya S. Kaminskaya², Victoria V. Prokhorova³, Elena O. Belova⁴, Fedor V. Shutilov⁵, Elena B. Sheludko⁶

¹Moscow State University of Humanities and Economics, Moscow, Russia, ²Vladivostok State University of Economics and Service, Russia, ³Kuban State University of Technology, Krasnodar, Russia, ⁴Kuban State University of Technology, Krasnodar, Russia, ⁵Kuban State University of Technology, Krasnodar, Russia, ⁶Kuban State University of Technology, Krasnodar, Russia.

*Email: info@mggeu.ru

ABSTRACT

Modern Russia as a federal state is inseparably linked with the overcoming of spatial disparities and economic development, regional features in achieving common strategic objectives; spatial disparities and economic development of its regions due to the presence or absence of mineral resources, highly qualified human capital, and the density of the industrial complex and other factors. Uneven spatial and economic development of regions of the Russian Federation could contribute to the growth of social tension, acceleration of migration flows and lead to unpredictable social and economic consequences. The main job of the regional economy is an objective assessment of the spatial and economic development of Russian regions, the identification of the causes of the backlog in the formation and development of some of them, as well as the development of theoretical approaches, methods and techniques of regional development and the use of their material conditions.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Regional economics as a branch of economics is quite young. Earlier in economic theory it is not considered the regional dimension of economic development and optimization services. Modern followers of this trend does not deny the existing regional issues, but believe that these issues are of variable character and attract attention only in times of crisis and decline in production.

However, today the theory of the region's economy is based on a number of provisions, and presented in the works of Thünen, Weber, Kristallera, Lesch and Tyunen priority in analyzing the impact factor of the space on the costs and benefits, in turn, affects the specialized organizations. Weber defined the basic conditions affecting the placement of one industrial enterprise ("transport orientation," "agglomeration," "work orientation"). In his works of Kristallera, dealing first with the local position of the company,

in terms of accommodation, developed the concept of central places, thereby defining the role of agglomerations (towns) of various ranks in the formation and development of a hierarchical territorial structure of the country. Economist Regionoved A. Lesh on the basis of proposals Weber and Kristallera proposed new conceptual theory of regionalization of the economy or the economic landscape (Camacho and Martinez-Martin, 2015; Collegiate Dictionary by Brockhaus and Efron, http://www.dic.academic.ru/dic.nsf/brokgauz_efron). We can say that today a regional science is formed, based on the works of the classical economists of the three proposed areas:

- "Locating or placement," which concentrates on the definition of the most expedient locations of future business.
- "Regional," seeking to find the best size and structure of the economy of the region under study.
- "Complex," seeking to link the unified theory of localization and regional issues of economy.

2. THE MAIN PART

The study of regional bases of economic development in Russia of the first half of the XIX century, and due to the political and economic success of the country, the growth of Russia's borders in the East, the Black Sea region, the introduction of its membership Poland and Finland. It is also important that trade on new remote paths comes to willingly and Black Seas enters the oases of Central Asia and the deep mountain valleys of the Caucasus. In the middle of the XVIII century, it eliminates internal customs. In Russia, there are banks. This period is connected with the appearance of the first experience of economic regionalization of Russia and first works, containing economic and geographic characteristics of all areas of the country (Prigogine, 2001; Allen and Sanglier, 1978; Allen and Sanglier, 1981). Of particular importance was the first experience of isolation of ten "spaces" (districts) Russia Arsenyev in 1818.

Ogarev in the article "On the New Year - 1861," published in "The Bells," proposed to divide the Russian state in the area of "industrial" and "geographical" and the condition of the peoples inhabiting Russia. Ogarev justifies the allocation of specific areas in the European part of Russia ten areas: The White Sea; Baltic; Belarusian; Lithuania; "It is the vital or central Great;" Ural; Caspian; Don Cossacks, Little Russia, New Russia. In justifying the selection of these areas, Ogarev noted increasingly scarce (Garcia and Pargament, 2015; Prigogine, 2001; Allen and Sanglier, 1978; Allen and Sanglier, 1981):

- White Sea region highlighted "geographic location and industrial interest, the same farming due to climatic conditions and equal distribution."
- Baltic region created "by natural conditions," but "the Germans will have to comply with the general requirements and give land to the peasants."
- Belarusian and Lithuanian region allocated, taking into account their peoples.
- "High Blood or Great Russia" - taking into account the population and "the same industrial, mostly factory and interests."
- Ural region - in view of the Ural population settlements "around the Kama River and the Ural Zavolzhja."
- Caspian region - taking into account the "same interest" of the population in connection with the "steppe economy" and "transit location between the Trans-Caspian and Trans-Caucasus Asia and the rest of Russia."
- "Don Cossacks, Little Russia and New Russia, together or separately form one or three Black Sea region."

