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**REGIONAL DISPROPORTIONS OF DEVELOPMENT:
IDENTIFICATION OF DISPARITIES AND MEASURES OF THE
OVERCOMING THEM**

**ДИСПРОПОРЦІЇ РЕГІОНАЛЬНОГО РАЗВИТТЯ:
ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ ДИСПРОПОРЦИЙ И МЕТОДЫ ПО ИХ
ПРЕОДОЛЕНИЮ**

Jeanne Naumenko

Науменко Ж.Г.

У статті розглянуто сучасний стан економіки та регіональний розвиток країни. Запропоновано визначення диспропорцій регіонального розвитку, економічних диспропорцій регіонального розвитку. Надана класифікація економічних диспропорцій регіонального розвитку. Розглядається стан регіонів за економічними та соціальними показниками. Показані диспропорції регіонів на прикладі валового регіонального продукту та середньомісячній заробітній платі одного працівника. Надані методичні рекомендації щодо вдосконалення збору статистичних даних та реорганізації асоціацій агенцій регіонального розвитку. Запропоновані дії щодо зменшення диспропорцій регіонального розвитку.

The article reviews the current state of the economy and regional development. The definitions of disproportions of regional development and economic disparities for regional development were proposed. The classifications of economic disparities of regional development were presented. We consider the status of regions for economic and social indicators. The regional disparities were shown, for example GRP and average salary per employee. Guidelines to improve statistical data collection and reorganization of National Association of Regional Development Agencies were provided. The actions aimed on reduction of regional development disparities were proposed. **I. Introduction**

The current state of the economy is characterized by considerable instability. The recent crisis has led to a significant drop in economic performance in general around the country. Now almost all economic actions aimed at stabilizing the economic situation in Ukraine, but unfortunately not all measures give the expected result. It is not surprising that the theme of regional development was vital in this difficult period. Present problems of the regional economy have become very important. For the economy is set to equal and sustainable development. Regional development of the country is characterized by slow development, instability and shaky market relations. Lack of necessary government regional policy only deepens the disproportionate development of the regions. Imbalances in regional development have become apparent if you look at the level of investment in different sectors of the region, wages, gross regional product, or other indicators.

Many authors engaged in studies on regional development. The problems of economy regional disproportional development were considered such scholars as V. Geyets, M. Dolishny, V. Danilishyn, L. Chernjuk, E. Libanova and others.

Many scientists engaged in research of the development of regional economy and regional policy. These studies are important, because the overall economic situation in the country largely depends on the state of its individual regions. It is obvious, that the country needs necessary and integrated system of research and prospects for regional economic development.

Out-developed and grounded regional policy leads to ineffective development of the country and the low level of economic security. Constantly changing internal and external operating conditions of regional economy leads to realization of theoretical, methodological and practical research in this area, so that to develop a mechanism for sustainable economic development regions. Therefore, it is clear that the questions of regional development are fairly widespread. But in solving any problem you should pay attention first to the cause. In this case, the causes of regional development disparities are.

In order to determine the preferred method of overcoming disparities for regional development should, in our view, to define what we mean by this expression.

The word "imbalance" in a general sense, is defined as a lack of proportionality, consistency between parts of the whole. Economic disparity is "disproportions in the development of specific sectors of the economy, economic departments, macroeconomic options, phases of reproduction, etc. They arise due to incorrect economic policy, disturbances in the economic mechanism of natural and technological anomaly." [1].

Many Ukrainian and Russian scientists to refer "uneven socio-economic development", use the following concepts: Differentiation (N.N. Brovinska, V. Butov, V. Leksin and others); Asymmetry (G. Gutman, A. Pawluk, B. Lavrovsky); disproportion (K. Pavlov, LA Shevchuk, L. Bolotenkova); inequality (V. Tyeryehin, V. Paschenko); Regional polarization (B. Lavrovsky, O. Dyakov); Regional differences (A. Kulik) [2].

Shvetsov V.I. and Shvetsov Y.A. identify disparities as territorial inequalities of social and economic development.

In our view, the disparity of regional development - the lack of proportionality and rationality in the development of economic, social, demographic, political, investment and innovation factors of regions that are integrated objectives, targets and priorities for development. Schematically it can be displayed as (Fig. 1).

Economic disparities of regional development - uneven of economic data in development areas typical of the region.

