

# Globalization and Problems of Modern Regional Economy

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## ABSTRACT

The main condition of the successful functioning of a market economy is the presence of market competition, because competition is the main "engine of progress", the advantage and main characteristic of market economy from planned. It is "as a result of competition that public goods are transferred to the most efficient economic agents", i.e., in General, the progress of the whole society takes place. However, in the context of globalization, not only individual inefficient economic actors, but also the regional economy as a whole cannot withstand free competition with the economies of more developed countries. This fact poses a real threat to the economic security of the country and can lead to mass unemployment of the local population and, as a consequence, to a decrease in living standards and destabilization of the social situation in the region and in the country.

Therefore, the development of new, competitive directions in the economic sphere, the maintenance of local ethno-oriented production is a necessary task of the economic policy of the region.

**Keyword:** Globalization, competition, economic security, regional economy, geostrategy, geopolitics, ethnical economy, unemployment, social situation, ethno-oriented production

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## INTRODUCTION

The various states succeed in completely different spheres of the economy. Is this a random phenomenon or a regularity? What determines the result in these or other sectors of the economy of different countries? What is the connection between economics, culture, and ethnic characteristics of the inhabitants' behavioral model?

To talk about successful regional economics in the light of economic safety, first of all, it is necessary to outline the effective directions of the implementation of regional economic policy. This demands to determine the strengths and weaknesses of the territory under discussion, both in terms of resource availability, and in geopolitical and geostrategic terms. After the economic turmoil on a global scale, the resources are a deciding factor in the recovery of the economics of any country. For example, these are human resources as demographic determinants, the level of education, and the quality of life which can be named as the most important, but poorly explored and badly used factors of the economic advancement of the region.

The analysis of the state ethno-economic development in Crimea in pre-revolutionary and Soviet period and the features of various peoples, especially the Crimean Tatar people which was not previously studied in the scientific literature, would be highly relevant for the implementation of the goal to identify the characteristics of the process ethno-economic development in Crimea at the present.

Due to W. W. Leontief, the **national economy** (the country's economy) is an independent system having economic, organizational, social and technological aspects within itself, which is characterized by a single financial effect consisting of separate potentials [1, p. 4].

Obviously, in the process of development of the global economy, the economics of the country always experiences some various changes in the structure and organization of different levels, which arise from certain directions and regularities of formation.

The resources, which characterize the national economy, are not only people, nature, and capital, but also the geographical and geostrategic position of the country's regions. If we carry out a right (from a position of Geopolitics) and effective economic policy not only within the federal level but also a regional policy for border (so-called "peripheral") area, the geo-ethno-economics factor can serve as a positive catalyst of economic development for a country, [2, p.4].

Geographic economics of ethnic group is a new science direction about the connection and mutual influence of traditions, customs, cultural level, ethnopsychology, philosophy and religious views of various ethnic groups in the process of economic development.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

The studies of different nations and ethnic groups in the framework of different sciences conduct for a long time. Economic, social, demographic and environmental conditions and single laws and regularities of functioning of ethnic groups are determined over time equally with the distinctive features of the historical development of various peoples. The study of the connection between popular and social and economic actions, the research ethnic characteristics of economic behavior play an important role. By investigating this problem several consciously different points of view can be identified. For example, following Marxist approach and the Base and Superstructure doctrine,

taking into account the relationship with the correspondence rule of productive relations to the nature and formation degree of productive forces, the popular movements are determined by the degree of development of productive relations, which depend on the nature and degree of productive forces.

In the teaching of M. Weber, the opposite aspect is considered: one of the major components of the existence of an ethnic group is the ideology (the works of M. Weber concern, primarily, the Protestant ethics) which largely determines the degree of economy formation and productive relationships [3, p. 16].

The various studies, in particular, the study of traditional oriental societies, confirm that the oriental societies psychology is characterized by an extreme conservatism, as a consequence they hardly accept any innovations.

In Orthodox Marxism, for example, setting apart, the theory of the Asian production method, despite the economic determinism (which is typical for Marxism), states the determining role of Asian customs and Eastern psychology in the course of their influence on nature and formation degree of production relations.

Thus, it is more worthwhile not to find the initial cause in the chain "useful power - productive relationships - people", but to investigate the connection and influence of various components of this chain. One can make a lot of examples which do not show financial phenomena as the initial cause, but the features of an ethnic group.

