

SECTION 3. ECONOMY AND MANAGEMENT OF STATE GRATITUDE

3.1 Methodological features of spatial development management assessment

In the context of Ukraine's transformation and restructuring in accordance with the implementation of European standards of economic systems, much attention is paid to regional governance. Trends towards decentralization have strengthened the role of the regions. As a result, the process of spatial development of regions attracts a lot of attention among modern scientists. This can be explained by another reason - the deteriorating political and economic situation in some areas in recent years. In our opinion, effective management can not only solve this problem, but also contribute to the further development and development of territories. Therefore, in the theoretical and practical direction the issues of assessing the effectiveness of managerial influences on the development of territories and finding a scientific basis for determining areas for improvement improve.

But the evolutionary nature of the nature of factors influencing spatial development, changes in understanding of the effectiveness of managerial influences and permanent stability in the differentiated development of regions of Ukraine pose further challenges to scientists to improve the methodological basis of parametric characteristics of spatial development and isolation of management.

The solution of the set of outlined issues in its multidimensionality cannot be one-dimensional, so in our study we use a comprehensive approach to understanding the effectiveness of managerial influences on the development of territories.

Speaking of the management process, it should be understood, that it is a set of actions aimed at solving certain problems or achieving goals. In this case, the management of spatial development involves a targeted impact on the economy of the region, because of number of studies.

Thus, according to N. Surnina, the spatial economy tends to self-development of the economic system and creates economic relations of different order in the existing and formed territories [56].

The increase in the number of studies in this area has led to a significant number of interpretations of the concept of space and, accordingly, its types. Nowadays, the following types are distinguished: economic, social, innovative, inclusive, etc. If we consider spatial development in general, it is carried out through regional policy in order to influence different types of space.

Knowledge of space is constantly increasing and constantly evolving because they are of great practical importance. Since spatial systems form certain structures characterized by the distribution of elements and connections between them, such a division allows you to choose the most optimal structure now [57].

Regarding the region, we can talk about the structural unit of a single spatial entity, which differs in the unity of certain basic characteristics in terms of climatic, geographical, economic conditions [56].

Transformation processes are the result of structural changes that occur within the system. Their scale is due to the levels of spatial development. It should be noted that in recent years there have been no changes in the territorial proportions of the productive forces of the regions. This trend is due to a number of factors [58]: different adaptation of regions to operate in conditions of market competition; insignificant use of the advantages of the territorial division of labor, specialization of cooperation and combination of production; different territorial and sectoral structure of the region's economy; the presence of state support for industries that have a high degree of territorial dislocation; insufficient level and tendency to decrease the activity of interregional economic ties; weakening the regulatory and stimulating action of the state on regional development, as counteracting the risk of crossing the critical line of regional differences; imperfection of the public administration system, its decentralization and reform in the absence of the necessary legal framework; the presence of shortcomings in the budget regulation of the regions; lack of funding for state comprehensive and targeted programs to support regional development.

Thus, we can say that the management of spatial development is caused by deterministic influence, which creates conditions for the transformational nature of

spatial structure, which can be determined by the parameters of changes in investment, innovation, budget and reproductive potential of the region.

Procedures for evaluating the effectiveness of spatial development management, due to the complexity and versatility of the subject under study, can be carried out based on an integrated approach. The set of factors, and therefore the components and stages of analysis depends on the depth of the selected targets for understanding the effectiveness of management. One of the basic provisions of our study is to consider the process of managing spatial development from the standpoint of the evolutionary formation of research thought on the factors that determine spatial development.

The basis for the development of spatial systems at different levels is the reproductive structure, because in different periods of formation of productive forces there is a separate specific reproductive structure, provided with appropriate technical and technological base of production, with its inherent resources and effective demand that determine the effectiveness of managerial influences. The search for proportions that would contribute to the conditions of economic reproduction will indicate the appropriate effectiveness of managerial influence.

From this point of view, it is also advisable to determine the state of the investment environment, as one of the macroeconomic parameters of development is the gross regional product, the value of which is influenced by the amount of investment in their interconnected relationship. According to Keynesian theory, the initial trigger of economic growth is investment, which increases the demand for investment goods, resulting in increased production, and subsequently stimulating demand for resources and related products, which also leads to increased production of consumer goods because of growth in employment and income [59]. Therefore, the factor of the investment environment of the regional space in the ratio of growth of investment and gross regional product should be considered in the identified effectiveness of management influences. A summary of these factors is shown in the figure 1.

