ANALYSIS OF UKRAINIAN SCHOOLS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONS

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For a long period of time from 1991 to 2016, the socio-economic development of Ukrainian regions was characterized by enhanced differentiation and persistent inequality. Permanent preservation of the gap between the maximum and minimum values of indicators of socio-economic development of regions, in particular, the GRP per capita (8.8 times in 2014); disposable income of populace (10.3% in 2015); unemployment rate according to ILO methodology (in 2.8 times in January-September 2016), the volume of realized industrial products (38.9 times in January-September 2016) indicate of the persistence of centre-periphery relations between regions in the economic space of the country. This situation reduces the overall efficiency of the economy, which is reflected by the decline of Ukraine’s position in the rankings of international organizations. According to the global competitiveness index in 2015 Ukraine has shifted from 76 to 79 place compared with 2014, according to the index of human development there was a slight increase from 83 to 81 place.

A significant number of half-peripheral and peripheral regions requires support from the state, aimed at aligning trends of socio-economic development of top regions and problem regions, as well as the introduction of a mechanism to promote economic activities in the growth poles. The implementation of these measures requires a regional support from the state, aimed at aligning trends of socio-economic development of the regions, what has in its turn led to the writing of this article.

However, the problems of reducing the inequality among socio-economic development of the Ukrainian regions, grounding of the current concepts of socio-economic development of the country’s regions require in-depth development. The main purpose of this article is to analyze the Ukrainian schools of the regions’ socio-economic growth concerning the development of the concept of socio-economic growth of regions in the dimensional economy of Ukraine.

That is why the article analyzes the Ukrainian schools of socio-economic development of regions, defined differentiation of the terms “region”, “agglomeration”, and “area”.