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Retrospective analysis of investigations in development of regional branch changes and shears

Goal. To analyze theoretical approaches to the study of regional and sectoral shifts and production specialization of regions. **Methods.** Analysis and synthesis; Comparative-geographic or territorial; Standards and analogies; Induction and deduction. **Results** The theoretical substantiation of the approaches to the analysis of regional and sectoral shifts and industrial specialization of the regions is carried out, the main historical and evolutionary stages of development of theoretical views concerning the regional structural changes and shifts for the development of practical recommendations for the formation of the regional structural policy of Ukraine are analyzed. **Conclusions** It was revealed that the evolution of theoretical views on the problem of regional structural changes and shifts made it possible to achieve significant progress in the analysis and evaluation of structural processes in the economy and the formulation of policies that allows them to regulate the situation of individual branches. However, the mechanism of structural shifts remains unattended by economists.

Key words: structural changes, structural changes, historical and evolutionary stages, branch structure.

Structural changes in the economy are a process that affects the quality of life and the level of employment of a significant number of people. The state regional policy of structural reforms and institutional changes must reduce the loss of the population and its resistance to structural changes. In the national science and practice since the early 90's of the twentieth century. The restructuring of the economy was recognized as a priority, along with the commercialization and liberalization of domestic and foreign trade, privatization, price liberalization, and macroeconomic stabilization. However, declaring the priority of restructuring by the highest levels of government did not mean real change. The purpose of the research is theoretical substantiation of approaches to the analysis of regional branch shifts and industrial specialization of regions for the development of practical recommendations for the formation of regional structural policy of Ukraine. The subject of research is the regional branch changes and their impact on the production specialization of subjects. The object of research is the sectoral structure of the regional economy. **Research methods.** Methods for solving these problems were: analysis and synthesis; Comparative-geographical, or territorial; Standards and analogies; Induction and deduction. Analysis of recent research and publications. The work of well-known domestic researchers, in particular Ya. Bazilyuk [1], O. Vlasyuk [20], V. Geitse [21], Ya., is well-known for the problems of structural modernization of the economy of Ukraine, the influence of structural factors on qualitative processes of economic development. Zhalila [9], I. Kryuchkova [14], O. Salikhov [14], V. Sidenko [3], L. Fedulova [18], L. Shynkaruk [23], and O. Shubravskaya [19].

Research results. In the development of economic views on the sectoral structure, sectoral structural changes and shifts are distinguished by 4 stages. The first stage (XVIII century - the end of XIX century) - the birth of regional science (the first theory of placement of production). Initially, the sectoral structure of the economy was studied by F. Quesnay, A. Smith, D. Ricardo, L. Walras. They looked at the role of individual industries in the economic system and the main factors determining the sectoral structure of production. F. Quesnay distinguished agriculture as the main area in the sectoral structure of the economy on which the economic system is based. In the writings of F. Quesnay, "General Principles of Economic Policy of an Agricultural State", elements of structural policy were already contained. He believed that state power should ensure economic progress and promote the prosperity

of agriculture as the main source of well-being for the entire nation [11]. A. Smith argued that the structure of the economy determines the international division of labor; therefore, it is expedient to stimulate industrial development in accordance with the absolute advantages of the country (or region). This can lead to an increase in production volumes and consumption of goods. D. Ricardo believed that the main thing was relative rather than absolute advantages that determined the structural policy of the country [17]. In this case, as a rule, the static state of the economy was considered, although some attempts were made to study the dynamic structural processes. In the XIX century. The research of the factors of the economic space appeared - the theory of the agricultural bartender I. Tyunen, the rational standard of the industrial enterprise V. Launhardt and the industrial modeler A. Weber. They had a significant influence on the formation of theories of regional economics. In the 2nd floor. XIX century Leon Walras develops the theory of production. In the sectoral structure of the economy, L. Walras places a special place in the industry, which is defined as "a set of relations between people and things designed to subordinate things to the goals that are placed on people" [17]. According to L. Walras, the theory of economic production of social wealth, that is, the organization of industry within the system of division of labor, is an applied science and forms the basis of economic policy.

