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**STATE POLICY OF ENSURING SOCIO-ECONOMIC SECURITY OF  
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT: THEORETICAL AND  
METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS**

*The theoretical and methodological principles of the state policy of ensuring socio-economic security of regional development are determined. The role of the state in ensuring the necessary rates of socio-economic development of the region is clarified. The directions for improving the theoretical and methodological approaches to the formation and implementation of the state policy of ensuring social and economic security of regional development are substantiated.*

**Keywords:** *public management and administration, state policy, socio-economic security, regional development, region.*

Problem setting. Since the declaration of independence, Ukraine has gone through a difficult path from a command-planned-administrative economy to a market economy, but the inconsistency and inconsistency of actions, as well as the unsystematic nature of the formation and implementation of state policy have led to negative socio-economic changes, caused significant disparities in the development of the country's regions. The stated situation worsened even more due to the russian military invasion of Ukraine. Therefore, the problem of effective use of regional potential, increasing the

competitiveness of regions, ensuring their sustainable development and the necessary level of social and economic security in the conditions of martial law and European integration aspirations of Ukraine is gaining particular relevance.

An important role in overcoming the existing negative trends in the regional development of Ukraine is determined by scientifically based approaches to the theoretical and methodological foundations of the formation and implementation of the state policy of ensuring the socio-economic security of regional development from the point of view of achieving the necessary rates of regional development and raising the standard of living of the population.

Recent research and publications analysis. Many scientists were engaged in the study of the problem, dedicated to the theoretical and methodological elaboration of issues of formation and implementation of the state policy of ensuring social and economic security of regional development, among them: O. Dobrovolska, M. Dyba, M. Galaburda, I. Maly, Y. Kiselyova, V. Kotylko, M. Kovalenko, S. Kolodiy, N. Krugla, V. Mamonova, T. Myronova, A. Protsai, B. Shulberg, V. Vorotin, Y. Zhalilo and others [2; 3; 4; 5; 6].

However, they remain insufficiently researched and require in-depth study of the issue of directions for improving theoretical and methodological approaches to the formation and implementation of the state policy of regional development and ensuring its social and economic security.

Paper objective. The purpose of the article is to determine the theoretical and methodological foundations of the formation and implementation of the state policy of ensuring social and economic security of regional development.

Paper main body. Any scientific research, including research in the field of science "public management and administration" needs clarification, improvement and ordering of the conceptual and methodological apparatus. Problems related to the formation and implementation of the state policy of ensuring social and economic security of regional development are no exception.

The term "region" comes from the Latin "regio", which means country, region,

region. This term appeared in the second half of the 19th century as a definition of a country, region [5].

Theories and approaches to regionalism of the vast majority of scientists reflect the attitude towards the region primarily as an economic unit. From the point of view of economic and management science, a region is understood as "a part of the territory of the state, which stood out in the process of social (territorial) division of labor, which specializes in the production of certain goods or services, is characterized by a community and a type of reproduction specific to other territories; complexity and integrity of the economy; the presence of management bodies that ensure the solution of the tasks facing the region" [5].

The concept of "region" is defined more broadly and comprehensively by Mamonova V.: "a region is an administrative-territorial unit of the sub-national level, formed in a legislative procedure taking into account historical, political, social, and cultural features in order to implement state policy and realize the common interests of territorial communities, which are part of it, through the system of executive power bodies and local self-government [3].

The formation and implementation of the state policy of ensuring socio-economic security of regional development is a process characterized by a number of aspects, including:

- the methodological aspect represents the state policy of regional development, as a set of principles, forms, methods and tools used in the process of regional management. It is the methodological soundness of the state policy of ensuring social and economic security of the regions that ensures the effectiveness of regulatory measures aimed at achieving the set goals;

- the organizational aspect ensures the unity of consideration of technical, economic, social and environmental relations in the process of development of the region through the functions of state administration and local self-government bodies;

- socio-economic, which provides an analysis of the regional system based on existing forms of ownership and prospective economic potential of the territory [4].

The essence and content of the state development policy of the region is specified in the implementation of its principles, namely:

- the principle of historicism has a universal methodological significance, which makes it possible to objectively assess the relative integrity, completeness of one or another stage of socio-economic development of regions;

- the principle of the unity of the regional policy of society and economic construction is oriented towards a comprehensive approach in matters of taking into account the natural and economic features of each region, the tasks of its socio-economic development. Economic, social, ecological, organizational and other factors should be taken into account in justifying the decisions of socio-economic development of the region;

- the priority principle contributes to the arrangement of the goals and tasks of the socio-economic development of the region in accordance with the spatial strategy of its integrated development and real production-economic and resource opportunities, and is also oriented towards the observance of the social orientation of the use of recreational, material and financial resources, as well as the means of further development of social infrastructure;

- the principle of variability implies the need to choose ways to achieve goals and solve the tasks of regulating the development of the region, certain shifts in the sectoral and territorial structures of the region's economy, the use of its natural and economic resources;

