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ANALYSIS OF THEORETICAL PRESENTATIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES: THEORIES OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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АНАЛІЗ ТЕОРЕТИЧНИХ ПЕРЕДУМОВ РОЗВИТКУ ТЕРИТОРІАЛЬНИХ ГРОМАД: ТЕОРІЇ РЕГІОНАЛЬНОГО РОЗВИТКУ

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The article provides a theoretical analysis of the prerequisites for the development of territorial communities through the prism of the evolution of theories of regional development. The relevance of the study is due to the need for a systematic generalization of fundamental provisions that can be used in the formation of organizational and economic management mechanisms at the local level in the context of decentralization in Ukraine. A wide range of theoretical concepts has been analyzed, ranging from classical theories of production location (standards by I. Thünen, W. Launhardt, A. Weber, central place theory by W. Kristaller, spatial organization by A. Lösch) and theories of interregional trade and regional specialization (absolute and comparative advantages by A. Smith and D. Ricardo, Heckscher - Ohlin theory) to new theories of activity location and spatial organization of the economy (diffusion of innovations by T. Hagerstrand, regional life cycle by A. Scott, M. Stolper and R. Walker, growth poles by F. Perroux, territorial-production complexes by M. Bandman), as well as the latest theories (potentials by K. Gauss, clustering by M. Porter, destinations by N. Leiper, sustainable development by G. Daly). Particular attention is paid to modern concepts that determine the directions of regional policy at the current stage: the theory of self-development (endogenous development) of regions, the concept of the knowledge economy, regional innovation systems, stimulation of regional competitiveness, cluster development and sustainable development. As a result of the study, it is substantiated that the development of territorial communities has a dual nature: on the one hand, it is closely related to organizational issues of local self-government, and on the other hand, it depends on the resource potential and the efficiency of its use, which refers the issue to the sphere of economic research. It is emphasized that the achievement of high socio-economic

indicators is largely determined by the quality of management, and not only by the volume of available resources, which makes it necessary to take into account theoretical developments when developing local development strategies. The article is of interest to scientists, practitioners of local self-government and specialists in regional policy, as it offers a systematic review of theoretical approaches that can be used as a methodological basis for substantiating management decisions at the level of territorial communities.

Keywords: territorial community, theories of regional development, decentralization, competitiveness of regions, clustering, sustainable development.

Introduction. Research into the theoretical foundations of the functioning and development of territorial communities is an integral part of modern regional studies, since it is at the local level that the basic conditions for socio-economic growth and the implementation of management decisions are formed. Theories of regional development have accumulated a significant body of knowledge regarding the patterns of the distribution of productive forces, interregional interaction, diffusion of innovations and growth poles, which creates the necessary basis for the analysis of transformation processes at the level of individual communities. Systematic generalization of these theoretical provisions allows not only to interpret the historical experience of territorial management, but also to identify modern organizational and economic mechanisms suitable for implementation in Ukraine in conditions of decentralization.

Problem statement. Despite the significant number of scientific works devoted to regional development, the issue of systematic application of existing theories to substantiate the prerequisites for the development of territorial communities remains insufficiently researched. Most of the classical and modern concepts - from theories of production location to concepts of endogenous development and clustering - were formed mainly at the macro or meso level, while the primary territorial community as a subject of management and economic activity requires a separate theoretical understanding. This problem becomes particularly relevant in the context of European transformation processes and the reform of local self-government in Ukraine, where the practical need for effective organizational and economic tools is ahead of their theoretical justification.

Purpose of the article. The purpose of this article is to analyze and generalize the theoretical prerequisites for the development of territorial communities based on the evolution of theories of regional development. To achieve this goal, it is planned to systematize key concepts - from classical theories of location to modern approaches, such as the theory of endogenous development, knowledge economy, regional innovation systems, clustering and sustainable development - and to determine the possibilities of their application in the formation of organizational and economic mechanisms for managing territorial communities, taking into account both organizational and economic aspects.

Presentation of the main material. The processes of functioning and development of territorial communities require systematic study and generalization of fundamental provisions taking into account theories of regional development, the study and generalization of theoretical provisions of which will allow forming an idea of the existing models of regional management, a set of organizational and economic approaches, methods, mechanisms and tools that can be applied in full or in part when developing specific organizational and economic mechanisms for implementing this process in territorial communities.

