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STRATEGY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF AGGLOMERATION

Abstract:

This work reveals the essence of urban agglomeration as one of the forms of territorial organization of settlements. Urban agglomerations are characterized by such properties as the integrity of markets (labor, real estate, land). Creation of agglomeration should meet the conditions of optimal resource supply of life of the population. This requires the establishment of a clear regulatory system based on the program-target approach and the socio-economic concept of agglomeration development.

Such a tool is a strategy for socio-economic development. The article also analyzes the prospects of the Odessa agglomeration (Ukraine) in the context of strategic guidelines.

Keywords:

urban agglomeration, municipal formation, strategy of socio-economic development of regions, management of agglomerations

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Introduction

Common global trends in the development of spatial systems, such as globalization and urbanization, radically change the previously formed nature of urban development. The city loses leading positions and becomes only an element in the system of a higher rank. More complex resettlement systems are made available by the consolidation of cities at the expense of suburban areas. In place of cities there are other forms of resettlement - urban agglomerations.

Agglomeration is an area that includes the core city (or several such cities) and a set of centers of the urban environment, united by the common economic, social and infrastructural ties [3].

The term "agglomeration" in relation to resettlement was introduced by the French geographer M. Ruže. Agglomeration, by Rouget, occurs when the concentration of urban activities goes beyond the boundaries of the administrative boundaries and extends to neighboring settlements [5].

Famous geographer G.M. Lappo determined the following signs of agglomeration [4]:

- Territorial approximation of territorial settlements (they must be not less than 5, with the total number of inhabitants of the satellite zone - not less than 50 thousand people);
- compactness of the group (in the zone of two-hour availability) around the main core;
- division of labor between settlements;
- development of industrial, labor and cultural-household ties.

The term "urban agglomeration" refers to the compact territorial grouping of urban and rural settlements, united in a dynamic system with a variety of economic and social ties [1].

According to Olena Yarotskaya: "the urban agglomeration is a cluster of populated areas that are most rapidly developing and consist of dozens or even hundreds of settlements that are closely interconnected. The emergence of agglomerations is a qualitatively new stage in the evolution of the city, when settlements turn into a system with "blurred" borders" [7].

Economic incentives for growth of agglomerations are a cumulative effect, which gives concentration of production capacities, skilled labor resources, the co-operative use of infrastructure [2].

Understanding transition

Establishment of agglomerations should be in line with the conditions for optimal resource provision of the population's life and sustainable development of the territories and be based on a set of factors and criteria, which include the following:

1. Spatial Determine the optimal size requirements based on the availability of agglomeration center residents of other settlements.
2. Demographic. Establish population criteria, the compliance of which allows to allocate the territory in a separate settlement.
3. Social factors are the need for the presence of objects of social, cultural and household infrastructure on the territory of settlements (preschool educational institutions, schools, health care facilities, trade, recreation, etc.).

