SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS FOR REGIONAL SOCIAL-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract. *In this article has been investigated scientific schools for regional social-economic development.*

Key words: *region, GDP, scientists, socio-economic development, theory*.

However, already in the 60`s the first symptoms appeared, showing that this approach towards economic and regional development is inadequate to changing economy. The growing uncertainty on the international markets, the rising elasticity of demand and increasing role of innovations and technological progress neglected the weaknesses of Ford type organization of production process – inertia of large companies and their slow adaptation to ever changing markets. Also, the regional economic policy that have ignored economic calculation in localization decisions led to establishing many "cathedrals in the desert", that is large plants and companies which were deprived efficient regional background and form this reason were unable to work and to produce their goods efficiently. At the same time, the growing success of seemingly weaker regions, like so called Third Italy, raised some fundamental questions on the sources and key factors of regional development [10].

The scientific works of many researchers representing different schools of economic thought are devoted to the study of issues of periodic development of the economy. One of the first works (19th century) that revealed the specific features of the emergence of the economic period was the research of W. Herschel, who determined the stable connection between the processes of solar activity and weather conditions. According to the scientist, the periodic fluctuations of the harvest and its consequences are the price indices reflected in the sinusoidal aspect of the development of the national economy.

Later, in 1921, the English statistician J. Kitchin identified a short-term (up to 40 months) economic period formed as a result of changes in interest rates. In the same period, K. Dzhuglyar discovered economic periods lasting 10-12 years. In 1928, the great Russian scientist N. D. Kondratev identified long-term cyclical fluctuations in the economy and described them in detail in his major work called "Critical Periods of the Economy".

In general, it can be noted that today there are about 1,300 approaches to the interpretation and construction of economic periods in economic theory.[1]

Despite the fact that the logical understanding of the change of period allows to understand the separate stages of its development, thereby forming the concept of the forecast views of the evolution of the national economic system, such a correct assessment can be a reason for critical comments. This is primarily due to the fact that there is a significant change in the institutional conditions that shape the launch of the relevant stages of the period in the current economic environment. For example, practice shows that Juglyar's classic periods based on the factor of surplus production can last more than 5-7 years, significantly "shortening" the previously observed periods of classical capitalism. Now the situation is further complicated by the fact that the crisis phases of the Kitchin cycle are superimposed on the crisis phases of the mid-term Juglyar cycles and the long-term Kondratev cycles, not to mention the very long civilizational cycles. This causes a negative resonance effect and can lead to diffusion or, on the contrary, anti-diffusion processes in the cyclical development of economic systems.[2] Thus, the methodological problem of determining and diagnosing the formation of economic periods in the modern, dynamically changing economic environment arises.

Currently, the scientific community identifies three main areas of research on periods:

1. The traditional period based on classical and Keynesian approaches to the diagnosis of periodic fluctuations. The most striking works of the Keynes direction based on the theory of surplus production in economics are Samuelson's Hicks [3], Teves [4], Kaldor [5], Fisher [6] models.

2. Evolutionary-institutional, its theoretical rules are based on the institutional nature of the periodic development of the economy. The brightest of them is N. Kondratev [7] is the theory of long waves.

3. Synergistic, revealing methodological approaches of periodic fluctuations formed on the basis of the process of interaction of various factors and systems at various levels. This theory is based on the principle of chaotic interaction of the elements of the economic system, their natural behavior predetermines the synergistic effect in the economy and the fluctuation of cyclical phases.

Thus, different views and scientific approaches to the study of the periodic development of economic systems are multifaceted, complex and often contradictory.

An equally widespread tool for diagnosing cyclical fluctuations in the economy is the mechanism for developing production functions, which makes it possible to equate the dynamics of flexible coefficients of production volumes in the economy with phase shifts in economic cycles, depending on the changes in the main factors of production (labor, land, capital).

In our opinion, modern economic systems are characterized by a very wide range of uncertainties, which predetermines the appropriate analysis of many factors. In addition, the developing system of administrative markets significantly distorts the classical means of market regulation, which constitutes a special way of creating economic cycles. Thus, in our opinion, the use of traditional mechanisms and tools for diagnosing cyclical fluctuations in the economy does not fully support the objective modeling of economic processes, which, accordingly, is reflected in the methodological tools used in forecasting economic trends. This predetermines the need to develop new methods of assessing economic cycles and factors that cause them, adapted to the new reality.

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