II. Formulation of the problem

Disproportions regional development are increasingly becoming a topic of discussion economists, because the problem is felt more acutely. Many authors examined regional development in the context of European development. It should be understood that the European economy by bringing in good condition can't be accepted for our economy as standard. Our economy and regional issues requires a more detailed approach. We must find the optimal solution of these issues with all the features inherent in our economy. It is very important, because our country has its own priorities and shortcomings, and very different from Western countries.

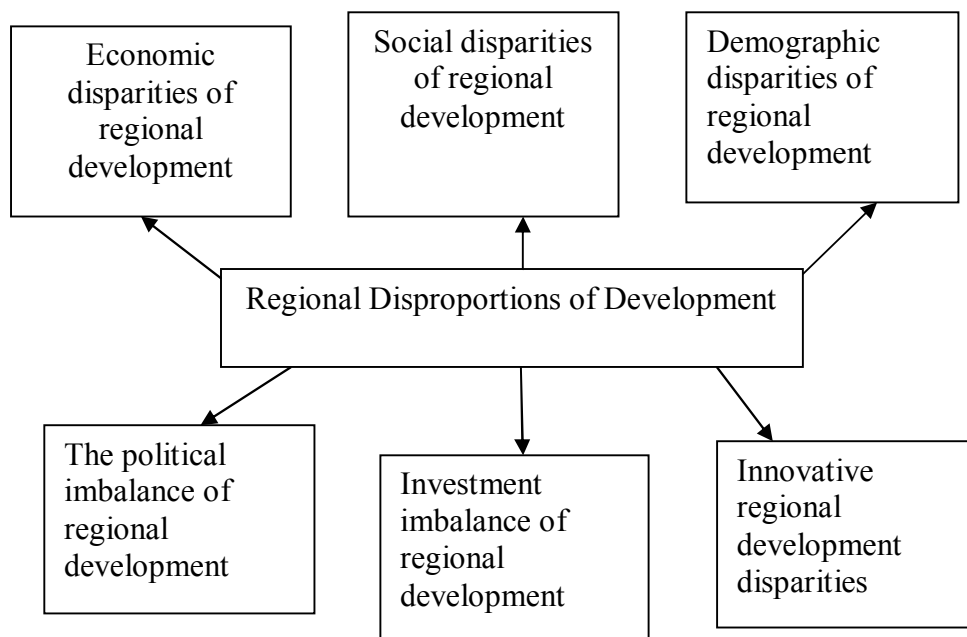


Figure 1. Regional disproportions of development

III. Results

The emergence of regional development problems caused by a variety of historical, natural geographic, socio-economic, political factors, in particular such as the regions natural resource, varying degrees of development of economic infrastructure, communications, transportation, etc. Typically, at certain times for certain regions are characteristic higher, while for others - lower economic standards. However, such inter-regional relationship is not static and may change under the influence of complex external and internal circumstances. Thus, the state faced with the need, along with the creation of conditions for growth and development of the entire economy and progressive structural changes at the same time maintain a uniformity of territorial, economic and social space. From here you can ascertain the presence of two interrelated key objectives in promoting regional economic development: reducing inter-regional disparities in levels of economic performance and at the same time, sustainable development of each region [3].

Economic disparities for regional development can be classified by the following features:

1. On a territorial basis:
 - Inter-regional;
 - Intra-regional;
 - Local.
2. Based on market and economic indicators:
 - Between the market (intersectional)
 - Cross-cutting;
 - Domestic sector.

Interregional economic disparities are apparent when one examines some economic indicators. In particular it can be considered an example of gross regional product (Table 1).

Table 1. GRP per capita in the regions of Ukraine *

№	Region	GRP per capita, at current prices for 2010, uah	Rating
1	Vinnitsia region	12145	16
2	Volyn region	11796	17
3	Dnipropetrovsk region	27737	1
4	Donetsk Region	23137	2
5	Zhytomyr region	11419	20
6	Zacarpathian region	10081	22
7	Zaporozhye region	20614	6
8	Ivano-Frankivsk region	12485	14
9	Kiev region	21769	4
10	Kirovohrad region	13096	13
11	Luhansk region	16562	9
12	Lviv region	14093	10
13	Mykolaiv region	17050	8
14	Odessa region	20341	7
15	Poltava region	22337	3
16	Rivne region	11699	19
17	Sumy region	13631	11
18	Ternopil region	10240	21
19	Kharkiv region	21228	5
20	Kherson region	12256	15
21	Khmelnysky region	11780	18
22	Cherkasy region	-	-
23	Chernivtsi region	9383	23
24	Chernihiv region	13121	12

* Compiled by the author according to the Statistics Committee of Ukraine [8]

The table shows that the areas of Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Poltava, Kiev and Kharkov clearly leading on this indicator. The maximum rate is 27,737 UAH, belongs to Dnipropetrovsk region. But areas such as Ternopil, Chernivtsi and Transcarpathian region behind the other. Minimum rate is 9,383 UAH, belongs to Chernivtsi region. By this measure can be attributed to a group of outsiders. On the diagram it is evident (Figure 2).