At the same time, the processes of creation, functioning and development of territorial communities are an important area of research in regional development theories. The functioning and development of territorial communities occupy a special place in the development of the region not only from the position of an administrative-territorial unit as a structural element, but to a greater extent from an organizational point of view - changes in the connections and interdependence of

the development of communities and the region. Therefore, for a better understanding of the ways, directions and methods of development of territorial communities, it is necessary to study existing theories and concepts of regional development in order to analyze and understand the theoretical prerequisites for the organizational and economic support of the development of territorial communities. This is especially important in view of the fact that the theoretical foundations of the decentralization process formed the basis for the implementation of transformations in European countries, the experience of which is relied on when reforming management systems in Ukraine. In addition, an analysis of the evolution and key elements of existing theories of regional development makes it possible to formulate conceptual requirements for approaches, mechanisms and instruments for ensuring the regional development of Ukraine at the present stage. Analysis of scientific works by A. Marcuse [1], K. Dawkins [2], O. Kiro [3, pp. 73-83] made it possible to group the concepts of regional development in the following directions (see table).

Consideration of the essence of theories and concepts of regional development made it possible to group them. Thus, the theory of regional development as the basis of all subsequent theories and concepts of territorial development began to take shape in the second half of the twentieth century. Until then, in most countries, the sectoral approach prevailed, which determined the directions of state regional policy. This theory is based on classical, neoclassical and Keynesian approaches, which have been used in the world to search for effective models of regional development since the 1950s, in particular, a detailed study on this subject is given in [5]. At the present stage of regional development, scientists pay attention to the following theories and concepts:

The theory of self-development of regions (endogenous development) is based on the use of the endogenous potential of regions, contributes to ensuring the self-sufficiency of regions on the basis of the existing socio-economic potential of territories [6]. It is about the use of local competitive advantages, management culture, industrial traditions, which will later become the basis of the concept of territorial competitiveness. Thorough research on the disclosure and use of the endogenous potential of territorial communities to ensure the competitiveness of territorial communities is presented in the works of N. Popadynets [7, 8]. Thus, the endogenous approach focuses on internal sources of community

Table

Content of regional development theories

Author	Theory	Essence
Theories of production location		
I. Thunen	agricultural standard of I. Tyunen	productive or more productive productions are located closer to the city. As a result, the intensity of management decreases with distance from it
V. Launhardt	rational standard of the industrial enterprise of V. Launhardt	The optimal location of the enterprise depends on the weight ratios of the transported goods and distances.
A. Weber	A. Weber's industrial standard	The analysis of the influence of agglomeration factors on the location of an industrial enterprise by A. Weber is based on the assessment of changes caused by agglomeration processes in the optimal production location scheme obtained on the basis of transport and work orientation.
V. Kristaller	central place theory by W. Kristaller	economic centers (central locations), serve goods and services not only to themselves, but also to the population of their district (sales areas)
A. Loesch	theory of spatial organization	Loesch attached great importance to product sales markets and real competition, using geometric
	A. Lyosha	the "demand cone" model and a series of equations to determine the dependence of the quantity of a product consumed on the distance of its transportation to a central location
Theories of interregional trade and regional specialization		
A. Smith	A. Smith's theory of absolute advantage	No country needs to produce the entire range of products it needs for consumption. It is more profitable to produce more goods for export, for the production of which the country has the best conditions, and to import products, the production of which is cheaper in another country.
D. Ricardo	D. Ricardo's theory of comparative advantage	It is not necessary that one of the countries has the best socio-economic and natural resources for the development of the relevant types of production or services. What is important is that there is a difference in production costs.
E. Heckscher , B. Olin	Heckscher – Ohlin theory	improved the Smith-Ricardo theory by introducing into the analysis the ratio of the main interchangeable factors of production (labor, capital, land, etc.)
New theories of activity location and spatial organization of the economy		
T. Hagerstand	T. Hagerstand's theory of diffusion of innovations	Innovations spread in three directions: a) from developed economic areas to peripheral territories; b) from centers of the highest hierarchical level to centers of a lower order; c) from large cities to adjacent areas
A. Scott, M. Stolper and R. Walker	regional life cycle theory	the main role in the formation of regional economic structures is played not by the qualities of the territory, but by industrial firms that establish regional interconnections
F. Perroux	F. Perroux's theory of growth poles	Those centers and areas of the economic space where enterprises of leading industries are located become poles of attraction for production factors, as they ensure their most efficient use.
M. Bandman	theory of formation of territorial-production complexes by M. Bandman	The creation of a territorial-production complex involves active organizational and economic participation of the state. Mathematical modeling of the structure, location, and dynamics of territorial-production complexes is widely used.
Latest theories of regional development		
K. Gauss	Gauss's potential theory	The "tension" of the field of social interaction carries the potential for economic development
M. Porter	theory clustering M. Porter	An industrial cluster is defined as a set of interacting industries in which one party plays the role of buyer and the other plays the role of supplier.
N. Leiper	theory destinations N. Leiper	involve the interaction of all elements of the region, which ensures a synergistic effect of releasing their internal potential
G. Daly	concept sustainable development G. Daly	harmonious, balanced, conflict-free progress of the entire earthly civilization, groups of countries (regions, subregions) in terms of environmental preservation, elimination, exploitation, poverty and discrimination of both each individual person and population groups, in particular on ethnic, racial or gender grounds.