- the principle of proportionality of provision of financial resources according to the levels of the administrative-territorial hierarchy and expansion of financial and economic independence of lower-level territorial units. It is based on the combination of the territorial budget with extra-budgetary funds of complex development, which are formed at the expense of the activities of enterprises and the funds of the population;

- the principle of synchronization of actions provides for the implementation of major reforms that affect the socio-economic development of regions, coordination, priorities and actions of central, local state authorities and local self-government in

relation to regional and local development;

- the principle of subsidiarity is based on the distribution of powers between different levels of government, when the provision of administrative and management services is as close as possible to the consumer. In this case, the distribution of finances is carried out accordingly, which ensures the appropriate level of service quality;

- the principle of programming provides for the formation and implementation of the state policy of regional development on the basis of interconnected long-term strategies, plans and programs of development both at the state and regional, and, if necessary, at the subregional levels. The principle provides for the annual planning of the necessary expenditures of the state budget, which is a guarantee of ensuring transparency, stability and synchronization of actions regarding the development policy of regions;

- the principle of competitiveness provides competitive conditions for obtaining loans and subsidies for the implementation of local development projects and programs, based on the best marketing strategy, technical and economic justifications and business plans [5].

In order to form and implement an effective state policy of ensuring social and economic security of regional development, it is necessary to clearly understand what is meant by the meaning of the scientific definition of "development". Analysis of scientific publications on this issue shows that today there is no single approach to understanding this term.

The scientific definition of "development" is often used in the following combinations: sustainable, sustainable, economic, socio-economic development of the country, region, city. In each case, development usually means any progressive change, primarily in the economic sphere. If the change is quantitative, we talk about economic growth. In the case of a qualitative change, we can be talking about structural changes or a change in the content of development, or about the acquisition of new characteristics by the economic system [1].

In the scientific literature on regional studies, different approaches to defining the essence of the state policy of regional development have developed, and most researchers

understand it as a system of state influence on the socio-economic situation in the region.

The position of the authors B. Shulberg, V. Kotilka and others is typical. monograph "Regulation of territorial development in the conditions of a market economy", which under state regulation of regional development understand the specific influence of interstate, state and local governing bodies on the development of specific territories through the financing of targeted programs, preferential lending and taxation, as well as the stimulation of regional development through the use of budgetary and extrabudgetary funds, concluding intergovernmental agreements to achieve specific social goals and priorities [6].

The authors of the monograph "Regional Development Management" claim that the state regulation of regional development is a purposeful activity of the state in the form of relevant legislative, executive and control bodies, which, with the help of a system of various approaches and methods, ensure the achievement of the set goal and the solution of the intended economic and social tasks, which reflect a specific stage of development of the regional economy [4].

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In our opinion, the state policy of ensuring the socio-economic security of regional development is a multidimensional and multifaceted process that should be considered not only from the point of view of a set of different social and economic goals. Equally important goals of state regulation of the development of the region should be to improve education, ensure equality of opportunities, expand personal freedom, improve the environment, enrich cultural life, etc.

Therefore, the objectivity and reliability of the scientific study of the development of the region in modern conditions can be achieved only if the methodology of social sciences is integrated, since society and the economy as a whole are increasingly becoming a single organic integrity, where not only economic and social, but also political, cultural, anthropological and ecological components are mutually correlated, closely intertwined.

Unfortunately, the radical transformation of the global economy at the current stage has focused the attention of scientists on the problems of the functioning of the market environment, and mostly only on the issues of freedom of entrepreneurship, liberalization of the economy and pricing.

However, I. Maly, M. Dyba, and M. Galaburda emphasize the one-sidedness of such an approach: "...today, the formation of the mechanism of free enterprise, economic proportions, and ensuring the rates of economic growth are influenced not only by economic laws, but also by culture, law, politics, morality, etc." [2].

Therefore, we believe that an interdisciplinary methodological approach should be used in the research of the peculiarities of the state policy of ensuring social and economic security of regional development.

Therefore, the state policy of ensuring social and economic security of regional development should be considered as the influence of the state aimed at creating political, economic, social, ecological, cultural, educational, religious and other conditions for the transition of the region from the existing state of functioning to a better one compared to the previous one and ensuring raising the standard of living of the population.

Therefore, the modern system of state regulation of the region's development

should include a set of indicators that characterize the essence and effectiveness of state policy in all its spheres. Investigating the level of effectiveness and efficiency of the state policy of ensuring the socio-economic security of regional development, it is advisable not only to take into account the volumes of the produced gross regional product, but also to determine the potential opportunities of the region in increasing its production, including for export, to identify socio-economic factors, which directly affect economic activity, as well as provide an assessment of the historical and cultural potential, available natural and climatic, land, labor, material and financial resources possessed by the region and the prospects for its development in the long term.