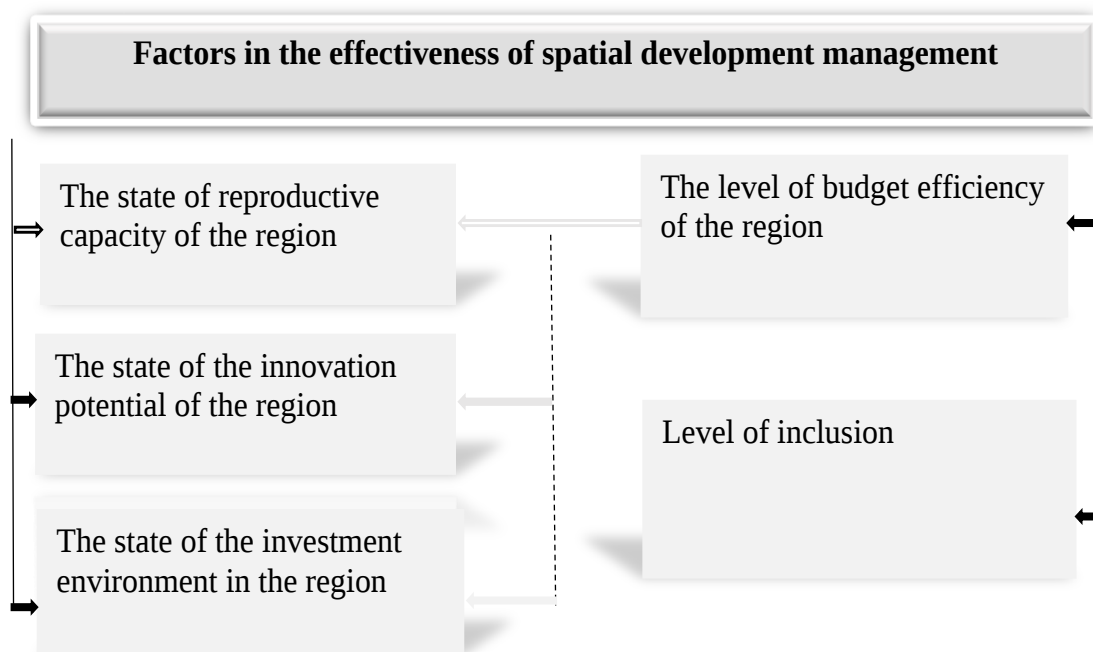


Figure 1. The relationship of factors that determine the effectiveness of spatial development management

The state of innovation potential of the region is another factor in spatial development in combination with resources and investment, as it emphasizes the availability of scientific and educational base and staffing, implemented innovations and technologies that are the basis of regional development in the modern world.

One of the most modern areas in which the study of spatial development involves determining the level of involvement of territories and populations in the process of social reproduction, as indicated by the level of inclusion. This research factor may be self-sufficient from the standpoint of regional development and the effectiveness of its managerial influence, but in our work we will proceed from the standpoint of the effectiveness of management influence of concentration centers (regional) on the regional space as a whole. I. Dolishny, which gives us the opportunity to include this factor in the general set of those that determine the subject of our study.

A separate area can outline the level of budget efficiency, which is determined at the regional level, which provides an opportunity to explore the conditions of macroeconomic stability and harmonization by public authorities of budgetary and economic policy, which contribute to development in general. Although directly

determining the parameters of the budget process for compliance with the objectives of the financial plan characterizes part of the financial system and serves as a tool of regulatory influence on investment and innovation potential of the region, but more emphasis is placed on efficient allocation of financial resources at the state and regional levels.

The above factors of the state of reproductive potential, investment, innovation and levels of inclusion and efficiency of the budget process at the regional level, in our opinion, are the basis of those parameters that must be considered when determining the effectiveness of spatial development management.

Assessing the effectiveness of spatial development management aims to consider various aspects of managerial influences and eliminate ambiguity to obtain the most adequate result. In this sense, the use of integrated evaluation is of paramount importance and is helpful in carrying out traditional types of analysis of partial parameters for determining the effectiveness of managerial influence. Integrated evaluation has an undeniable advantage over the results, as it provides an opportunity to compare indicators of different dimensions and characteristics, but on the other hand, there are limitations on the possibility of determining them in terms of reliable and accessible information, as well as ideas for evaluation procedures.

