WAYS OF EQUALIZATION OF ECONOMIC CAPACITY OF TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES

Stehnei M.I.
Doctor of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor, Professor of the Department of finance, Mukachevo State University

Lintur I.V.
Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor, Associate Professor of the Department of Finances, Mukachevo State University

Long-lasting planning for long periods is used in Ukraine, still effective resulting indicators occurred mostly in large cities that have the appropriate social and economic resources, promoting city leaders in carrying out the plans. Decentralized processes in Ukraine contribute the emergence of capable communities, but with a limited experience of strategic planning of its development. According to personal interests and needs, they must determine and plan their future. The important role, in the respect of territorial development is played by state support.

The structure of all states contains areas that are geographically larger than a city and possess different factors of promoting development. Performing its functions the state should secure its citizens the equal capabilities of development and preserve the unity of the state area despite the territorial characteristics. Removing of the imbalances in economic development of territories, creating conditions for solidarity is the guaranty of territorial unity of territorial public space and economic stability of the state. The constant search of ways to equal economic capability of communities is the way to avoid and, if necessary, to solve territorial problems of the population.

The search of ways of economic capacity of territorial communities showed, that those territorial communities which have already been united in the process of decentralization start a new level of development. The unification gave them more powers and human material resources. In addition to this, they obtained greater obligations, as a result of increasing, because of responsibility to citizens in formation of higher level of comfort and safety of living. The pledge of this can only serve a well planned and grounded development and experience. However, personal experience, by some obvious reasons, is absent. That is why planning and search of ways of equalization of economic capacity of communities must be clearly designed taking into account peculiarities of innovations aimed at obtaining qualitatively new experience of united functioning of communities on common territories.