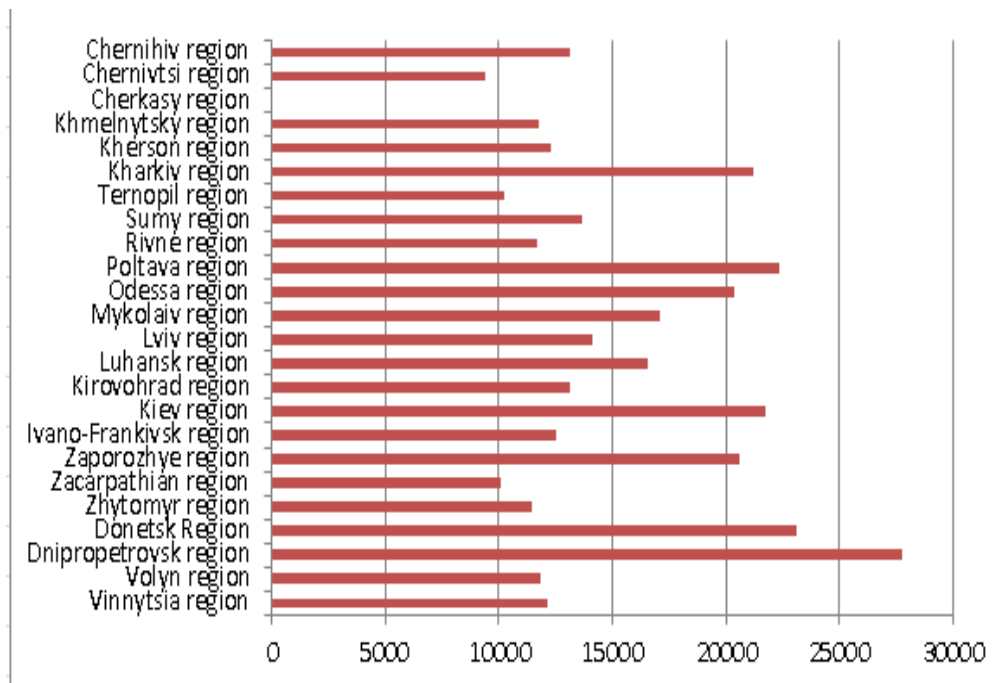


Figure 2. GRP per capita in the regions of Ukraine *

Also, if you pay attention to some social indicators such as average wages per employee, you can also see the disparity of development (Table 2). Social indicators impact to economic, because they are directly dependents on it. It is from social factors such as population, number of unemployed; qualification of workers, often depends on economic status and prosperity of the region, and sometimes the country in general.

Leaders and this indicator is also Kiev, Donetsk and Dnipropetrovsk region. While in 2010, Dnipropetrovsk and Kyiv regions somewhat reversed, but the gap can say enough is not great, and was about 93 UAH per employee. The maximum value of average monthly salary in 2010 was 2,510 UAH per employee in the Donetsk region and the minimum - 1,664 UAH per employee in the Volyn region. The difference between maximum and minimum is 50.8%. This can be considered a significant margin.

Using other indicators give similar results, which, in our opinion, bear the following potential threats to the social development of Ukraine:

1. In conditions of political instability and immaturity of civil institutions in Ukraine, economic stratification regions provides some basis for further escalation of political conflicts with arguments for a higher level of individual regions. Thus, emphasis is made on the economic differentiation of regions, which enables apologists of this approach to avoid problems for the deep stratification in terms of living of the entire Ukrainian society, regardless of the region.

2. Objectively increasing social tension in society, people lose confidence as to the institutions of state power and local government, while equally.