Drawing attention to Siberia, Nikolai Ogarev pointed out that it should be divided into a number of areas "... towards the Pacific Ocean." Poland researcher left aside, pointing out that she had to self-determination.

In the second half of the XIX century, in Russia began to show sharp differences between industrial and agricultural areas with different types of capitalist evolution, between the and urbs and the colonial metropolis. During this period, there was a problem in-depth study of vast areas, particularly new areas of capitalist

agriculture (Siberia, east of the Volga, the North Caucasus, the Steppe Ukraine).

Further development of regional approaches to the study of Russia led to the release of a comparatively fractional areas; analysis of differences in the rate, magnitude and nature of the economic "maturation" of the country from point to point, which became more acute with each decade; identify reasons decline of farms in some areas, in particular the center of Black Earth, Urals. The study of these issues is inextricably linked with the name Semenov-Tyan-Shan. In 1880 he published his major work, "Statistics of landed property and localities of European Russia," dedicated to the central agricultural area that Semenov-Tyan-Shan knew. In this work, he singled out the European part of Russia the following economic areas: The extreme northern; Lakeside; Baltic; Moscow industry; Central farming; Priuralsky; Lower Volga; Little Russia; Novorossiysk; South-West; Belarusian; Lithuania (Mishchenko, 2002; Shkurkin et al., 2015).

Zoning, prevailing by 1880 so true to recreate the real economic situation, which has been used in science and, in particular, in the statistics up to 20-ies of XX century., i.e., until the grid areas of Gosplan.

A significant achievement Semenov-Tyan-Shan division by regions of European Russia in 1880 is the allocation of the Central Industrial (industrial Moscow) and Central-agricultural areas and especially the Volga. Before Semenov-Tyan-Shan part of the Volga region they belong to different, zonal areas. It is worth noting that Semenov-Tyan-Shan tried in their zoning to a degree not ignore the national element, highlighting Baltic, Lithuanian, Belarusian regions, and three regions of Ukraine, different historical characteristics-Novorossiysk, Malorossiysky and Southwest.

Semenov-Tyan-Shan, spending zoning in 1880 took into account the complex formation and development of the Russian economy and the increasing attention given to agriculture, which at that time was its main industry. Characterizing the Central-farming region, he singled out four "bands:" (1) Field-wooded; (2) transition; (3) the eastern black earth poluzaleznyuyu; (4) central black soil is not fallow. The basis of the system of fractional zoning served households, taking into account local conditions (soil) (Semenov-Tyan-Shan et al., 2006; Gulácsi et al., 2014).

Mendelev, exploring the future of Russia's economic development in many studies of proposed projects and directions of development of agriculture and industry all parts of Russia. The writings of Mendelev reflected such large and valuable ideas, the development of oil production in the Donets Basin and the Caucasus, underground coal gasification, oil in the central areas, the beginning of coal mining in Siberia and the all-round development of the Urals, Arctic exploration, irrigation Trans Caspian region and the Lower Volga (Mendelev, 1893).

Mendelev drew questions geographic location of different parts of Russia and the economic evaluation of natural resources, the demographic situation in Russia, the definition of a system of indicators of the district economy. In terms of the work we select

“Factory Industry and Trade of Russia” (1893), which noted the diversity of the material conditions under different parts of Russia for the development of the industry. The base of these conditions he considers the convenience of Railways for the transport of products and raw materials, the density of the population and there is a real possibility of obtaining cheap fuel (Mendelev, 1893).

Given the combination of the conditions mentioned above Mendelev allocates economic regions’ different economic nature, grouping the province in 14 edges: (1) Central or Moscow; (2) The Baltic and St. Petersburg; (3) North; (4) East; (5) West; (6) Central Asian; (7) the Caucasus; (8) South; (9) South-West; (10) Northwest; (11) Malaysian; (12) Average grain or Black Earth; (13) Finland; (14) Polish.

An original and unusual in “Factory Industry and Trade of Russia” was the fact that, contrary to previous experience of regionalization, taking into account primarily or even exclusively agriculture zoning Mendelev came primarily from the formation and development of the industry. This position was due to the ideas of Mendelev about the necessity of rapid industrialization of Russia of those times (Mendelev, 1893).