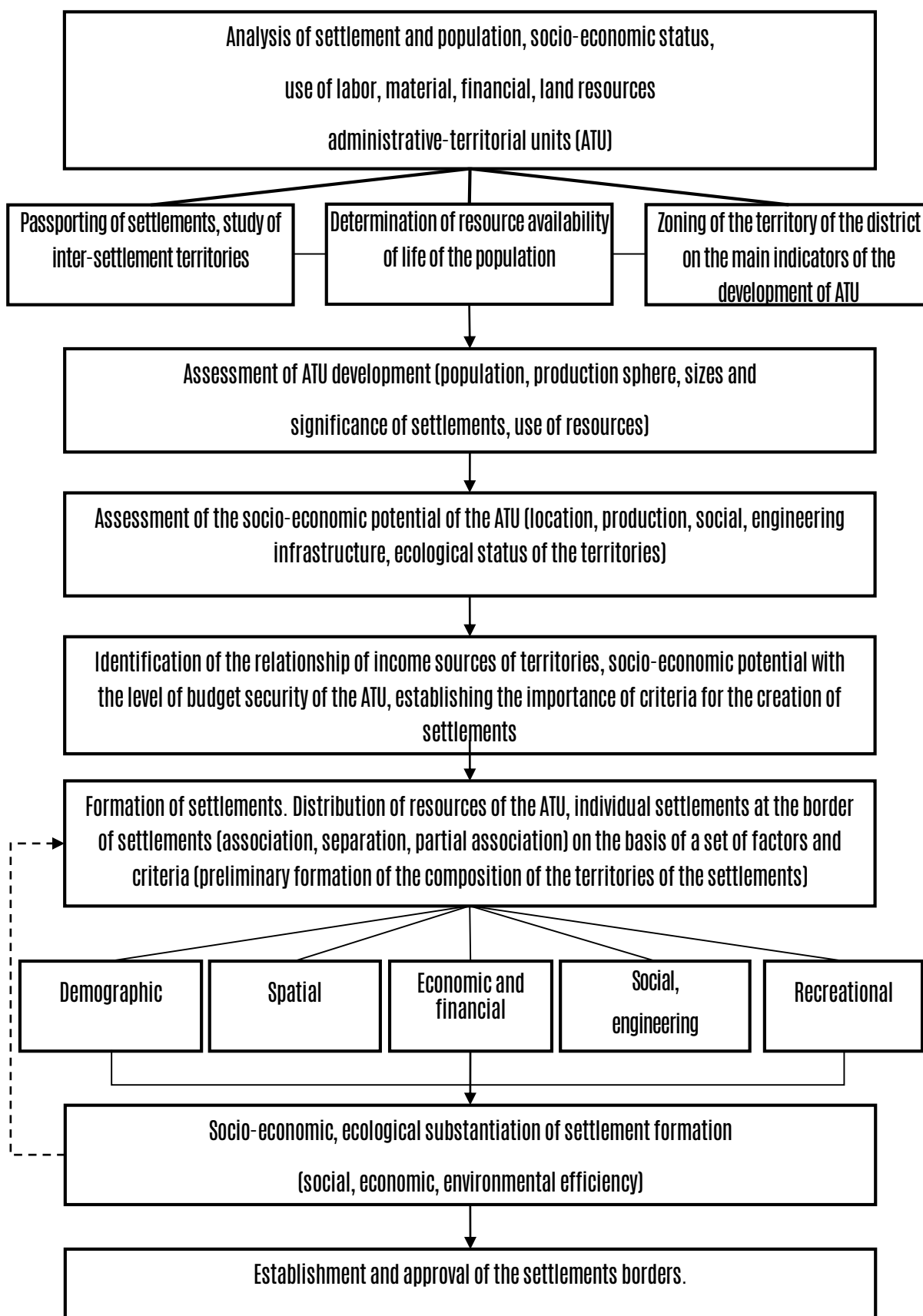


Figure 1. Methodological sequence of formation of agglomerations

4. Economic factors. The main sources of income of municipal entities are taxes on the use of municipal property, local natural resources, corporate income tax, property taxes and personal income. Land payments represent a significant part of the revenues of budgets of suburban settlements.

5. Engineering infrastructure. The engineering facilities of the territory, its condition, the level of improvement create the material conditions of people's living, which determine the availability of infrastructure.

6. Industrial infrastructure. The activity of enterprises ensures receipt of payments to the local

budget. Employment of population is formed, the attractiveness of the territory for living is increased.

7. Recreational criteria should ensure the permissible human, man-made load on the territory of the settlement, create conditions for the fulfillment of environmental requirements.

According to the results of the assessment of the socio-economic potential of the settlements of the Odessa region in the context of the designated groups of factors and criteria, there is a change in the significance of individual factors depending on the area of influence of the city (Figure 2).