Table 2

Average monthly wages per employee in the regions of Ukraine *

№	Region	Average monthly wages per employee (nominal) in 2009, UAH.	Rating	Average monthly wages per employee (nominal) in 2010, UAH.	Rating
1	Vinnysia region	-	-	1757	16
2	Volyn region	-	-	1664	19
3	Dnipropetrovsk region	1940	3	2345	2
4	Donetsk Region	2088	1	2510	1
5	Zhytomyr region	-	-	2040	8
6	Zacarpathian region	1532	13	1809	14
7	Zaporozhye region	1813	5	2142	5
8	Ivano-Frankivsk region	1613	10	1901	12
9	Kiev region	1958	2	2252	3
10	Kirovohrad region	-	-	1795	15
11	Luhansk region	1849	4	2239	4
12	Lviv region	1642,36	9	1913,90	11
13	Mykolaiv region	1773,11	6	2091,46	6
14	Odessa region	1737	7	2014	9
15	Poltava region	1706	8	2064	7
16	Rivne region	1582	11	1924	10
17	Sumy region	1571	12	1820	13
18	Ternopil region	-	-	-	-
19	Kharkiv region	-	-	-	-
20	Kherson region	1459,67	15	1703	18
21	Khmelnysky region	1496	14	1756	17
22	Cherkasy region	-	-	-	-
23	Chernivtsi region	-	-	-	-
24	Chernihiv region	-	-	-	-

* Compiled by the author according to the Statistics Committee of Ukraine [8]

3. Distributed "shadowing" of the national economy of Ukraine, is primarily the migration of labor both abroad and at home. Inflow of labor in regions with higher levels of economic development is uncontrolled by the state, and the majority of employees work outside the legal framework of the labor market.

4. Depressed area actually loses any opportunity for development, because they lose not only their economic resource - labor. In such circumstances, local authorities minimize their own financial potential and entirely dependent on the capabilities and desires of the central government to finance certain costs [4].

So considered, these figures we can conclude that the disparity of regional development exist in almost all areas. You can select leaders and outsiders by those or other indicators. Disproportions regional development - is generally normal, because not all regions are equal in area, population, natural resources, level of investment potential, and the level of development of different types of industries. Each region characterized by their individual characteristics, potential and opportunities. So it's perfectly normal that the regions develop in different ways. Still, there are economic, social, investments and innovation performance, which could not differ so clearly, that, bears witness to the harmonious development of their regions.

To get rid of disparities in general is not possible, because they exist under any conditions. They can be only reduced.

Approval of May 25, 2001 Decree of the President of Ukraine "On State Regional Policy" and other legal acts created conditions for regional development and community self-development in this direction.

Based on the laws were created Association of Regional Development Agencies are actively collaborating with local and central authorities as focal centers for strategic planning. They provide an effective cross-sectoral cooperation with state business, community and create new economic environment.

The goal of creating the National Association of Regional Development Agencies is to support the establishment of the institutional principles and other favorable conditions for the systemic implementation of the state regional policy, the dynamic balanced development of the territories, the conformity of the national and local interests by means of coordination and support of the effective interaction between the center and the regions and also the coordination of the activities of its members [5].

NARDA had been developed and opened to deal with and struggle with the disparities in the regions, but given the current situation shows that these actions are not enough.

Therefore it is necessary to change the structure and direction of NARDA. It is necessary to reconstruct and to enable prediction of processes to help regions get to the next level.

For qualitative prediction should be accurate statistical data. Our statistics do not always reflect the actual state of affairs. Therefore it is necessary to change the collection of statistical data. It is proposed to develop electronic forms of statistical data collection for activities that will be filled automatically and enterprises will be formed on the basis of statistics reporting performance. This method of collection will more accurately and with minimal errors to gather statistical data, which in turn will be displayed on the quality of economic indicators. What helps as close to forecast economic conditions in regions near future time.

Prediction should take its rightful place in the regulation of regional disparities of regional development, because it is less important part of research and measures needed to mitigate them. The European experience shows that the prediction may be more effective in addressing disparities in many areas.

Transformation of statistical data collection, application of forecasting to the next level, this is not all the measures required to reduce the imbalance of regional development.

IV Conclusions

To create conditions for effective management of economic development regions to gradually achieve positive changes in their territorial proportions, it is necessary to carry out activities at central and regional and local level operation and meetings management.

To overcome economic disparities for regional development need to develop programs to help regions develop their potential. These programs are aimed at identifying the strengths of the region and their further development. The development of regions is possible by means of subsidies and investment programs. Thus, developing the strengths of the region, the economy of the region will become stronger.