Of particular note is characteristic of the area. They learned the material represents the most important economic area in terms of area and evaluates them from the perspective of long-term development of the industry in these areas. In addition to the descriptive part of the characteristics of the area, Mendelev developed the form of a table of economic indicators of the areas which were specified: A space in square geographical miles; the number of inhabitants in millions; the number of inhabitants per square mile; crop of cereals, in millions of pounds; pig iron, in millions of pounds a year; the number is not paying excise factories and plants; annual production capacity of factories and plants; the performance of all factories and plants per person, in rubles; productivity of cereals per person, in rubles; main products delivered to the edge; development of holiday (from the region), trade (Economic Theory. Edited by Dobrynin and Tarasevich, 2004).

In XX century, theoretical study of economic space in the region associated with the works of Aleksandrov, Baranskii, Kolosovsky, Krizhizhanovskogo, Lavrishcheva, Nekrasov, Nemchinov, Nikitin, Probst, Strumilin, Fersmana, Cherdynseva and others. A special contribution to the theory of Area and its practical applications have made major scientific research institutions - the Council for Study of Productive Forces (SOPS) of Gosplan (until 1960 - at the Academy of Sciences), the Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Economics Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the Central Economic Research Institute of the State Planning Committee of the RSFSR, as well as a number of research scientists of the following universities: Moscow State University, LSU, NSU (Lexin and Shvetsov, 2001; Jacobs, 2015).

In the XXI century, the representatives of various schools of the regional economy offered many definitions of the term “region,” presented in Table 1. It is worth noting that the works of Russian

authors used the concept - “area” and “region,” but a clear distinction between the two terms is not given.

Exploring different views of authors in the category of “area” and “region,” you can select frequently used criteria for their definition: Geographical (location, size of territory and population); production and functionality (number of dominant activities); urban (the intensity of the development of housing and service sites of industrial activity); sociological (norms of behavior, communication). In connection with the criteria designated region as space and economic area must be considered simultaneously and as a territorial element of the organization of the national economy, and as a systemic element of the settlement, and social unification of society (Paley and Kornilova, 2014). At present, the most common definition of the content of the category of “region” is the following: It is a territorial entity in the departmental borders of the Federation, characterized by integrity, complexity, specialization and handling.

Economic aspect of the analysis of the category of “region” involves consideration of such concepts as “economic space.” The study “economic space” as a theoretical category using territorial, resource, information approach (Table 2). Area studies for a long time did not engage in the theory of economic space. It is perceived as a given, and the study of its properties, the essence of the processes taking place in it, functions and behavior of economic agents in the economic environment remained without attention of representatives of economic theory (Petraakis and Kostis, 2013).

This situation is true Nikolaenko said: “Ignoring the existence of spatial economic structures and in broader terms - spatial patterns of social and cultural nature, as well as the absolute dominance of linear time in economic theory is so massive that it cannot only be considered as a gap of one of the authors or a specific methodology.” Analysis of the personal points of view on the economic space that allows you to take three approaches: Territorial, resource and information. A study of the economic literature on the theory of economic space areas led to the conclusion that the territorial approach dominates the other.

Definition Granberg considered classics in the context of a territorial approach: “Economic space - is a rich area, accommodating a plurality of objects and the relationships between them: Settlements, industry, economic development and recreational areas, transportation and utilities and so on”. Asking Granberg characteristic an area of economic space as possible transmits the main content of a territorial approach, and is, in our opinion, the most capacious (Collegiate Dictionary by Brockhaus and Efron, http://www.dic.academic.ru/dic.nsf/brokgauz_efron).

Extremely easy approach to the study of economic space in the region can be found in Leizerovich who understands space area, making these categories synonymous. Even poorly organized and allocating space strogoorganizovannoe under which he sees “the territory within which the relative positions of any newly emerging objects destined to previous development or set of hard rules” virtually Leizerovich does not add anything new to the determination of Granberg.

Table 1: Study the essence of the category of “region” in the economy

Author	The interpretation of the category of “region”
Russian authors	
Alaev	The localized area, which has unity, the interconnectedness of its constituent elements and integrity, and acts as an objective condition, and as a natural result of the economic development of the territory
Nekrasov	A large area of the country with a more or less homogeneous natural conditions and the characteristic directions of development of the productive forces on the basis of a combination of natural resources in a complex, existing material base and the production and social infrastructures
Dobrynin and Tarasevich	Geographically specialized part of the national economy, which is characterized by the unity of the reproduction process
Lexin and Shevtsov	The andject of the Russian Federation (administrative rather than economic regionalization)
Marchalov and Novoselov	The region is not only a and system of the social and economic sector of the country, but also a relatively independent part of a complete cycle of reproduction, special manifestations of stages of reproduction and specific features of the course of social and economic processes
Foreign authors	
James and Martin	Holistic land area, has some uniformity at its core, but do not have a clear borders
Grace	State and district - is a similar concept but the area cannot be regarded as administrative and political unit can only be seen as an area that is different enough characteristic features to distinguish it from its neighbors. Zoning can be done on the economic, social, ethnic and other criteria
Hartshorne	The area within which there is some degree homogeneity in the general (natural and cultural) landscape
Voufter	The area within which a combination of natural and economic factors to create a homogeneous economic and social structure