For example, since ancient times the oriental people use photography to capture the traveling moments and important events of domesticity. This tradition has originated long before the Second World War. For this reason the Japanese have a good understanding of buying photo- and film equipment, as a result, the Japanese companies in this field have become world leaders. Besides, they call great attention to writing implements, since until recently almost all documents in Japan were handwritten (it is almost impossible to create a typewriter with a Japanese front, and the calligraphy has existed necessarily for an intelligent and civilized person). Japanese companies rapidly improved their writing implements and became worldwide leaders [4, p. 23].

It is necessary to take into account that the various elements of ethnic mentality, which are propensities, traditions, beliefs, ideology and many others, usually considered as the result of long-term development and influence of historical forces, and besides external circumstances.

Geographic economics of ethnic group is directly related to many scientific disciplines, such as ethnology, history, economic ethnopsychology, and national economics. Nevertheless, geographic economics of ethnic group has its own object of study which differs from object of study of other scientific disciplines, including those that are related to this science. As a consequence, geographic economics of ethnic group has possibility of the existence in the form a separate scientific field, whose formation can have influence on almost all concepts. It is likely to make sense, by this way to establish the field of research of similar scientific disciplines and as well as disciplines as ethnosociology, ethnoecology, and others.

Geographic economics of ethnic group will have a significant influence on various financial concepts, notably on marginalist concepts, in particular, on the Marginal utility theory. Due to the synthesis of financial and psycho-emotional concepts, the Marginal utility theory has appeared. Consequently, geographic economics of ethnic group can be regarded as a relatively independent branch of the institutional approach.

Ethnopsychology is a key element and a basic foundation of geographic economics of ethnic group. Ethnopsychology is a science that has appeared at the interface of social psychology, sociology, and ethnography which together explore to varying degrees the national characteristics of human psychology. The present Nations concept and many representatives of sociological science confirm that the representatives of some people community have distinctive qualities and particular mental make-up which manifest rapidly in their activities and behavior [5, p. 37].

Ethnopsychology, as display area of the national characteristics of the psyche, is sufficiently broad and extremely clearly outlined in the texture of social consciousness at the same time, is considered a special area of social psychology. The object of study of ethnopsychology is the ethnos, civilization, nation, national and ethnic communities.

Ethnopsychology as independent discipline having its discursive categories, which are formed by the feature of the object. They can be divided into two rows of categories.

The first row is the definitions that are associated with the presence of an ethnic group. These are an ethnic group (people) – an ethnic lifestyle – ethnic interests – an ethnic psychology – a personality.

The second row is the groups of activities: these are a culture – ethnic customs – a communication – ethnic figures – an ethnic nature protection.

Ethnopsychology has its world outlook staff, which is the set of definitions about the phenomena and actions that are explored by it. The main empirical concepts are "national character", "national identity", "national psychology", "national attitude".

Similarly, the ethnic psychology is a field of psychological science studying the features of the psychological set and people actions, which are determined by their national origin or national community [5, p. 126].

Ethnopsychology as a field of research has its specific tasks containing:

1. A comprehensive understanding and a data synthesis about factors and keys of the development of national and psychological features of representatives of the certain national communities;
2. The research of the specifics of the motivational sphere of the national psyche of representatives of various nationalities in order to consider the peculiarities of the manifestation of efficiency, enterprise, level of diligence and other similar properties characterizing the main characteristics of people's productive work;
3. The study of national characteristics of intellectual and cognitive activity of people of a particular nationality, which manifest in a specific combination of the loyalty pattern to logic, depth of abstraction, speed of thought processes,

organization of mental processes, depth of perception, unboundedness and modernity of notions, concentration and attention span, etc.;

4. The study and identification of the regularities of national feelings, the organization of research on the specifics of the formulation of emotions in order to state the regularities of their psychological life;

5. The study of the features of national directions to will activity functioning in the national character of a particular people or civilization; the detection of the stability of will actions, the representatives' readiness to express the conations [6, p. 39].

In the study of the ethnographic factors, it is important to follow a historical approach, which provides an opportunity to identify their historical and social-class predetermination. The objects of study are at the heart of finding ethnopsychological works. These study objects appear in the following manifestations:

1. The national morale is a human understanding of their own belonging to a to a specific national community, an understanding of the position of their own nation in the concept of social relationships, a representation of state interests and relationships of their own their nation with other national communities which all manifest in thoughts, emotions, and actions.

