TRANSFORMATION OF THE SPATIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION OF UKRAINE IN POST-SOVIET PERIOD

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Abstract. The paper emphasizes that fact, that industry is the main type of economic activity of the majority of Ukrainian regions and industry realizes powerful impact on every sphere of the society life in the country. Peculiarities, factors and driving forces of the sectoral structure transformation and spatial industry organization in post-soviet period were discovered. Typification of Ukrainian regions according to peculiarities of transformational processes in industry was elaborated. Principal regularities of spatial organization transformation of country’s industry were discovered. They are: reduction of the highly- and medium-technological industries parts in the industrial structure of majority Ukrainian regions; increase of the heavy industry sectors part, that is characteristics by high material- and power-consumption of products; reduction of the industrial center’s number and size; “blurring” of the industrial knots, that were formed in preceding period, etc. Owning to the last years’ economic crises, negative tendencies in the structure and spatial organization of the country’s industry became stronger. In the article possible scenarios of the industrial production transformation and its spatial organization in Ukraine in the prospect are described.

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Socio-economical development of the country is a complex notion that combines several components. Basic among them should be considered condition and features of development in the countries region- and city-forming economy branches. In the conditions of the industrial or highly-industrial societies such branch, basically, is industrial production. Nowadays, the considerable part of regions and cities of Ukraine are at these stages of development.

It is quite natural, that any structural changes in the industrial production lead to considerable transformations in all spheres of life of the regions and cities of the country. In another words, structural transformation of the industry is an impulse of regional development. In connection with this, research of the essence and mechanisms of the transformation of the structure of industrial production and its influence on regional development acquires special value in modern conditions. By means of certain forms of influence and system of mechanisms these impulses cause changes in all structural components of socially-territorial complexes of regions and cities. The accumulated critical mass of these changes cause evolutionary development of the country and its territorial taxons.

Stated problems still are insufficiently investigated. All this cause necessity of expansion and deepening earlier formulated statements about features of the transformation processes in the industrial production structure and determination of their features in modern conditions of Ukraine.

Historical experience of the development of the global economic system, industrial complexes of certain countries and regions testifies that defining feature of dynamics of their structures is cyclicity of development, which finds its explanation in the theory of long waves in economy. According to this theory, industry development is expressed by alternation of growth phases and manufacture stagnation.

Among authors of this theory should be mentioned names of scientists-economists J.Shumpeter, G.Mensh, N.Kondrasyev and others. For the name of the latter long waves (cycles) in economy were named. Existence of long waves in economy is caused by periodic activization of financial possibilities in maintenance of generation and introduction of technological innovations.

There are five Kondratiev cycles (KC) in the development of the modern world economy (Central Committee).

Passage of each of these cycles is connected with occurrence, expansion, aging and gradual reduction of the priority basic innovations for this cycle. Accordingly, there are certain branches of industrial production that are priority for each of the cycle.

Transformational processes in the industry of Ukraine during the Post-Soviet period are substantially caused by specificity of its historical development and the problems that were accumulated during the previous epoch.

In the second part of the 60's in Ukraine transition to the stage of highly-industrial development had been started. This period in Ukraine was marked by the beginning of passage of the fourth KC with inherent to it innovations. Such branches as the car- and aircraft engineering, the machine tool building industry, the electrical engineer, the instrument engineering, the chemistry of organic synthesis and others
received priority value on the given stage. Conditions in western (trans-Carpathian, Lviv, Volyn, Rivne, Ternopil, Ivano-Frankivsk, Chernivtsi) and some central (Khmelnitskiy, Vinnitsa, Cherkassy, Kiev) regions were favorable for the placing of new manufactures. There were the most intensive shifts in branch structure of the industry because of the accelerated development of the middle- and some highly-technological branches of mechanical engineering in these regions in the late 60's – 80's years.

The overwhelming majority of the enterprises of these branches (the manufacture of communication facilities, the electronic and radio engineering industry, etc.) were a part of the military-industrial complex of Soviet Union. Placement of these manufactures had been caused by presence here a wide network of cities with insufficiently developed industrial base, favourable economic-geographical position, considerable manpower. This prospectively made them cores of industrial growth.