Table 2: The content of the category of “economic space”

Author	Determination
Territorial approach	
Granberg	A busy area, accommodating a plurality of objects and the relationships between them: Settlements, industry, economic development and recreational areas, transport and utility networks
Leizerovich	Areas within which the relative positions of any newly emerging objects destined to previous development or set of rigid rules
Kostinsky	The area has a specific set of seats obtained by combining them, the aggregation of some single base. Neighborhood well - is that necessarily stands out, singled out from the whole object
Ryansky	The area, with its general geographical criteria, which take into account the size, scope and lifetime of the taxonomic units of the geographical envelope
Resource approach	
Chekmarev	The nature of the dual EP. On the one hand EP produced by individuals and legal entities expressing economic needs and enter into economic relations, on the other - it is formed physical and nonphysical objects that are sources of economic interests and economic relations
Peftiev	The system of relations in the use of economic resources
Radaev	The totality of economic activities, which are defined as a definite link between ends and means, but also involve the special nature of the action itself. Elements of economic action: Limited resources, the possibility of an alternative use of a number of other elements
Kuchin and Lebedev	Discrete distribution ... sources of raw materials, processing companies and markets its product sales
Ya. Krukovskiy	A lot of interacting factors of different nature, give rise to fluctuations in the processes of cooperation/ division affecting the formation, operation and development of the enterprise
Castes and Haken	Information exchange and self-organization of complex systems
Information approach	
Ivanov	Formation of information flows circulating between economic entities, and they determine the structure of this space. EP - mature contractual partnership: In politics - based on the strengthening of security institutions, and the economy - by promoting the creation of a free trade zone
Syroezhkin	Information exchange between systems economic space
Parinov	Economic agents, which are defined as business entities by exchanging signals in the course of economic activity, thereby forming economic space
Krugman	Abstract economic landscape dynamic resource allocation depending on market conditions and their locations
Biyakov	Aggregate economic demand economic times, economic competition. EC has the characteristic of concentration (the ratio of the number of private economic processes included in the aggregate\economic process, the total number of individual processes carried out by an economic entity

Ryansky analyzes economic area in terms of landscape zoning for “... general geographical criteria, which take into account the size, scope and lifetime of the taxonomic units of geographic shell.” This approach adheres Baysyerkaev who argues the legitimacy of

the use of the term “economic space” in size small (down to small settlements) taxonomic units. The desire of scientists to analyze the economic space by geographic criteria, certainly meets certain targets of individual studies. But, in our opinion, in some cases,

the content of the economic space is replaced by geographical boundaries.

Kochetov proposes to consider the economic space as a unity of three components: Geopolitical, geo-economic and geo-strategic space. Judging by the examples cited by the author, the space it is understood in the context of the territorial economy at the level of individual states. A very similar approach in Valentia - territorial context linked to the former Soviet republics.

Note that many domestic economists adhere to the consideration of economic space from the perspective of government and geographical boundaries. These different works of Tsygichko, Nizhegorodtseva. According to the legitimacy of dissertation application of certain milestones in determining the economic space of the country, region, lokaliteta vesma risky.

Undoubtedly, the geographical situation and the situation substantially condition the development of both economic and social processes. Placement of production due to the relatively low level of costs incurred by business entities in finding linkages in a limited space. Such bonds are formed and developed economic area in separate territorial limits. However, it should be said that the evolution of the international community (the trend of globalization, post-globalization, the current dynamics of the European Union) and modern Russia are increasingly involves the routing of relative independence from the location factor of economic entities. Thus, a territorial approach to the consideration of economic space is a priority only in the industrial age, the development of all world community.