2. Interests and value orientations. An individual's understanding of their own public necessity turns it into an interest. The appearance of the interest raises a desire to act. A mix of integrative opinions, prescriptions, and conditions, which determine the actions of the community members on the whole and the value orientations are expressed through mass and individual rules of behavior.

3. Needs and motives. The need for a sociological and socio-psychological project is the ability and seek for realizing the values and using the goods. As the highest degree of need, the needs in objects, states, actions, whose implementation guarantees preservation or desired change of the life activity of an individual and a social group.

4. Communication and behavioral activity. The advantage of the forms of social works is considered as a feature of an individual activities.

The role of national economics in the sustainable development of the region should be considered on the example of the development of various regions. China's Economic Miracle is the most obvious example of using this immaterial resource in a country's economy.

The present economic decline, which is accompanied by a periodic reduction in demand and cost of certain energy carriers, showed that the orientation of the economy of many domestic regions to the globalization and market openness. Moreover, it determined the urgent need for radical diversification of the economy.

Within that framework, the intention for searching of the newest "points of increase" of the regional economy setting the newest directions of development is absolutely legitimate. At present, the new innovative branches of the economy should be analyzed, as well as classical varieties of economic activities for certain ethnic groups. A national economics is such variety, which should be considered as the 1st of the directions of a stable formation occurred on a new basis the

classic varieties of economic activity for these or other ethnic groups [8, p. 7].

In the scientific literature, there are two ways to define the concept of "a national economics". The most popular interpretation of national economics is a classical type of work developed in certain ethnic societies and directly associated with the classical way of existence, orientation on economic activity. A national economics structure of a district is determined by the state composition of the residents, natural raw materials criteria, recreational and climatic criteria, and geopolitical location in the state.

The importance of national economics in the formation of the region is clearly expressed in the line of its specific functions:

- a steadying role: the national economics has a role of the structural skeleton of the agricultural area of the economics of the multi-ethnic region;

- an absorbing role: the national economics weakens the destructive impact of the crisis and destructive phenomena on the region's economy;

- a social and economic role: the national economics, absorbing the labor forces released from other economy areas, helps to relieve tension in the employment area of residents;

- a role of saving the customs and traditions of ethnic groups. There are three main trends of formation of the national economics:

- a market and ethnic trend (ethno-tourism),
- an industrial and ethnic trend (the industrial rework of crop material),
- a traditional and ethnic trend (the agricultural production, the ethnic trade and craft).

The national economy is distinguished by its extensiveness, agricultural and handicraft tendency, natural and small-scale types of the exchange, closure within the framework of household and unusual work regulation. Moreover, the national economy of the region has not only the traditionally basic methods of management, which correspond to the natural and climatic circumstances of the region and historically formed public financial institutions but also the ability to modifying, modernization and transformation to form the additional competitive advantages.

The functions of the national economics in terms of classical and extended concepts are diverse as well. In the first case, the national economics of the region is considered as a deep framework of agricultural management serving as a method of survival of the ethnic group. It is also considered as a stabilizer of social tension and a compensation mechanism softening the results of financial decline. The national economics plays a role of the shock-absorber during the transition from a critical stage to recovery.

In the second case, the national economics attaches the additional stability to the economy of a district, raises its positive and sustained dynamics, resonates the positive changing structure and increases the competitiveness of the area on the whole, serving as an organization incentive of the diverse components of regional reproduction.

Due to the views of various authors, the forms of the national economics of the region and its activity structure are different.

From our point of view, the task of geographic economics of ethnic group of the region as a scientific trend is to study the development and formation of national economics phenomena, the relationships between them and other actions that take place locally.

The task of the national economy of the region as a practice area is to provide stable ( if possible expanded) financial reproduction of ethnic groups as unique objects-samples based on the successful functioning of classical, industrial and traditional and innovative types of activity aiming at the quality improvement of the residents' existence of an area.

