5. Розвиток продуктивних сил і регіональна економіка.

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Mykhailo Pityulych
Doctor of Economic Sciences,
Senior Research Fellow,
Transcarpathian Regional Center of
Socio-Economic and Humanitarian
Researches of the NAS of Ukraine

Mariana Popyk
Postgraduate student
at the Department of Economics of Enterprise
State University «Uzhhorod National University»

SOCIO-ECONOMIC MODERNIZATION OF MOUNTAIN TERRITORIES AS A STRATEGIC DIRECTION OF THEIR DEVELOPMENT

СОЦІАЛЬНО-ЕКОНОМІЧНА МОДЕРНІЗАЦІЯ ГІРСЬКИХ ТЕРИТОРІЙ ЯК СТРАТЕГІЧНИЙ НАПРЯМ ЇХНЬОГО РОЗВИТКУ

The article deals with the problem of socio-economic modernization of mountain areas as a strategic direction of their development. On the base of the various scientific approaches, the essence of the concept of «modernization» is clarified. The main directions of modernization of the economy of mountain territories at the regional level of development are proposed, which means the implementation of complex system measures to implement deep structural and sectoral changes.

Key words: modernization, economy of the region, economy of mountain territories, decentralization.

У статті досліджується проблема соціально-економічної модернізації гірських територій як стратегічного напряму їхнього розвитку. На основі вивчення різних наукових підходів, з'ясовано сутність поняття «модернізація». Запропоновано основні напрями модернізації економіки гірських територій на регіональному рівні розвитку, під якими розуміється реалізація комплексних системних заходів з метою здійснення глибоких структурно-секторальних змін.

Ключові слова: модернізація, економіка регіону, економіка гірських територій, децентралізація.

В статье исследуется проблема социально-экономической модернизации горных территорий как стратегического направления их развития. На основе изучения различных научных подходов, выяснено сущность понятия «модернизация». Предложены основные направления модернизации экономики горных территорий на региональном уровне развития, под которыми понимается реализация комплексных системных мероприятий с целью осуществления глубоких структурно-секторальных изменений.

Ключевые слова: модернизация, экономика региона, экономика горных территорий, децентрализация.

Formulation of the problem. Solving the problems of management of ecological and economic development of mountain areas today is associated with the transition of their natural and economic complex onto the innovative way of development, which becomes a critical condition for their sustainable functioning in the medium and long term. Innovation component becomes the dominant component of the process of modernization of the economy, which includes a set

of interconnected components – a structural, technological, investment, institutional and social component. Under these conditions, the development and implementation of the strategy of modernization of the economy considering the specifics of the development of mountain areas becomes of the particular relevance and is considered as a key tool to overcome the depressive state which is inherent to the overwhelming majority of the mountain settlements.

Not exaggerating, it can be argued that without modernization of the economy, mountain areas have no future. Most clearly, this syndrome manifests itself in the total poverty, the scale of unemployment, which far exceeds the threshold levels, the intensive labor migration of the economically active population, the outflow of youth from the countryside, the collapse of the social sphere and the extinction of certain mountain settlements.

Review of the latest research papers and publications. The methodological foundation for the further modernization of the economy of the mountain territories are the theories and concepts of the economic development of the regions, in particular, the prominent ones are the theory of placement (J. H. von Thünen, C. W. Launhardt, A. Weber), regional growth theory (H. Richardson, W. Isard, A. Marshall, A. Lösch, G. Myrdal), the theory of state regulation of the economic development of the regions (S. Denison, J. E. Hoover, G. Cameron, J. M. Keynes).

An extremely important role in the process of formation of the ecological and economic model of the development of mountain areas is given to the socio-natural doctrines, which makes it possible to consider the processes of modernizing the economy at any hierarchical level of management in the context of the co-evolution of the society and nature. G. Spencer was the first scientist, who pointed out the connection between the natural component and human activity. Later, this idea was developed by evolutionists J. Huxley, F. Dobrozhansky, as well as social behavior researchers-sociobiologists E. Wilson and J. Lumsden. These works have given an impulse to the development of bio-philosophy, eco-philosophy, bio- and vita-centrism.

Among Ukrainian scientists, the processes of modernization of the economy are highlighted in the works of V. Heyets, A. Gritsenko, V. Onishchenko, V. Papp, L. Fedulova, L. Shevchuk [1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6].

The research goal of the article is to investigate the problem socio-economic modernization of mountain territories as a strategic direction of their development.

Presentation of the main research material. The analysis of these studies points out that today it has been accumulated a considerable amount of scientific knowledge on the search for ways to modernize the country's economy as a key imperative of economic growth. At the same time, it should be noted that today there is no single theoretical and methodological definition of the concept of modernization. The term «modernization» (from «moderne» - modern, current) was first used by the philosopher Marquis de Condorce in 1770 to indicate the ability of modern people to scientifically direct changes in society. Later, this term started to be used by politicians, sociologists, philosophers, economists [7].

The authors of the «Economic Encyclopedia» consider the essence of modernization as a process of updating, modernizing, partial technical and technological re-equipment of industrial and agricultural enterprises in accordance with new requirements and norms, quality indicators [8]. When it comes to applied problems, modernization is interpreted as «modernization that meets modern requirements» [9].

According to L. Vardomsky, modernization of the economy means structural, technological, institutional changes in the national economy, aimed at increasing of its competitiveness and ensuring development in the long run. The above-mentioned shows that the essence of modernization of the economy is mainly caused by structural and technological changes, which to a certain extent reduces the content load of the investigated concept since the human factor is left out of the attention of the author, which under the influence of technical and technological changes undergoes a significant transformation, hence, it is being modernized itself. In our opinion, the given definition interprets the essence of the

phenomenon of modernization incomplete; it is limited by the sphere of material production, which, in essence, is not faced with the real economic processes that occur in the conditions of globalization of the world economy [10].