Insignificant shifts in branch structure occurred in some southern and eastern regions of the country (Poltava, Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Kirovohrad, Mykolaiv). Processes of adaptations of the fourth KC innovations and development for it priority branches and manufactures in these areas passed differently. The adoption of innovative influences in the Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk regions in considerable degree occurred within the frames of the already developed branch and territorial structure of the industry in the result of modernization and partial prespecialization of existed manufactures. In other regions, for example, Donetsk, the structure of manufacture that was already formed during previous cycles structure of production, characterized by high part of branches of the coal industry, the ferrous metallurgy, low-technological branches of heavy mechanical engineering, etc., appeared rather conservative for adoption of innovative influences. In the majority of cases, here took place the combination of various variants of adaptation of innovations and development of the priority branches, including expansion and formation on this basis of the new centers of the industry.

It also equally concerned regions where structural shifts in the industry had average intensity (Lugansk, Zaporizhia, Kherson, Sumy, Chernigiv, Zhitomir, and Crimea).

Development of branches and manufactures, priority for the fourth KC In Ukraine, had a number of positive consequences. Among them, first of all, should be mentioned relative stabilization of industrial production's growth rate, which had been noted in the country during second half of 60's - first half of 70's. They have made 8 % of an annual increase of manufacture on the average.

Consequence of no less importance of the above-mentioned process was formation in the country of present branch structure of the industry in which the appreciable place belongs to the mechanical engineering. This branch is a basis for manufacture and adaptation of new technologies, mass production of the modern technologies, which are necessary for modernization of all economic complexes, society information and therefore are basic for country transition to a stage of postindustrial development.
However, despite presence of preconditions, in second half of the 70's and in the 80's transition of the industry to qualitatively new level of development, providing formation in the country of a postindustrial society hadn’t been accomplished. Since 70's that very transition had happened in the developed western countries.

Nevertheless, planned and predicted character of the Soviet economy couldn't prevent crisis, which perceptibly displayed in the second half of 70's - the beginning of 80's. This very period was characterized by sharp recession of mid-annual rates of increase of industrial production. The reason of chronic crisis that amazed the Soviet economy and had for a long time latent or semilatent character, was covered in genesis of the industry of the country, features of behavior of the staged-evolutionary process in the development of the plan-regulated and market economy.

All that demanded accurate comprehension of an essence of the situation by the state elite, acceptance of adequate decisions and the organization of necessary actions for structural reorganization of the economy, and, first of all, the industry. Initiated by the state and party management measures in the second half of 80's had not positive results. Moreover, measures on liberalization of the prices, external economic and enterprise activity accelerated a collapse of social and economic system, its decomposition. The reason of it was covered in ignoring of action of the law of value that actually blocked structural reorganization and caused such property of system, as immunity to scientific and technical progress.

In addition to that, Ukraine inherited from the former Soviet Union appreciably militarized industry (35 % of capacities of the military-industrial complex of the former USSR) with the deformed branch structure in which it was marked excessive (over 70 %) prevalence of branches of the heavy industry.

All these lacks considerably reduced possibilities of progressive shifts in structure of industrial production and transition of the country on the qualitative higher stage of development.

In the process of transformation of socio-economic conditions of managing (transition to market relations, integration into world economic system, etc.) by delay with realization of effective reforms in economic sphere crisis amplified even more and had got landslide character. In 1990 industrial production growth had stopped, and in the next years there was its sharp recession. Only in 1995 rates of falling had started to slow down, and in 1999 was slight manufactured growth (4 %) which in 2000 was already 12,9 %, in 2003 – 15,8 %, 2004 – 12,5 %, 2005 – 3,1 %, 2006 – 6,2 %, 2007 – 7,6 %. However, growth of industrial production of last years has been caused not by institutional changes in economy, development of a market infrastructure and increase of efficiency of functioning of the manufacture, but by many favorable conjunctures for production of key economy branches of the industry of Ukraine on the international market.