The second stage (end of the XIX century until the early 30's of the XX century) was marked by works by J. B. Clark's economic dynamics and V. Pareto's theory of dynamic equilibrium. The work of JB Clarke on economic dynamics laid the foundation for the development of the theory of structural change. According to JB Clarke, the economic dynamics reveals the causes of the disequilibrium of the economy, which are reduced to disproportions between the branches of the economy, and structural changes are associated with changes in the marginal productivity of capital. The most intensive theory of structural changes and structural changes has been developing since the middle of the XX century. This is mainly due to the development of post-Keynesian and neoclassical, and subsequently, institutional and economic sciences.

The third stage (from the middle of the 30-ies of XX century to the beginning of 90-ies of XX century.). It is characterized primarily by the development of Keynesian (R. Harrod, E. Domar) and neoclassical (R. Solow) theories of economic growth. A new moment in the analysis of the economic structure of the economy was the development of two- and multi-sectoral models of economic growth (W. Lewis, R. Stone, X. Uzava), creation of balance models "costs - release". For the first time, for the practical analysis of the macroeconomic equilibrium, the balance of inter-branch connections "cost-issue" was constructed in the continuation and development of the idea of L. Walras, the creator of which was V. Leontiev. He proposed a macroeconomic model of the general market equilibrium, built on the basis of structural interdependencies of all phases of reproduction - production, distribution, exchange and consumption. The interbranch balance model enables the product (x) to determine the output of the final social product (y) at the given product (x), and at the given final product it is necessary to find the volume of gross output by industries of the national economy necessary for production. In addition, it is possible to combine these two approaches by specifying one part of the resource, and the second one - the final product [5]. The value of the inter-industry balance model for analyzing sectoral structural changes and conducting structural policies at the state and regional level is significant. In this model, all the leading factors and indicators of the economy can be presented, namely: spheres and sectors, gross output, gross national product, intermediate product, final social product, national income, all material streams in the national economy, import-export relations, etc. In addition, in the Leontiev model, the main macroeconomic economics and mathematical methods - the matrix calculus on the basis of linear algebra - are implemented. In the end, the most valuable derivative results can be obtained from this model for the analysis of the main macroeconomic proportions, in particular predicted [17]. The name of V. Leontiev's model is connected with the double consideration of individual branches in the North. The columns of the balance sheet represent certain branches, which express the aggregate demand of buyers of material goods and services offered by other industries (expenses). The lines of balance are also represented by different branches that express the aggregate supply and sellers of material goods and services provided by them themselves (issue). This makes it possible to

closely associate the model of V. Leontiev with the system of national accounts [6]. An important study in the theory of regional distribution was the theory of diffusion of innovations by T. Hagerstrand, which reveals the process of creating and spreading innovations that affect the structure of the economy. The scholar believed that economic development was the result of diffusion (spread) between the countries and regions of innovation, which meant different technical improvements, organizational skills, etc. [7]. The theory of the growth poles, based on the theory of central places of V. Krystaler, was originally developed by the French economist F. Perroux, who, based on his ideas, considered the sectoral structure of the economy and divided the industries that lead and create competitive high-quality goods and services on the basis of the most efficient use of production factors. Consequently, the concentration of such productions and the emerging poles of economic growth [5]. Subsequently, this theory was developed in the writings of A. Blackbury, J. Budwil, H. R. Lasu, V. Leontiev, P. Potie, R. Stefenson, T. Harthorsta. The theory of growth poles is closely bound up with the theory of production-territorial complexes of M. Kolosovsky. In the 50's and 60's of the XX century. Developed models of economic growth, taking into account the dynamic factor of scientific and technological progress (K. Arrow, E. Shishinsky). And finally, in the late 80's and early 90's of the last century, a new classical movement emerged, the main ideas of which were devoted to the modeling of the influence of innovation activity on shifts in the structure, taking into account the accumulation of human capital (R. Lucas, P. Romer, A. Yang, etc.). Such scientists as L. Kantorovich, V. Leontiev, B. Nemchinov and others made a great contribution to the development of the theory of inter-sectoral structural shifts. Their sphere of interest was the construction of multisectoral models of economic growth and inter-sectoral balance, reflecting structural changes and structural changes in the national economy of the country.