Compiled by the author based on [1, 2, 3, 4].

development, which reduces dependence on external factors and creates the prerequisites for the formation of a sustainable local economy. It is the mobilization of the territorial community's own potential that is the key factor in its long-term self-sufficiency.

The concept of the knowledge economy was formed in the process of studying the patterns of economic development of the world community only during the last 15-20 years. A new important feature of development was a significant increase in competition not only in the external, but also in the domestic market. Thus, the development of the knowledge economy is an increase in the global competitiveness of production of both the country as a whole and its individual regions [9, p. 219]. Thus, for territorial communities, the implementation of this concept means the need to invest in education, professional training and information infrastructure, which becomes the main resource of the post-industrial economy. Without the creation of local centers of generation and dissemination of knowledge, no community will be able to achieve sustainable competitive positions at the regional or national levels.

The concept of regional innovation systems involves a developed innovation infrastructure, the creation of a regional center for managing innovation processes, the establishment of effective relationships between innovation entities, and the presence of regional innovation programs developed by regional authorities with the participation of interested entities in order to activate innovation processes [10, p. 11]. For territorial communities, the formation of an innovation system at the local level involves the creation of communication platforms between business, education, and local authorities, which contributes to the commercialization of new ideas. Such interaction allows the community not only to generate its own innovations, but also to effectively adapt external technological achievements to local conditions.

The theory of stimulating (increasing) regional competitiveness takes into account the approaches and ideas of all existing regional theories and concepts, economic and social theories and involves the use of exclusive, innovative mechanisms to ensure territorial development. The interest in this theory is not only scientific, but also practical, since all countries and their regions strive to become more developed and competitive [11, p. 4]. This means

that for a territorial community, competitiveness is not a static characteristic, but is achieved through a constant search for unique management and development mechanisms adapted to local conditions. Borrowing foreign models without taking into account the specifics of the community, as a rule, does not give the desired effect, instead, success is provided by individual strategies based on local competitive advantages.

The theory of cluster development is based on a broader, more dynamic vision of the process of competition between firms and regions based on productivity growth. At a time when industrial policy tends to distort competition in favor of a particular region, the theory of clusters focuses its attention on removing restrictions on production and productivity growth [12, p. 1]. This theory does not lose its relevance, today domestic scientists continue to study clusters and regional cluster development, in particular, R. Halhash studied the issue of strategic coordination of the development of regional clusters of enterprises [13]. For a territorial community, the use of a cluster approach means the possibility of uniting small and medium-sized enterprises into sustainable production networks, which increases their collective competitiveness. The formation of such local clusters allows the community to create added value within its own territory and counteract the outflow of resources to large economic centers.

the concept of sustainable development, according to which the solution of current problems should not create a threat to future generations in satisfying their interests. In Ukraine, the concept of sustainable development has become the subject of active scientific research over the past decade, in particular, the study by I. Semenenko on "institutional support for sustainable development of the region on the basis of target-based enterprise management" [14] was interesting in terms of creating organizational and economic prerequisites for the implementation of sustainable development concepts in the regions. For territorial communities, the implementation of sustainability principles requires balancing economic, social and environmental goals in the process of making management decisions, which is especially difficult in conditions of limited resources. However, it is this approach that ensures the long-term viability of the community, preventing the depletion of local resources and social conflicts that inevitably arise

with a one-sided orientation only on short-term economic growth.