The research of the dynamics of the volumes of the production and shifts in branch structure of the industry of the country and its regions conducted by us during 1990 - 2007 allowed to draw the following conclusions:

1. There was a sharp growth of the «load» of the branch structure of the industry because of the increase of the parts of material-, power- and eco- capacious
branches of the heavy industry – electric power industry, fuel industry, ferrous metallurgy, etc., during the mentioned period.

2. There was a considerable reduction of total amounts and parts of high-technological manufactures (first of all mechanical engineering), and also separate manufacture of the consumer goods in industry structure.

In the conditions of the market transformations of the economy and foreign trade liberalization the above-mentioned tendencies in dynamics of structure of the industry are caused by several factors: relative demand in the world market on production of branches of the heavy industry (the electric power, ferrous metals, production of the chemical industry); absence of demand for production of high-technological branches of the country which actually couldn't change military orientation and start the mass production of high-quality high technology civilian production; low competitiveness of production of wide consumption; etc.

Regional development processes of the industry in the country are substantially subordinated to all above-mentioned tendencies. At the same time, there were essential shifts in territorial structure of the industrial production of the regions of the country:

1. The size of industrial centers and points both on output volume, and on number occupied in manufacture decreased. Disappearance of separate industrial points, as elements of the territorial structure of the manufacture in connection with closing of the enterprises took place.

2. There was "washing out" of the formed on the basis of the usage of the industrial knots mineral resources. It explained by rupture of industrial connections between the enterprises which had been the part of certain technological cycles. Mainly it was connected with closing of considerable quantity of the coal-mining enterprises in Donbass.

3. Intensive development was acquired the process of diffusion of industrial production. The main factor of its activization was formation and development in the country of small and average business, introduction in manufacture new technologies, the small-sized, wide-profile and high-efficiency equipment, etc.

Thus, transformation processes in industrial production in Ukraine during the Post-Soviet period have led to formation resources- and power-intensive export-orientated model of economy.

During the time of transition from planned to market economy as a result of "opaque" privatization strategic industries passed under the control of the oligarchical groupings presented by so-called financial and industrial groups. The largest among them are: «System Capital Management», "Privat", «Interpipe», «the Industrial union of Donbass», «the Finance and the credit», etc. Actually, they shaped transnational corporations that have their own divisions in many countries. Occupying separate segments of the international markets of ferrous metals, electric power, production of the chemical industry, these groups have rather high receipts. All that don't create for them any motivations for complex modernization and structural transformation of the economy, on the basis of its scientific-capacity increase and growth of the part of high-technological manufactures, formation on this basis of the innovative model of economy of the state.
Thus, national economy with weak diversified industrial structure nowadays is extremely vulnerable to the timeserving fluctuations of foreign markets. In its turn, all that brought in "zone" of high risk social sphere of the country. Confirmation is that fact, that Ukraine is one of most suffered from the global economic crisis countries. Recession of industrial production in 2009 were almost 22 %.

All that have determined an insistent need for realization of strategy of transition of national economy of the country on innovative model of development in the basis of which lies basic innovations of the 5th and 6th KC. Motive power in the decision of this problem may become only recognition of depth and danger of stagnation by the state elite, its political will and aspiration to success.

TRANSFORMATION OF BELARUSIAN DEMOGRAPHIC SPACE IN THE END OF 20TH – BEGINNING OF 21ST CENTURY: THE ROLE AND MAIN FUNCTIONS OF DEPRESSED AREAS

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Abstract. Demographic space of Belarus at the end of XX – beginning of XXI century is characterized by the transformation, differentiation and polarization. Transformation is expressed in compression of the area of positive demographic dynamics and expansion of the area of demographic depression, which is characterized by an annual, natural and mechanical population decline and aging. Differentiation is expressed in reduction of continuity and domination of areality of demographic space. Polarization is expressed in increasing differences in the nature of the demographic development of urban and rural spaces, and leads to the formation of: 1) zones of the positive dynamics of the urban areas and the concentration of population in large cities, and 2) zones of demographic periphery in rural areas and fragmentation of rural settlement. Urban and rural spaces of Belarus in the transformation conditions acquire new functions – migration attractiveness of depopulated rural areas for the purpose of recreation and agro-tourism, agro-towns formation, migration of the industrial sector into the suburban zone, small business development in the industrial sector of small towns, etc.

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