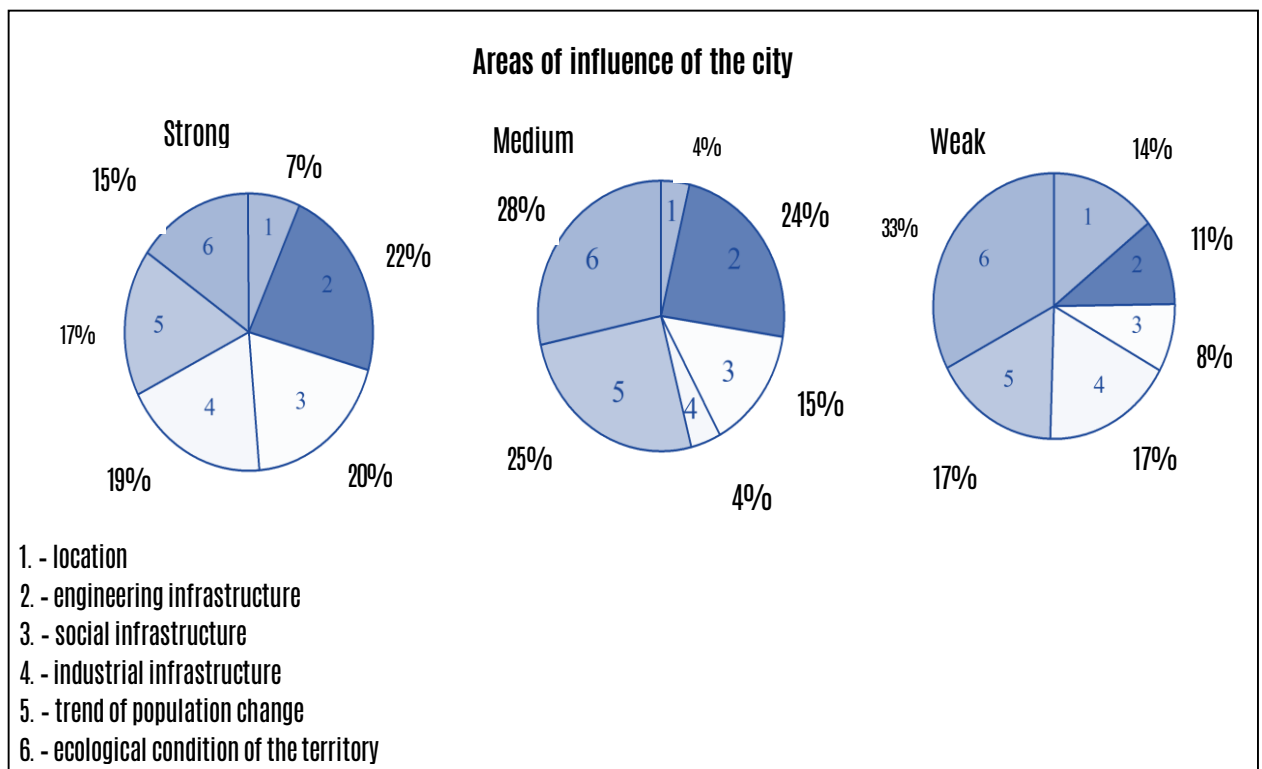


Figure 2. The structure of the potential of socio-economic development settlements in the zones of influence of Odessa

For settlements located in the zone of strong influence of the city, the share of indicators of infrastructure (engineering, social, industrial) is 61% in total, while for the second and third zones 43 and 36% respectively. The significance of the contribution of factors reflecting the engineering,

social infrastructure, weakens to the third zone. There is also a decrease in the impact of changes in the demographic situation of the territories. Among the factors-arguments grows the importance of the location to the periphery, production area and ecological state of the territory.

Establishment of the structure of indicators characterizing the level of socio-economic development of territories, allows us to identify priority directions in improving the factors of socio-economic development of territories and individual settlements, to improve the resource and property potential of municipal entities.

With the help of a score system assessment of the socio-economic potential of the territories, it can be determined how the improvement of a certain indicator of development will affect the relative value of the territory or the value of the land.

The area of strong influence of the city is focused on servicing the everyday needs of the city. It is recommended to develop integrated housing development, creating "sleeping" neighborhoods. Criteria for the formation of settlements should be addressed, mainly, to ensure the vital activity of the population in conditions of increased pendulum migration, sharply increasing load on the territory, infrastructure of settlements. Use of the territories of settlements should be oriented on the rational and effective attraction of land-resource potential, increase of significance of land payments in the structure of own budget revenues.

The medium-impact zone is represented mainly by recreation areas and country villages. Formation of settlements territories should be oriented on the organization of recreation of urban population. It is advisable to create united massive villages, accommodation and development of health-improving complexes. In the medium-impact zone it is necessary to develop enterprises that have agricultural specialization, which carry out a deep processing of agricultural products.

Formation of settlements in the area of weak influence of the city is based on the need for rational organization of suburban agricultural production,

optimal placement of economic centers of agricultural enterprises. The main criteria for the creation of territories of municipal entities of the peripheral zone are increasing the level and accessibility of social services to the population, ensuring conditions for more full employment of the able-bodied population, development of non-agricultural activities.

Social efficiency increases the level of provision of the population of services by the social services sector, to comply with the relevant norms of the state standard, to increase the accessibility and quality of educational services, health care, and increase the level of employment of the population and other living conditions.

The economic efficiency of the agglomeration is expressed by increasing the level of budget security of settlements, optimizing the revenues from using municipal property, leasing it, reducing expenditures on the functioning of local authorities, and saving budget funds. The economic efficiency of creating the agglomeration is based on the calculation of budget efficiency indicators. The main indicator of budget efficiency is the budget effect (B_{ef}), which is determined by the difference in revenues (R) and expenditures (E) of the budget:

$$B_{ef} = R - E \quad (1)$$

When preparing the economic rationale, expected changes in income and budget expenditures are introduced, the values of which are brought to current values by discounting.

The size of the total budget revenue is calculated by the formula:

$$D = D_{ex} + \sum_{n=1}^n \frac{D_f}{(1+i)^n} \quad (2)$$

where	D_{ex}	-	budget revenues existing;
	D_f	-	budget revenues based on future growth;
	i	-	discount rate;
	n	-	period of receipt of future income.