In our opinion, the tasks of the national economics of the region are:

firstly, the working-out of a theoretical source is a development of the abstract views on national economics processes of the region, a formulation and a subsequent specification of the basic national economics categories and definitions, a study of regional features and a formation of the unique features of management of various ethnic groups;

secondly, the development of the methodological source is a systematization and typology of historical and present configurations of the financial activities that have the national color, a research of methodological and methodical identification bases of the national economics of the region, and establishment of the concept of characteristics and indicators of the regional level to identify a quantitative characteristic of the national economics work;

thirdly, the development of the practical source is a modeling and forecasting a national economic situation, a formulation the scientifically reasoned recommendations according to the progressive formation of all the national economics parts of the territory and the effective incorporation of the national economics in the Geopolitics of the region, a study of the regional geographical and national economics strategy.

Turkey is the most active competitor in the supply of agricultural production to Russia and especially to Southern Russia. If we take into account its strategic and political interests in the region, we should actively help local producers survive and win this competitive struggle for markets.

Taking into account its strategic and political interest in the region, it is necessary to help the local producers withstand and win this competition for the market.

Ankara has set a target to become a regional leader in the South Caucasus. The National Security Council (NSC) of Turkey introduced changes in the National Security Strategy, which would remain in place for the next five years. Armenia and Georgia, as two republics of the former USSR, were excluded from the group of states constituting the external threats. Iran, Syria, and Bulgaria were excluded as well, whereas Israel was included in the "Red List". It was expected that Russia would be excluded from the list of potential enemies of Turkey, given the positive dynamics of the development of the relations during the recent period. However, this has not yet happened.

Professor Alexey Malashenko, as an expert of the Moscow center «Carnegie», does not see anything strange in the results of Turkey's correction of the "Red List". He reckons that this is a real approach that objectively reflects the geopolitical situation. "With all the present charm of Russia-

Turkey relations, with all the benevolent moods, Turkey will be a serious competitor to Russia. And the appreciable growth of the Turkish presence in the South Caucasus will lead to the appearance of the quite noticeable contradictions, and quite noticeable" [5.p. 9].

The Turkish strategy of the «soft power of Neo-Ottomanism» is based on the priority of the strengthening of the cultural and humanitarian influence of Ankara on the Balkans States and the Black Sea Basin states (ex-Yugoslavia, Ukraine, Bulgaria). To implement its long-term plans, Turkey takes a calculated risk of spreading the ideas of Pan-Turkism and Islamic fundamentalism in areas of the residence of Turkic minorities, primarily in the Crimea from the days of the Soviet Union, in the Caucasus and Tatarstan. The tactic of Turkish diplomacy is to promote the Neo-Ottomanism policy by the promotional of soft power.

The right to implement the Pan-Turkism projects is given to NGOs and charitable organizations whose activities are secretly coordinated by Turkish government structures, primarily by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Ankara calls the greatest attention to Crimea and the Caucasus, which are considered as the areas of strategic interest of Turkey.

In the framework of Neo-Ottomanism, the notorious TIKA (The Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency) and the lesser-known International Organization of Young Turks perfect the technologies of their impact on Turkic and Tatar youth.

Thus, the emissaries of Ankara try to implement the following elements of this technology which were already approved in the Balkans:

- the implementation of the program «Turkology» – the free courses of Turkish, the introduction of the courses of Turkish literature in schools and universities of the Peninsula;
- the increase of the obligatory quotas for the higher education in the areas of the residence of Crimean Tatars and the possibility of their education in Turkey;
- the promotion of the scientific researches and the academic works about the Ottoman history in the Universities of Crimea;
- the support of the ethnic Turkic and Tatar media;
- the financial help of the business projects of Turkic and Tatar youth.

By the way, Macedonia, as one of the key points of Turkey's penetration in the Balkans, correlates to the size of Crimea, the population and the part of the Turkic population. Due to the Macedonian example, if the rapid Ottoman onslaught would not be stopped, one can the foreseeable future of Crimea and the Caucasus.

Thus, with the money of TIKA in the cities of Ohrid, Bitola, Shtip, Valandovo and Plasnica the cultural centers were created, and they are actively supported: TIKA also develop the activities of the NGO «Union of Turkic», «Group of protection of the cultural status of ethnic Turkic minorities», «Humanitarian and Philanthropy Union of Turks», «Sefdzhi»; the great cultural Islamic center in Tetovo is about to be ready to have been completed.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The result of the effective use of a «soft power» is that about 70% of the Macedonian population has a positive view of

Turkey and its policies (in neighboring Serbia, this rate is less than 15%). Recalling the past and focusing on the present, Ankara does not forget about its future, the future of a new generation of Muslim youth in the counties of the Black Sea region under the Neo-Ottomanism. The opening of a large number of universities and schools under the patronage of Turkish and Pro-Turkish NGOs is the best evidence of the deliberate strategy of Ankara to prepare a loyal younger generation. During the last decade, only in the Western Balkans, with the money of Ankara, the creation and funding of the following universities were initiated: the International University of Sarajevo and the International Burch University (Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina), the International Balkan University and the Turkish school in the Butel (Skopje, Macedonia), the Epoka University (Tirana, Albania), the Institute of Technology (Pristina, Kosovo).

