

УДК 354:65.014.1.477

**Serhiy Chernov, Ph.D. in Public
Administration The Head of Kharkiv
Regional Council**

THE STRATEGIC AREA OF DEVELOPMENT AS A SEGMENT OF REGIONAL SPACE

Modern understanding of the content of the concept of «region» is defined. A number of the most common causes of regional disparities are revealed.

Keywords: competitiveness, region, socio-economic relations, strategic development zone, form of regulation, functioning.

Чернов С. І. Стратегічна зона розвитку як сегмент регіонального простору

Визначено сучасне розуміння змістового наповнення поняття «регіон». Досліджено ряд найпоширеніших причин регіональних відмінностей (нерівностей).

Ключові слова: конкурентоспроможність, регіон, соціально-економічні взаємовідносини, стратегічна зона розвитку, форма регулювання, функціонування.

Чернов С. И. Стратегическая зона развития как сегмент регионального пространства

Определено современное понимание содержательного наполнения понятия «регион». Исследован ряд распространенных причин региональных различий (неравенств).

Ключевые слова: конкурентоспособность, регион, социально-экономические взаимоотношения, стратегическая зона развития, форма регулирования, функционирования.

Introduction

Complications of socio-economic relations between regions in connection with the development of productive forces and production relations led to the emergence and development of such new phenomena as inter-regional economic ties. Based on foreign and domestic experience, one could argue that the processes of interregional economic relations in practice have existed long enough, on a large scale since the twentieth century. However, in theoretical terms, these processes and the associated specific phenomenon of inter-regional economic relations have not found, in our opinion, a sufficient attention in research, study and scientific publications.

Interregional economic relations reflect the current level and identify promising areas in the division of labor, interdependence of regional food systems which are the economic ties for the production, sale and exchange of homogeneous types of food between their producers and consumers. These links come in the form of flow of food and raw materials from one district to another, reflect those prevailing in a given time period, the division of labor, the locative efficiency and the degree of specialization of production.

Analysis of recent research

Problems of state regulation of the development of regions have been by both foreign and domestic scientists. Among the foreign scientists should be noted the works of: P. Samuelson,

A. Smith, J. Fisher, D. Hicks, W. Sharpe, domestic – A. M. Alymova, P. Y. Byelenkoho, M. P. But-ko, M. I. Dolishnyogo, A. A. Yeroshkinoyi, A. M. Ivanitsky, O. Ivanchenko, V. Y. Keretsman, M. H. Koretsky, Y. B. Korotych, A. P. Kraynyka, M. A. Latynina, A. S. Lisetsky, O. H. Topchiev, Y. Hvesyka, and others. In particular, the essence, the main directions and priorities of regional policy have been defined by M. M. Mykolaychuk and D. V. Nehaychuk.

Statement of research objectives

- to define the modern understanding of the content of the concept of «region»;
- to explore a number of the most common causes of regional disparities (inequalities).

Results

The problem of regional disparities is of a very difficult, complex character. It cannot be overcome by considering only economic options without understanding the social component of regional and cultural conditions of its development.

The region serves as not only a social but also a cultural category. Due to the fact that the value system of any society, including the region is defined by the both institutional and social factors, the culture influences the nature of institutions which are formed in society, the emergence of various regional formations. On the other hand, these different formations affect the nature of cultural change. And then what was the result causes further chang-

es, leading ultimately to the differences in the ways of the development of individual regions [7, p. 96].

Cultural region combines some aspects of regional specificity, which are considered to be basic for the allocation of geographic, economic or social problems of the region. Its specialty comes from specific natural, historical and economic conditions, in which specific community has been forming. However, specific features of the cultural region cannot adequately comprehend without taking into account the existing environment and, therefore, physical and geographical region, and without regard to the nature of economic ties that were formed in it, historically inherent social trends and more.

Modern understanding of the content of the concept of «region» appears in the definitions adopted in the EU region's sustainable development (Sustainable Development), which means a socio-economic development, when the process of integrating political, economic and social activities comes while maintaining the natural balance and the development of basic natural processes with an aim to ensure the basic needs of every social group or citizens of this and all subsequent generations [3, p. 36]

Thus, theoretical and methodological understanding of the content of the concept of «region» had come through series of stages, each being characterized by taking into account the key to understanding regional differences in factors that had been occurring at different stages of socio-economic development of society. Depending on the nature of these changes theoretical approaches to the nature of economic relations between regions of Ukraine varied.

The complexity of the regional economy means, above all, a balance, a proportion, a coordinated development of the productive forces of the region. It is a relationship between elements of the economy, when the major national economic function is being effectively implemented. In the specialization of the region there are no significant intra-regional disparities and the region's ability to carry out in their play within the expanded based on available resources and develops economic relations between regions remains.

The integrity of the region means the rational use of natural resources in the region, proportional coupling of different industries, and the formation of stable intra-regional and inter-regional industrial and technological ties, the presence of a particular community of people with certain tradi-

tions, certain way of life. An important feature of the region is its handling, directly related to the administrative and territorial division of Ukraine. It is appropriate to emphasize, that control to some extent contributes to the integrity of the region, because administrative and territorial authorities should ensure coordination (management) of all elements of the social economy: a material production, natural resources, an infrastructure, a manpower, etc., as well as various relations – trade, financial, social, environmental, industrial, with a spatial and temporary stability.