Therefore, to our mind, the idea of Bruce Charlton and Peter Andras is more argumentative, as under modernization they understood «a multifaceted process in which the community in a certain area faces the gradual or rapid changes of traditional economic, social, political and cultural institutions. These changes eventually lead to the emergence of fundamentally new institutions. In the generalized sense, modernization is the process of replacing or destroying of traditional groups, institutions, norms and values by a new society» [11].

Developing the idea of the multifaceted essence of the modernization process and the role of the state and government in its implementation, A. Chukhno notes that «in order to solve complex problems of modernization, the state uses not only professional and technical qualifications, but also moral, psychological and patriotic qualities of a person, including trust in power», which substantially broadens the traditional economic framework of interpretation of the essence of the problem under study. At least, this means that the term modernization is a synthesis category, which has not only a structural, sectoral, techno-technological and spatial bind, but also a socio-cultural component that covers a considerable number of simultaneous changes in the various social spheres of the economic life of a society [12].

So, it becomes quite obvious that modernization is a complex and large-scale problem, the content of which is the need for a significant breakthrough from the existing state of the economy to the desirable development. In fact, this is the trajectory of the movement of society, which indicates from which point it starts to go and to which new quality it aspires. The start point in this aspect is the real state of the economy with its problems and opportunities, the end - is the perfect condition of the present, which can be transformed. It should be noted, that the processes of modernization are not limited by the boundaries of technical and technological transformations but are inevitably accompanied by fundamental

changes in the system of socio-economic relations and the system of economic management.

This connection is confirmed by real economic processes, which convincingly prove that the improvement of the management system often serves as a prerequisite for the technique and technology modernization. The unity of management and organization of technical and technological processes is organically linked with the changes in social life, solving the problems of improving people's well-being, overcoming poverty, improving the educational system, health care, creation the basis for self-development, that is, qualitative components of human capital.

Due to these theoretical and methodological principles it becomes possible to develop and implement the conceptual foundations of modernization of the economy at the regional level of development, which means the use of integrated system measures to implement deep structural and sectoral changes, improvement of the management system, development of the institutional environment and formation of highly skilled personnel potential, which is capable to introduce the latest scientific and technical achievements aimed at increasing the competitiveness of the territorial economy.

The aim of the strategy of modernization of the economy of mountain territories is to eliminate the existing preconditions of a progressive lag in the traditional sectors of economy through deep structural and sectoral changes, technical and technological re-equipment of production, introduction of resource-saving and non-waste technologies, stimulation of the development of high-tech segments of the economy, formation of innovative active potential and creation of institutional environment for controlling of modernization processes.

The main condition for realization the strategy of modernization of the economy is the creation of institutional and economic prerequisites to attract investments and activate innovative processes, realization of state programs of socio-economic development of mountain territories, mobilization of internal

sources and own development potential, directed at technological re-equipment of production with the purpose to increase its competitiveness [7].

An integral part of the modernization process is decentralization, which involves the consolidation of territories, which will benefit the new formed territorial formation, since the social division of labor deepens, cooperative production links expands, as well as markets of sales, opportunities for joint development and use of existing production capacities and natural resources, development of local infrastructure.

Hence, the multivectorness of the strategies of behavior of the new formed territorial communities arises, which may have their own development strategy and the dynamics of modernization changes, determined by the existing production-resource potential and by the composition of strategic interests of economic actors. That is why modernization processes cannot be implemented in a certain pattern, but rather should provide the invariance of approaches and forms of implementation. Therefore, we can agree with the opinion of S. Ermakhanova, who notes that systemic imitation is not mandatory and even possible. Actually, any modernizing country carries out a transformation, forcing a new element that has fallen into its environment, to act only on its own rules and laws. If this does not happen, the recipient country enters an internal tension band, social arrhythmia, makes mistakes, experiencing structural and functional losses [13].

From the above, it becomes obvious that multivariate and alternative approaches to modernization presuppose a certain level of autonomy of territorial communities in decisions making on the modernization of the economy of sub-local territorial formations, which requires the delegation of certain rights to the baselines, in particular, to choose independently the strategy of modernization of the economy. The alternativity and plurality of forms and methods of implementing the modernization projects is necessary and objective in terms of the specifics of the development of the economy of mountain territories, the realization of their production-resource and human potential, harmonization of the interests of business and the community, taking into account two key factors that determine

the economic activity in the mountains settlements - conservation of ecosystems through balanced use of nature and development of original culture and traditions of mountain society. These key determinants define the philosophy of modernization and management in mountainous areas and establish the methodological basis for the formation of the modernization strategy on an innovative basis.

Conclusions. Thus, in conclusion, as the experience of the industrially developed countries testifies, namely at the regional level of the economy there are focused the territorial and sectoral priorities of structural changes on the innovative basis such as forestry, agriculture, resource conservation, ecological safety, as well as intellectual potential for their implementation. Such situation makes the modernization of socio-economic relations based on the transition to a qualitatively higher technological level not only a desirable, but a vital strategic direction.

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Mykhailo Pityulych
Doctor of Economic Sciences,
Professor at the Department of Finance and Banking,
State University «Uzhhorod National University»

Mariana Popyk
Postgraduate student at the Department of Economics of Enterprise
State University «Uzhhorod National University»

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Also, an integral part of the modernization process is decentralization, which involves the consolidation of territories, which will benefit the new formed territorial formation, since the social division of labor deepens, cooperative production links expands, as well as markets of sales, opportunities for joint development and use of existing production capacities and natural resources, development of local infrastructure.

So, in our opinion, such situation makes the modernization of socio-economic relations based on the transition to a qualitatively higher technological level not only a desirable, but a vital strategic direction.