By the way, in Pristina Davutoğlu stated that the history textbooks of Kosovo should not contain the negative ideas on the role of the Ottoman Empire in the Balkans. It is surprising that Pristina did not resist Ankara's impact, although the national hero of Albania and Kosovo residents, Skanderbeg fought against the Turkish domination. In the era of Internet media resources, Turkey does not forget about the importance of media wars.

For example, the Turkish experts, boring of the intractability of European bureaucrats, will remind about the Ottoman Schengen code-named 4-B which is available from Bakhchysarai to Baku, from Basra to Bihać. Once, R. Erdoğan proposed this idea at the 5th summit of the " D-8 Organization for Economic Cooperation " in Indonesia. At present, this project came to the surface again because its implementation will inevitably lead to the new migration flows of Asian Muslims through Turkish territory to Europe. However, this project is far from having been implemented but due to these ideas, Ankara can easily blackmail Brussels continuing to refuse the opening of its borders to Turks.

The Ankara's uncontrolled use of Pan-Turkism and Islamic leverage on Eastern European countries threatens the fragile regional stability. An aggressive Neo-Ottomanism policy may lead to an increase of the international tension and inter-faith distrust not only in the Balkans and Eastern Europe but also in Southern Russia and the Caucasus.

Therefore, the primary task of the leadership of the country and region is to apply protectionism policy in world economic relations as a countermeasure to prevent the further cultural and humanitarian expansion of Turkey.

Moreover, the vicious experience in attracting investments of the Krasnodar Krai was adopted by Stavropol Krai, forgetting about the proverb «there's no such thing as a free lunch». This fact is stated in the article «Halifatizaciya» of the Stavropol krai - the result of the meeting of the authorities of Stavropol with representatives of Turkey [5, p. 6].

Besides, the results of the export-import and investment programs, in the meeting the decision on the building of Turkish social and cultural facilities was agreed because the tactic of the Turkish diplomacy is to promote Neo-Ottomanism policy by soft power propaganda. In the 1990s, a part of the Russian intelligentsia initiated a confrontation policy to Pan-Turkism because the real danger to the national interests of Russia was too obvious [7, p. 19].

The absolute economic freedom in the real economic conditions turned out to be a dream which is impossible to be realized. Neither economic freedom nor freedom of foreign trade created the «Millennium». Convinced this fact, a scientific economic thought began to amend to the concept of economic liberalism and insist on government regulation of the market economy [8, p. 93].

To be sure of the fidelity of this concept, it is necessary to study the historical path of development of the «free economies» of the West which for hundreds of years have gone from the «wild property redistribution» and «initial stage of capitalism» to the present economics of the developed countries, where the role of the government regulation of the economy until the establishment of the rate of profit in some industries is not disputed by anyone [9, p. 72].

The rapid growth of the national economy, its competitiveness, dynamics, efficiency, and productivity in the domestic and global markets directly relate to the economic security of the country. As we know, security is reliability and security, that is why the martial law of some countries is one component of the national security «according to table №1». [10, p. 23].

The need for protection from the undesirable external influences and drastic changes is an initial, fundamental need in the life of an individual, family, and various groups, including society and the state. Within the framework of creating the market economy, the sphere of secure existence was reduced a lot and this is why the regular and comprehensive dissatisfaction with this need harms the life of individual citizens, families, organizations, enterprises, the state, and society, on the whole, worsening the crisis state of all spheres of its functioning [11, p.38].

## CONCLUSION

It must, therefore, be concluded that the geographic economics of ethnic group and national economies became real and important components of the economic structure of a progressive society and, as a subject of the institutional analysis, require a combination of their classic ways of the development of adjacent sides of life of the ethnic group. This involves the integration of similar sciences into the experimental process, such as Cultural studies, Ethnology, Ethnodemography, and others with their methodological tools.

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