The first stage of any evaluation procedure is the creation of a taxonomic database of partial parameters with the definition of relevant deviations. In our case, it is advisable to study the temporal characteristics of the dynamics of indicators, as the reference regimes require expert evaluation procedures.

Any of the methods of integrated indicators of mathematical analysis, starting from summation to searching for average values, can be chosen as a methodological basis for creating an integrated indicator. In most cases, when evaluating the efficiency of any process, the method of distances is chosen as one that has clearer results.

But along with the advantages, it has significant disadvantages, especially in terms of considering the direction of the effects of partial indicators on the resulting parameter. We can refer to the method of geometric mean, which is more often used for correlated quantities, and if the value of the integrated indicator will depend on the

partial values of the components of spatial development management assessment for previous periods. The analysis will require us to create a matrix of observations based on indicators that have the same dimension and positive value.

Such characteristics are possessed by the coefficients of partial parameters and the ratio of increments. Given all the above, it is possible to form an algorithm for evaluating the effectiveness of spatial development management based on an integrated method.

We will proceed from the fact that the base of parametric characteristics of the evaluation procedure is outlined by certain components of spatial development management in terms of reproductive, investment, innovation, inclusive and budget.

The study of the reproductive component is based on the calculation of gross regional product by cost-income methods, as well as determining the ratio of produced and consumed regional product, which indicates the qualitative characteristics of excess consumption over production and the level of balance of total production in the region. development.

The algorithmic task of the study of investment potential is the need to determine the marginal propensity to consume, this coefficient indicates how much the propensity to save can affect the limitation of gross product growth as an indicator of spatial development. Relevant such studies reflect a multiplicative effect. According to the theoretical conditions for understanding the marginal propensity to consume, in the case of equality of this unit factor, it can be argued that all income growth will be used for consumption. A generalized understanding of the algorithm of the evaluation procedure is presented in the figure 2.