Fourth stage (from among 70-ies of the XX century to the present). The problems of structural modernization of the economy of Ukraine, the influence of structural factors on qualitative processes of economic development are devoted to the work of well-known domestic researchers, in particular Y. Bazylyuk, O. Vlasyuk, V. Gaytsa, Y. Zhalil, I. Kryuchkova, O. Salikhov, V. Sidenko, L. Fedulova, L. Shynkaruk, O. Shubravskaya. The issue of structural changes has become the cornerstone of the dissertation research on state administration (S. Bela, L. Efimenko, O. Kakhovych), economics (O. Gayman, O. Golovchenko, M. Domschina, O. Zakharchenko, I. Kasabov, O. Kravchenko, O. Krihtin, O. Kubatko, N. Kuzenko, I. Lubchuk, V. Medvid, I. Odotyuk, K. Panchenko, S. Pashkov, O. Polischuk, V. Saldo, N. Skirka, O. Tofanyuk, L. Fokas, L. Shablyst), geography (V. Gritsko, M. Kuznetsov, V. Oliynyk). Nevertheless, there is a significant interest in this problem among injectors, as evidenced by numerous publications in specialized journals of various types. Most scholars highlight the following characteristics of structural shifts: dynamism, irreversibility; Changes in horizontal and vertical links, proportions, components and elements, and laws governing them; Qualitative changes. Structural shifts take place in the economic and social spheres and are manifested in the form of changes: the level of GDP, volumes of production in certain sectors; Inter-regional and inter-sectoral imbalances; Volumes, structure and objects of investment; The ratio between the production of means of production (group of industries A) and the production of goods (group of sectors B), the structure of income and expenditure of the population, the depth of its stratification in terms of welfare; The number of sex-age groups of the population; The population of a certain nationality, religion, etc. [16]. The main factors responsible for structural changes are: managed and unmanaged resource transfer; Impulses on demand and supply; NTP and scientific and technological revolution; Effects of structural shifts of previous periods; Effects of current structural shifts; Achievements and defects of state regulation of social processes; The advantages and disadvantages of market mechanisms; Natural, technological and other factors. The effects of structural shifts can be divided into groups - by type of change: progress, evolution, modernization; For the parameters of change: development, growth, recession, stagnation, crisis. O. Cherevko considered strategic management of the socio-economic development of the region and the formation of an effective structure of the regional economy by purely market-based methods, with minimal interference by the state. L. Fedulova studied the formation of a new structure of a regional economy on an innovative basis. One of the factors of structural changes in the economy is the

development of social needs. Changes in the needs structure are responsible for the corresponding structural changes. V. Heyets, L. Shynkaruk argue that structural changes can be considered both in the broad and narrow sense. In the narrow sense, these are changes in the product and sectoral structure of the economy. In the broad sense, changes in the composition of production and consumption of resources should be added to these changes - these are investments and fixed capital (industry, technology, ages and other structures), labor resources, material and energy resources, and so on. The most significant qualitative changes in the structure of the economy are classified as economic shifts [21].