It should be noted that the achievement of high socio-economic indicators largely depends on the quality of management, not resource potential, therefore, taking into account theories and concepts of regional development in activities at the level of regional and local government will make it possible to develop effective strategies, since the essence and evolution of scientific thought reflects the patterns of development that must be taken into account when making management decisions.

Conclusions. The analysis of the theoretical prerequisites for the development of territorial communities showed that the problems of their functioning and growth are interdisciplinary and are at the intersection of organizational issues of local self-government and economic problems of effective use of resource potential. The evolution of scientific thought from classical theories of placement to the latest concepts of endogenous development, knowledge economy, innovation systems, clustering and sustainability demonstrates a gradual shift in emphasis from external factors to internal sources of growth, from sectoral priorities to territorial ones, and from unified management models to individualized ones adapted to local conditions. It has been established that the successful implementation of the above theoretical approaches in the practice of managing territorial communities requires not simply copying external models, but a creative rethinking of their basic principles in accordance with the specifics of each individual community, its historical traditions, human capital and existing competitive advantages. Prospects for further research are seen in the development of specific organizational and economic mechanisms that integrate the provisions of the considered theories into the practical plane of strategic planning and operational management of territorial communities in the context of decentralization.

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Білоус Я.Ю., Василенко В.А. Аналіз теоретичних передумов розвитку територіальних громад: теорії регіонального розвитку

У статті здійснено теоретичний аналіз передумов розвитку територіальних громад крізь призму еволюції теорій регіонального розвитку. Актуальність дослідження зумовлена необхідністю системного узагальнення фундаментальних положень, які можуть бути використані при формуванні організаційно-економічних механізмів управління на локальному рівні в умовах децентралізації в Україні. Проаналізовано широкий спектр теоретичних концепцій, починаючи від класичних теорій розміщення виробництва (шандорти І. Тюнена, В. Лаунхардта, А. Вебера, теорія центральних місць В. Кристаллера, просторова організація А. Льоша) та теорій міжрегіональної торгівлі й регіональної спеціалізації (абсолютних та порівняльних переваг А. Сміта і Д. Рікардо, теорія Хекшера — Оліна) до нових теорій розміщення діяльності та просторової організації економіки (дифузія інновацій Т. Хегерстанда, регіональний життєвий цикл А. Скотта, М. Столпера і Р. Волкера, полюси росту Ф. Перру, територіально-виробничі комплекси М. Бандмана), а також новітніх теорій (потенціалів К. Гауса, кластеризації М. Портера, дестинації Н. Лейнера, сталого розвитку Г. Дейлі). Особливу увагу приділено сучасним концепціям, що визначають напрями регіональної політики на поточному етапі: теорії саморозвитку (ендогенного розвитку) регіонів, концепції економіки знань, регіональних інноваційних систем, стимулювання регіональної конкурентоспроможності, кластерного розвитку та сталого розвитку. У результаті дослідження обґрунтовано, що розвиток територіальних громад має подвійну природу: з одного боку, він тісно пов'язаний з організаційними питаннями місцевого самоврядування, а з іншого — залежить від ресурсного потенціалу та ефективності його використання, що відносить проблематику до сфери економічних досліджень. Акцентовано, що досягнення високих соціально-економічних показників значною мірою визначається якістю управління, а не лише обсягом наявних ресурсів, що актуалізує врахування теоретичних напрацювань при розробці стратегій локального розвитку. Стаття становить інтерес для науковців, практиків місцевого самоврядування та фахівців з регіональної політики, оскільки пропонує систематизований огляд теоретичних підходів, які

можуть бути використані як методологічна основа для обґрунтування управлінських рішень на рівні територіальних громад.

Ключові слова: територіальна громада, теорії регіонального розвитку, децентралізація, конкурентоспроможність регіонів, кластеризація, сталий розвиток.

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