Resource approach to the study of economic space is characteristic of the works Radaev which considers economic space set of "economic activities," under which the Radaev understands "some connection between ends and means, but also suggests the special nature of the action itself." Among the elements of economic interaction of Radaev notes the limited resources, the potential of alternative uses and others. In his other work Radaev states: "Economic space may occur wherever people realize sustainable choices regarding use of scarce resources." From this point of view it is possible to argue, as the scientists call the "elements" of the whole individual, so it is hardly an element property, such as, for example, "limited," is called by the member.

Kuchin Ivan Lebedev and define the space as "a discrete distribution sources of raw materials, processing companies and markets its product sales." This definition is controversial, because the authors used a not quite apt term "discrete." The authors suggest that the concentration of resources and production and processing enterprises is proportional and they are evenly distributed throughout the territory. Such a situation cannot in principle (Cebula et al., 2014; Regional Economy, http://www.alfa2omega.ru/load/referaty/reg_ek/331/21-1-0-331).

Ya. Krukovskiy determines the economic area as a "set of interacting factors of different nature, give rise to fluctuations in the processes of cooperation/separation affecting the formation, operation and development of the enterprise." In our view, the use of the category "economic space" only in the territories of the

enterprises is not fully justified. Peftiev in his writings denies the territorial approach to the region's economic space, defining the latter through a system of organizational and economic relations on the use of economic resources.

Some economists have analyzed the economic space as an area for the adoption of individual decisions on processing and use of resources of the study area. Decision-making is inherently subjective process is always based on the processing of the information available. Equate information and space is hardly true. Krugman, without formulating definitions, see space as an "abstract economic landscape dynamic resource allocation depending on market conditions and their locations."

A detailed definition of economic space of encounter in the works of Chekmareva. Under the economic space they understood space formed:

- a. Natural or legal persons (entities), which for the realization of their economic needs and expressing the needs of the economic interests enter into economic relations.
- b. Physical and non-physical objects that are sources of economic interests and economic relations.

The sources of the same economic interest (Chekmareva) perform economic resources. The approach of the scientist is quite original and interesting. However, here we have the implicit or explicit attempts to equate individuals and entities that, but we think wrongly. Undoubtedly, the individual indirectly involved in the economic process, but only the part that is related to the exchange of results obtained in the course of the economic process - we are talking about produced goods: Products, services, knowledge (Kobersy et al., 2014; Regional Economy, http://www.alfa2omega.ru/load/referaty/reg_ek/331/21-1-0-331).

In our opinion, the resource approach to the determination of the content of economic space methodologically flawed, because it assumes dimension to the redistribution of resources, which have access to business entities. Thus there is a substitution of the object to which the action directed entities. Above we noted that as the object of interaction of subjects serves the economic process. In an economy such as the key to industrial development was really the most effective way to convert existing resources. In modern realities of the post-industrial society such condition appears effective use of human capital accumulated knowledge. In the post-industrial society with the type of economic resources in their traditional form they are no longer prime-element of the economic process. This shift is characterized by a transition to a different paradigm of which is not based on energy, and information.

Information approach to the definition of economic space has been developed only in the last decade, which explains the absence of sufficiently clear alternative positions within this area. The essence of the approach lies in the interpretation of economic space through the information component of the economic process.

Ivanov believes that economic space is formed by information flows circulating between economic entities, and they determine the structure of this space.

In separate papers by Syroezhin pays considerable attention to the exchange of information between elements of the economic system. According to Parinova, economic entities, which are defined as all those same economic agents, exchanging signals in the course of economic activity, form this economic space. Through the flow of information determines the economic space Shibusawa - "economic space can be interpreted as a kind of commercial part of the Internet, through which manages the flow of manufactured goods."

Of considered above approaches to determining the economic space of the informational approach is the most appropriate. Indeed, at the level of the subject of managing its interaction with economic space through the outer (with respect to the subject) transactions in the form of information exchange and integration into the overall information flow. In the author's interpretation of the economic space - the interaction between economic entities in the overall economic process for the formation of the possible results of economic activity.

3. CONCLUSION

To summarize, we note the value of the economic space in the region as the seat of economic activity, natural resources, communications and education systems, national cultures increases in social progress. The economic environment in the region accumulate material conditions and basic knowledge generated in the course of economic development of space, form and develop markets for goods and services, as well as institutional arrangements to ensure the progress of society.

In the process of scientific and technological progress and international cooperation, economic space in the region qualitatively changed, becoming the most differentiated by function, but also more contact, accessible, concise. In times of economic and political turmoil (wars, economic crises, the collapse of) economic space in the region could lose some of their quality, fully or in part to become uninhabitable or public business. But in any case, quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the economic use of space in the region at a particular historical stage affect the sub-sequent course of using the same type of economic space in the region.

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