Given the European experience, for the economy will be appropriate to administrative reform. Funds received by the budget of the region should be delayed and there followed the distribution of development. The system that exists now in our country only complicates the process. Indeed, the region itself must dispose of the funds that he has earned.

Also, it is necessary to provide reforms in the collection of statistical data. The accuracy of the data as macro and micro will make more accurate conclusions. It is necessary to improve the prediction that in our country is still underdeveloped, while in other European countries it has gained the status of science.

Government of our country will pay more attention to the problems of regional development, in fact, the development of certain regions dependent current state of the economy. Therefore, new program development in a particular area should be effective and have a rightful place in economic policy.

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Аннотация

Современное состояние экономики характеризуется значительной нестабильностью. Недавнее кризисное состояние экономики привело к значительному падению экономических показателей в основном по стране в целом. Сейчас практически все экономические действия, в некоторой степени, направлены на стабилизацию экономического положения Украины, но не все меры, к сожалению, дают ожидаемый результат. Поэтому неудивительно, что тема регионального развития стала актуальной в этот сложный период. Сегодняшнее решение проблем региональной экономики стало очень важным. Для экономики важно равномерное и устойчивое развитие регионов. Региональное развитие страны характеризуется низкими темпами, нестабильностью и шаткими рыночными отношениями. Отсутствие взвешенной государственной региональной политики только усугубляет диспропорциональное развитие регионов. Диспропорции в развитии регионов становятся очевидными, если посмотреть на уровень инвестиций в различные отрасли региона, уровень заработных плат, уровень валового регионального продукта и другие показатели.

Многие авторы занимались изучением вопросов регионального развития. Проблемами диспропорционального развития региональной экономики занимались такие ученые как В. Геец, М. Долишний, В. Данилишин, Л. Чернюк, Э. Либанова и другие.

Возникновение проблем регионального развития обусловлено многообразием исторических, природно-географических, социально-экономических, политических факторов, таких, как обеспечение регионов естественно-сырьевыми ресурсами, разные ступени развития хозяйственной инфраструктуры, систем связи, транспорта. Обычно в определенный период времени для определенных регионов характерны более высокие, в то время как для других - более низкие экономические стандарты.

Однако такое межрегиональное соотношение не является застывшим и может меняться под влиянием комплекса внешних и внутренних обстоятельств. Следовательно, государство сталкивается с необходимостью, наряду с созданием условий для роста и развития всего хозяйства и прогрессивных структурных сдвигов, одновременно поддерживать определенную однородность территориального, экономического и социального пространства.

Отсюда можно констатировать наличие двух взаимосвязанных ключевых задач в обеспечении регионального экономического развития: уменьшение межрегиональных диспропорций в уровнях экономических показателей и, одновременно, обеспечения устойчивого (стабильного) развития каждого из регионов.

Можно выделить лидеров и аутсайдеров по тем или иным показателям. Диспропорции регионального развития - это вообще нормальное явление, ведь не все регионы одинаковы по территории, численности населения, природно-ресурсным потенциалом, уровнем инвестиционного потенциала, уровнем развития различных видов отраслей. Каждому региону присущи свои индивидуальные свойства, потенциал и возможности. Избавиться от диспропорций вообще не возможно, ведь они будут существовать при любых

условиях, потому идентичное развитие не однообразных регионов просто не возможно.

Для преодоления экономических диспропорций регионального развития необходимо разработать программы, которые помогли бы регионам развить их потенциал. Такие программы будут направлены на выявление сильных сторон региона и дальнейшего их развития. Развитие регионов возможно с помощью государственных дотаций и инвестиционных программ. Таким образом, развивая сильные стороны региона, экономика всего региона станет сильнее.

Учитывая европейский опыт, для экономики страны целесообразно будет провести административную реформу. Средства, поступающие в бюджет региона должны там и задерживаться с последующим распределением для развития. Такая система, которая существует сейчас в нашей стране, только усугубляет этот процесс. Ведь регион сам должен распоряжаться средствами, которые он заработал.

Также необходимы реформы в области сбора статистических данных. Точность данных, как макропоказателей, так и микро-, позволит делать более точные выводы. Это необходимо для улучшения прогнозирования, которое в нашей стране до сих пор остается неразвитым, в то время как в других европейских странах это получило статус науки.

Правительства нашего государства нужно уделять больше внимания проблемам регионального развития, ведь от развития отдельных регионов зависит современное состояние экономики страны. Поэтому новейшие программы в той или иной сфере должны вступить в силу и иметь надлежащее место в экономической политике государства.