Table 1. Conditional values

Similarly, the current amount of budget expenditures is determined.

The strategy of socio-economic development of the agglomeration should include an assessment of the socio-economic potential of agglomeration actors, options for attracting labor and financial resources to their territory, justification of spatial and urban development and infrastructure solutions, defining the agglomeration mission in the region and Ukraine as a whole.

The program of socio-economic development in the conditions of the Odessa agglomeration and the actualization of the city's strategic development are due to the following reasons:

- implementation of structural and institutional reforms in the territorial union of the region and the real sector of the economy of the city and region;
- the existence the institutes of civil society in Odessa: various associations, unions, CCI, business groups that defend the interests of citizens, industry and entrepreneurs and require new approaches in relations with municipal authorities;
- the development of new requirements for the industrial, transport, engineering, socio-cultural complex of the city, proposed by the future agglomeration, globalization and integration in the system of interstate and interregional relations;
- the need to increase the role of investment influence of corporate structures on the leading

sectors of the city's economy in order to accelerate the transition to the release of new models and types of products, new models of high-tech and high-tech products;

- the need to form a long-term perspective of a new kind of city based on the system of investment, economic, social and civil policies in ensuring the high quality of life of the population and the economic security of the city and region that meet the requirements of the post-industrial economy.

To implement the Program, appropriate mechanisms, monitoring systems for achieving interim results, adjusting goals and strategic plans, as well as implementing the Program, taking into account the trends of socio-economic development at the macro and micro levels, should be developed.

Future prospects of social and economic development of the city Odessa as the core of agglomeration and adjacent territories will depend on the general directions of social and economic development of the city and the difficult situation on the territories occupied by them, and to achieve these prospects, the following directions of regulation of social and economic development are defined:

1. Development of the social potential (social infrastructure).

It includes improvement of the demographic situation on the basis of an increase in fertility and reduction of mortality of the population, providing reproduction of the population; attraction and consolidation on the territory of the city and agglomeration of economically active population, high qualification on the basis of streamlining of the migration tide, promotion of social and cultural adaptation of migrants; improvement of the health of the city population; improvement of the quality of life of socially unprotected categories of the city's

population; creation of an effective system of protection of the population and territories of the city from emergency situations of natural and man-made nature, etc..

2. Modernization of the city economy.

Contains the formation of a city budget system that meets the needs of sustainable economic and social growth; development of integrated management system, which ensures efficient use of municipal property; modernization of the economy and the transition from the industry structure of the industry to the formation of a combination of infrastructure and technologically interconnected high-tech, high-tech industries, focused on increasing the production of products with high added value, etc.

3. Development of the urban environment.

It is based on ensuring sustainable urban development of the territory; development of transport infrastructure, improvement of quality and safety of transportation by public transport; on the complex solution of the housing problem, reconstruction and development of residential areas, etc.

4. Development of civil society, improvement of internal organization of local self-government activities.

Contains the formation of a system of local self-government, oriented on the result and quality of municipal services; perfection of organizational-functional structure of executive bodies of municipal authority in application of process-functional model of management; the formation of an effective system of personnel management aimed at improving the quality of municipal services and ensuring the proper level of professionalism of municipal officials, etc.

5. Development of the inter-municipal cooperation within agglomeration.

It includes development in the field of budget investment, housing construction, consumer market, small business, in the field of transport services for the population, in the social sphere, in the sphere of environmental protection, use and protection of water objects, waste utilization, etc. Thus, the implementation of measures should ensure the output of Odessa to a qualitatively new level of development, characterized by a steadily growing economy, effective management, an increase in the number of secured residents, stable social and political relations.

However, agglomeration also has a negative impact:

1. The development of agglomerations is largely due to the migration of population from small towns, rural settlements. As a result, there are depressive, stagnating territory [2];

2. in assessing the economic effect does not take into account the adverse effects of excessive concentration of population and production in a limited area, a sharp deterioration of the ecological situation, the increase in morbidity and mortality of the population, the destruction of the natural complex, the loss of valuable natural landscapes.

Referring

Data were processed by means of standard statistical procedures: monovariance (analysis of frequencies, rankings, arithmetical averages, one-way analysis of variance) and multivariate methods [6].

Conclusion

The development of urban agglomerations is one of the rational forms of organization of territories, consisting in the socio-economic association of territory and the distribution of different functions that ensure their development. The developed agglomeration strategy should allow cities, along with the surrounding territories, to compete adequately for investment and highly skilled labor and become a more attractive place to live and do business, will allow for the dynamic development of both separate territories and agglomerations as a whole.

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