The urgent goals of the state structural policy of Ukraine are: the formation of priority structural shifts, and the improvement of the investment climate in the country (D. Meshcheryakov, K. Charachyan); Solving the imbalance problems in the economy (O. Kakhovich, I. Shokin, Y. Yaremenko); Balanced development of the economy and the elimination of inefficient sectors (O. Karpunina, M. Loskutova, O. Sidorenko); Adaptation of the labor market to structural changes in the economy, development of human capital and increase of its efficiency (N.Guk); Shadowing of the national economy (S. White, O. Golovchenko). Contemporary concepts of state structural policy in Ukraine are aimed at solving problems such as regional imbalances (O. Geyman, K. Panchenko); Insufficient development of certain territories (V. Saldo), human capital (N.Guk), national economy (O.Golovchenko) and its separate branches: industry (S. Bilha, O. Kakhovich, I. Odotyuk, L. Fokas) , Agriculture (V. Gritsko, O. Zakharchenko); Branch asymmetry (S. White); Low effectiveness of structural changes in the economy (L. Shablyst); Inadequate state regulation of the economy (S. Bil, O. Gayman, O. Polischuk, L. Shablyst) [16]. Analyst research and the development of a balanced econometric multidirectional dynamical model for forecasting the development of industries in the short and medium term proposed by A. Belousov [11].

The development of the theory and methodology of structural changes, their modeling are related to the names of modern Russian scientists: H. Gizatullina, A. Granberg, V. Grebennikov, K. Inozemtseva, L. Kazintsa, A. Krasilnikov, S. Lyubimtsev, A. Suvorov, Y. Yaremenko. Special attention is paid to A. Granberg's research on the development of the theory of regional economics and dynamic interdisciplinary models, in particular models of economic expansion [5]. L. Kazints [10] made a significant contribution to the development of indicators of structural shifts. He developed the benchmarks of absolute and relative structural changes, and outlined the practice of applying the coefficients of structural shifts [10]. In the scientific researches of O. Krasilnikov, the main definitions and regularities of the theory and methodology of structural changes in economics are presented in the main, indicators of structural shifts are presented - mass, index, speed, intensity, strength, potential, direction, quality and multiplier of structural shifts [13]. S. Lyubimtseva in the works on the transformation of the structure of economic systems put forward a hypothesis about the evolution of economic systems [15]. V. Grebennikov and A. Suvorov developed a methodology for analyzing the effect of redistribution of benefits between sectors and institutional sectors of the economy [6]. A study of L. Dedov, N. Kondratiev, S. Menshikov, G. Menche, I. Schumpeter, and Y. Yakovtseva was an important step in developing the problems of the relationship between structural shifts and cyclical economic development.

Y. Yakovets continued the development of the theory and methodology of N. Kondratiev in the field of economic cycles of the state of affairs and economic dynamics of the economy, he conducted an analysis of the state of the agricultural and industrial situation, developed a plan for the restoration and development of agriculture [12]. A number of economists in the research center have shown the impact of innovation on changes in the sectoral structure, taking into account the accumulation of human capital (K. Arrow, E. Shishinsky, R. Lucas, P. Romer, A. Yang, etc.). Among contemporary economists, Kh. Gizatullin, A. Granberg, A. Tatarin and others were deeply involved in in-depth study of the problems of regional development of the branches. The works of H. Hizutullina made it possible to deepen and expand not only the theory of regional economy, but also the theory of structural transformations, his scientific works are devoted to the development of a system of economic and mathematical models of

planning, placement and development of branches of material production in the economic region, management of structural transformations in the economy of the region [4]. The evolution of theoretical views on the problem of regional structural changes and changes in the economy is presented in the table.

Evolution of theoretical views on the problem of regional structural changes and changes in the economy *

Conclusions

It was found that the evolution of theoretical views on the problem of regional structural changes and structural changes made it possible to achieve significant progress in the analysis and evaluation of structural processes in the economy and in the formulation of policies that allows them to regulate the situation of individual branches. The issues of the specific structural changes in the economy of modern Ukraine and its regions, directions of carrying out of the regional structural policy remain unclear. The mechanics of structural shifts remain the economists too.

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