Structurally, the system of indicators that characterizes the efficiency and effectiveness of the state policy of ensuring social and economic security of regional development can be grouped according to the following directions: historical and cultural potential; human, land, mineral, water, forest, faunal, floristic, recreational and protected, natural and climatic, material, financial resources, etc. After all, the presence or absence of certain resources contributes to the development of the region or inhibits it, affects its specialization, determines the place and role of the region.

Therefore, the modern system of state regulation of the region's development should include a set of indicators that characterize the essence and effectiveness of state policy in all its spheres. Interregional economic relations, cross-border cooperation and integration processes are a necessary component of modern regional policy. The effectiveness of the state policy of ensuring socio-economic security of regional development in this direction is evaluated by the following main indicators: foreign trade turnover of border regions; scope of implementation of joint programs; export (import) volumes; foreign trade balance; commodity and geographical structure of export (import); level of diversification of foreign trade; specific weight of high-tech products and products with a high degree of processing and raw materials in the structure of exports and imports.

Improving health, promoting access to quality education and knowledge, providing social infrastructure are indispensable components of improving the well-being of the



region's population. In order to improve the health of the population, improve the quality of medical care in the field of health care and educational services, it is considered necessary to use the following indicators of the effectiveness of the state policy of ensuring social and economic security of regional development: the number of paramedics and midwifery centers and hospitals, medical institutions, institutions education and science; qualification level, social status and salary of medical and teaching staff; volumes of state funding for strengthening the material and technical condition of health care institutions and the introduction of modern diagnostic, treatment and prevention technologies; the level and pace of changes in the population's birth rate and mortality rate, including from diseases; natural population growth rate per 1,000 people; indicator of coverage of education of children in preschool educational institutions and institutions of primary and full general secondary education; level of population migration, etc.

An important direction of the state policy of ensuring the socio-economic security of regional development should be the creation of a cultural and health environment, the criteria for the effectiveness of which should be indicators such as the amount of budget financing of measures for the registration, preservation and protection of cultural heritage monuments; the amount of funding of cultural institutions in amounts sufficient for the performance of functional tasks.

Ensuring the safety of human life is an important direction of society's development. Solving natural-ecological and sanitary-veterinary problems requires constant attention from the state. Therefore, it is necessary to implement an effective system of proper control by the state, coordinated with the tasks of sustainable development and aimed at significantly improving the state of the environment, product safety, and production technologies.

The need to ensure the necessary level of social protection of the population from the standpoint of their inconsistency with the goals of stimulating the socio-economic development of the regions under martial law requires the modernization of the existing levers of macroeconomic stabilization.

Therefore, the existing mechanisms of the state policy of ensuring socio-economic security of regional development in modern conditions require not only application, but also appropriate improvement in the following areas:

- ensuring an acceptable level of inflation (up to 10%) and maintaining a low-inflation environment;
- preservation of currency and exchange rate stability, termination of panicked expectations and currency speculations;
- increasing the stability of the banking system and intensifying business lending;
- stabilization of the Ukrainian financial market and counteraction to depressive tendencies.
- deregulation of business activity and business motivation for development;
- development of the domestic market and stimulation of import substitution;
- creation of an investment-attractive environment and stimulation of investment activity with the help of a system of coordinated actions in the sphere of monetary, fiscal, tax, organizational and management regulation;
- optimization of fiscal policy in conditions of tight budget restrictions;
- assistance to exporters and strengthening of their competitiveness.

That is, the implementation of the tasks of ensuring the sustainable socio-economic development of the regions of the country in the conditions of martial law is inextricably linked with the development of new approaches to the implementation of the state monetary, banking, currency and exchange rate policy, as well as the policy of social protection of the population. Urgent tasks for public administration bodies are to ensure the macroeconomic stability of the country by increasing the stability of the financial sector, the stability of the national currency, restoring the economic activity of economic entities, increasing the consumer activity of households and improving the consumer expectations of the population.

It should be noted that in the conditions of the current difficult financial and economic situation in Ukraine, related to the war, the state's attempt to stimulate regional development by reducing the general level of taxation is unproductive, because it will create additional tension in the context of filling the revenue part of the budgets of all levels. However, an increase in the general level of taxation does not contribute to the

regional economy's transition to the path of sustainable development, because it does not contribute to the revitalization of economic processes. Therefore, it seems appropriate to increase the attention of the state authorities to direct the funds accumulated in the budgets of all levels to the goals of economic development and social protection of the population, the implementation of effective economic and administrative reforms related to the detinization of the economy and the fight against corruption at all levels.

Conclusions. Thus, in the conditions of the post-war recovery of the national economy and ensuring the competitive socio-economic development of the regions of Ukraine, only the introduction of an effective science-based state policy, which will contribute to ensuring the necessary level of socio-economic security of regional development, based on European values, the principles of democracy and national unity, aimed at raising the social standards of life of the population, which will be the subject of further scientific research.

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