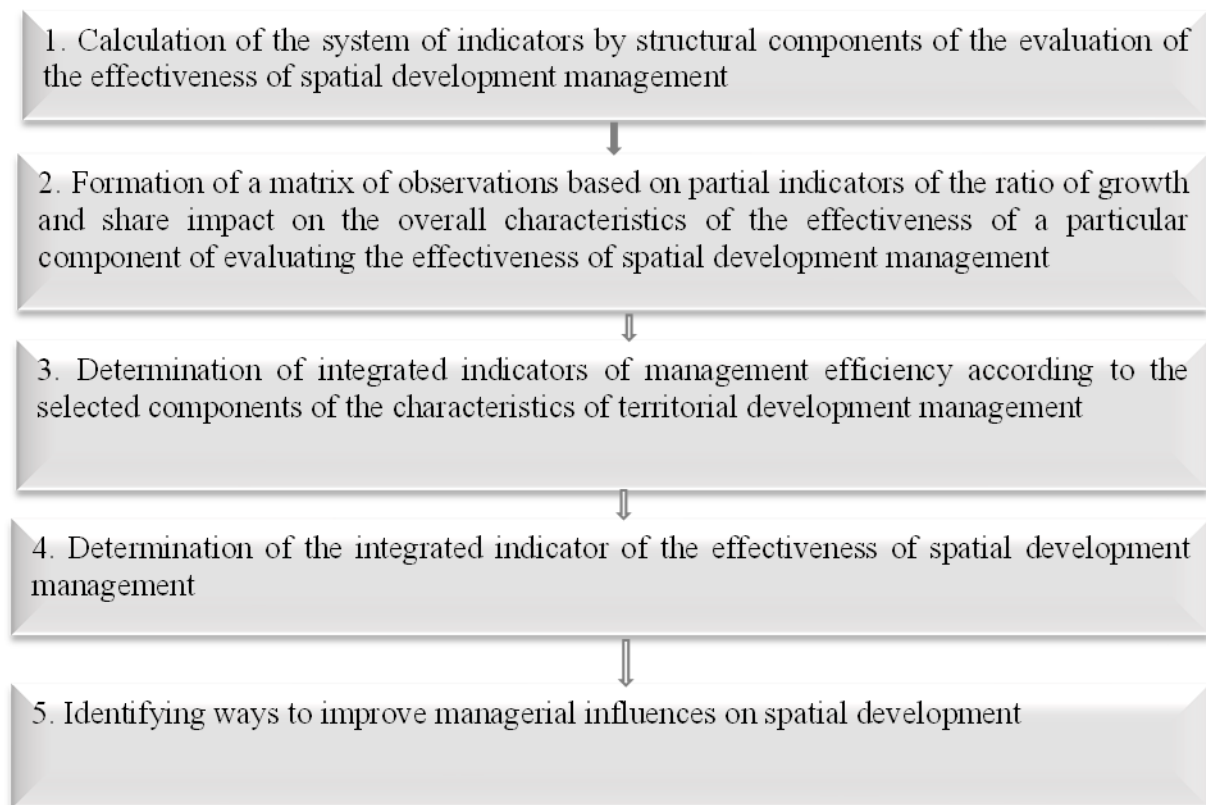


Figure 2. Stages of evaluating the effectiveness of spatial development management

We propose to assess the investment potential and the corresponding effectiveness of managerial influences on the innovation component because of methodological developments of M. Gliznuts on the outlined set of indicators, components and processing of the obtained values [60]. Initial data for obtaining indices of innovation implementation, sales of innovative products, material and technical base and sales of innovative products outside Ukraine.

To assess the budget efficiency for data separation and calculation of relevant coefficients, we propose to use the methodological approach developed by T. Bugay [61], which provides for the calculation of the following indicators: the level of accuracy of current planning justifications parts of the budget, the indicator of financial productivity of the budget, the coefficient of economic efficiency of the budget, the social efficiency of the budget, the balance of the budget.

The effective component of assessing the process of management is related to determining the socio-economic status of regional economic systems. Thus, provided that the traditional factors of economic growth and the introduction of new forms of development in the form of metropolization, network structures, intellectualization and digitalization of socio-economic processes the search for the direction of innovative development is based on the concept of inclusive sustainable development, which is implemented through the involvement in the process of social reproduction of all segments of the population and territories.

Structural modernization of the regional economy as a means of inclusive development involves investment in education, modernization of the labor market, social protection system, provided a single space for investment and productive employment, which affects economic growth. This vision of the innovative direction of regional economic development is supported by the European Commission and the International Monetary Fund. Although, this is not an exhaustive interpretation of this process.

Assessment of socio-economic development based on inclusion involves the use of mathematical tools to find a generalized index. Several international organizations have proposed methodological approaches to the selection of groups of indicators based on which this index is determined.

In particular, the World Economic Forum proposes to distinguish three main groups of indicators: growth and development, which combines the values of the following macroeconomic indicators: GDP per capita, employment, productivity, life expectancy; the group of inclusion includes the median income of households, the stratification of the population by income based on the Gini coefficient, the level of poverty and well-being; the third group includes indicators that characterize the inheritance of generations on the basis of sustainable development, which is determined by the adjusted values of net savings relative to GDP, greenhouse gas pollution, public debt and demographic burden.

This methodological approach can be applied to the regional level, but requires adaptability to uncorrelated indicators of this level, including public debt.

We offer, that the assessment of the inclusive component is based on the methodological developments proposed by the Institute of Regional Studies. M. Dolishny [62] with the definition of an integrated indicator of elasticity in terms of the number of students, the volume of retail turnover of enterprises, the volume of exports, the average number of employees, the average monthly wage, total living space, foreign direct investment. All indicators are calculated per 10 thousand people according to the analyzed region in relation to the values of the regional center and the region. According to theoretical data, if the coefficient of elasticity is less than one, we can say that there is a weak sensitivity of interdependent changes that occur at the regional and regional centers. That is, there is a threat of a large concentration of resources on administrative grounds, which exacerbates the situation of disproportionate development of the region.

In the future, a matrix of observations can be compiled to determine an integrated indicator of the effectiveness of regional development management. According to the preliminary assumption, such a matrix should be created because of parametric characteristics of the ratio of increments of partial indicators for selected components of the analysis of the effectiveness of regional development management and should reflect changes over time. The admissibility of further use of any of the methodological approaches to the construction of integrated indicators depends on the behavior of partial indicators and their compatibility in integration.

Thus, it is determined that the procedures for evaluating the effectiveness of territorial development management are complex, which requires the use of an integrated approach to the evaluation process along with the use of traditional analysis procedures. It is proposed to include adapted indicators on the components of assessing the effectiveness of managerial influence on spatial development as a basis for the formation of parametric characteristics, and to generalize indicators using the mathematical method of geometric mean.