The specialty of the development of the regions of Ukraine, regional differences of a single economic space are caused by different historical and geographical preconditions for economic development of eastern and western areas of natural resource potential, the resettlement of population and demographic situation. In the works of domestic and foreign regionalists [1, 2, 4, 6] a number of the most common causes of regional disparities (inequalities) are indicated. The most important of them, in our opinion, are the following:

- Differences in climatic conditions of life and business in certain regions of the country;
- The scope, quality and direction of the usage of natural resources that define «productivity» regions. This factor affects not only agriculture, fisheries, mining and forestry resources, but also in terms of distribution of industry and people's lives;
- Peripheral or deep location of the region, resulting in increased transportation costs, rising prices and shrinking market. Poor transport and communication links of peripheral region impede its economic development;
- The old pattern of production, delay the introduction of innovations;
- Sinter advantages (large intersection in the region of inter-relationships) and Sinter deficiencies (congestion);
- Trends in economic development of the country (in periods of economic growth in the so-called backward areas new firms arise, which causes an economic activity while during the stagnation the activity falls);
- The stage of technological development that affects one or more types of goods (raw materials, intermediate products, final consumption goods, services and so on.)
- Political conditions, forms of general and regional policy, institutional factors: the degree of regional autonomy, the history of development and so on.;

– Infrastructure factors: the presence or absence of harbors, airports, transportation systems, industrial sites, providing telecommunications systems and others, meaning a production infrastructure;

– A large external control on firms or small proportion of firms established by local entrepreneurs;

– Socio-cultural factors: the degree of urbanization, population's education, the availability of research centers and so on.

The strategic objective of socio-economic development of the region should be a substantially raise of the living standards of population by improving the quality use of regional resources, fundamentally new approaches to the development of productive forces and the radical improvement of ecological conditions. Therefore, the regulation of regional development should be aimed at resolving the prospective tasks of socio-economic development of the region, the search and evaluation of alternatives to a long-term economic development, and developing programs that will implement the priorities and the development of economic ties.

The purpose of regulating the development of the region should establish a specific course of action to prepare for the effective functioning of a competitive region. The main forms of regulation that are to be the macro-economic forecasting, planning or programming [5, p. 24].

Forecasting should be regarded as a scientific-analytical phase of the process of developing a comprehensive program of regional development. Forecast outlines the scope and capabilities of the set goals and objectives, identifies the direction of development and management decisions, and considers options for an active influence on the objective factors of long-term development. These forecasts are the starting material for macroeconomic planning or programming aimed at the development of programs of regional development.

The transformation of Ukraine into an independent sovereign state, the transition to a market economy and diversity of ownership have created entirely new conditions for the solution of social and economic problems at the business of the country, so that regional issues came to the fore. Due to this approaches to the selection of the most important issues, their priorities, resources, sources and methods of solution varied.

The strategic development zone is a geographically, technologically and socio-ethnically differentiated segment of the regional space, which development is purposefully maintained in order to achieve the goal. The selection of a strategic development zone of a spatial system must meet the previously-established development objectives and selected problem areas.

The preparation of various planning documents involves identifying and solving economic, social, scientific, technical and other problems. Problems in social and economic planning are the theoretical and practical issues that require resolution. They are also the differences between actual and desired state facility planning. By the nature of structuring (meaning the degree of development of relations between the phenomena and processes between factors, causes and consequences) is divided into four classes of problems associated with the development of economic relations between regions: standard (strictly deterministic relationships), structured (links correlative nature of the high degree of interdependence) weak structured problems (low level of interdependency relationships), unstructured problems (links can be established only on the basis of logical analysis).

Conclusions

Thus, the uniqueness of inter-regional relations in Ukraine is due to the significant differences in the industrial, scientific, technical and natural-resource potential of regions, vast distances between different areas, underdevelopment of transport communications and the low level of life of significant percentage of population. The mechanism of market competition has made a significant impact on the development and specificity of inter-regional cooperation, which divided the regions of their competitive advantages and disadvantages; varying degree of adaptation to market regions with different economic structure and the different mentality of the population.

Besides that, the regulatory role of the state has weakened, which resulted in the reduction of public investment in regional development, the abolition of many regional forms of social and economic support. It has also affected the actual inequality of different regions in economic relations. The disintegration of the Ukrainian market of goods in the 1990s was in a more rapid fall of interregional exchange of goods in comparison with the decline in production.

References

1. Безверхнюк Т. М. Геоінформаційні системи як інструмент вирішення завдань державної регіональної політики / Т. М. Безверхнюк // Менеджер – № 3 (37). – Донецьк : ДонДУУ, 2006. – С. 169–175.
2. Вербицький І. С. Концептуальні засади стратегічного планування соціально-економічного розвитку регіону / І. С. Вербицький // Актуальні проблеми економіки. – 2007. – № 8 (74). – С. 157–165.
3. Воротін В. Є. Модифікація та вдосконалення механізму державного управління соціально-економічним розвитком України: регіональний вимір / В. Є. Воротін, Р. Є. Демчак // Економіка та держава. – 2010. – № 4. – С. 35–38.
4. Джаферова Л. Р. Финансовые проблемы социально-экономического развития регионов / Л. Р. Джаферова // Культура народов Причерноморья. – 2005. – № 62. – С. 25–27.
5. Керецман В. Ю. Державне регулювання розвитку регіонів в Україні: теорія і практика: автореф. дис. д-ра наук з держ. управління: 25.00.02 «Механізми державного управління» / В. Ю. Керецман. – Національна академія державного управління при Президентові України. – К., 2005. – 32 с.
6. Ковальова Ю. М. Механізм регулювання соціально-економічного розвитку регіону на основі формування кластерів / Ю. М. Ковальова // Актуальні проблеми економіки. – 2008. – № 4 (82). – С. 179–187.
7. Стан і проблеми трансформації фінансів та економіки регіонів у перехідний період: зб. наук. праць IV Міжнар. наук.-практ. конф., 19-21 жовтня, 2006 р. / Хмельницький екон. Університет, – Хмельницький, 2006. – 541 с.

