

8th International Scientific Conference
Science and Society 2015

GEOGRAPHY, ECONOMICS

Yakovenko N.V., Komov I.V., Derevyagina M.V.,
Drobyshev E.N., Kulakovskiy E.S.

PRODUCTIVE FORCES OF REGION TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION RESEARCH: THEORETICAL ASPECT

Yakovenko N.V., Komov I.V., Derevyagina M.V.,
Drobyshev E.N., Kulakovskiy E.S., Russia, Voronezh State
University, Voronezh

Abstract

The article analyzes theoretical approaches to the research of territorial organization of the region productive forces. A systematic approach is used to define a complex notion "region productive forces". The article shows a structure scheme of the society territorial organization.

Keywords: territorial organization, productive forces, region.

Introduction

In conditions of the growing processes of globalization and integration of economic systems in different countries and regions, research special aspects of spatial economics special aspects become more and more important. Spatial organization of productive forces in the regional economic science as well as in the human geography arouses permanent scientific interest and is a subject of theoretical and practice-oriented research as in most cases it defines regions competitive capacity and possibility of social and economic growth based on the territorial productive complexes development.

**8th International Scientific Conference
Science and Society 2015**

Research of productive forces development and location is rather complicated as it suggests taking into account intrinsically different time and spatial processes [2].

Materials and research methods

System analysis in the article is used as the main method to explore productive forces territorial organization theoretical aspects. This is a research method which assumes that complex investigation of the problem, economic structure and interrelations is accompanied by investigation of their mutual interaction, and the final conclusions are made based on the assessment of direct communication and feedback. System analysis is a comprehensive one that uses "step-by-step" principle starting from the goal setting, tasks defining, scientific hypothesis formulating and comprehensive research of the specific aspects of the optimal variant of production location. The criterion of optimality is efficiency which is the main satisfaction of the population wants and needs.

Results and discussion

Nature and society interaction is an issue that arouses stable growing scientific interest. Geographical research tend to be effective in terms of understanding and solving of natural and social problems not only at the global but also at the regional level.

Geography is a complex science and its main specific feature is in its integrity and its methodological strength. Complex vision of the situation, multifaceted approach to the causes let this science be demanded. Geographer's determination at the research of interdependence is shown in the constant attention not only to certain geographical objects but also to different territorial combinations.

This complex angle is typical for the notion "region" which is the major notion in geographical sciences. System method traditionally prevails while exploring the region due to its complexity.

Multi-level (natural and social) character of the regional system brings its research to the cross-disciplinary level of theoretical geography.

System analysis approach is based on the "step-by-step" principle and includes aims identification of aims, tasks, scientific hypothesis, comprehensive studying of each territorial system, specific aspects of its location and developing of productive forces (the main criterion of optimality is efficiency which is the main satisfaction of the population wants and needs). System analysis method deals with system integrity, its internal and external relations, connects complicated sectoral and territorial problems which is extremely important in conditions of the regions

**8th International Scientific Conference
Science and Society 2015**

sovereignization while market relations are developing. This method vividly shows the country economic complex in its unity and variety [3].

Term "territory" is included into the notion "territorial organization" as well as into the notion "social structure". These notions though being close in meaning, have considerable differences. The first notion differs from the second in terms of controllability. While the notion "territorial structure" is a part of the society system organization, the notion "territorial organization" encompasses processes of structure functioning and developing, their aims, controllability, internal structure and the means of its improvement. Organization and organization influence can be defined as a way and means of aim accomplishing.

Society territorial organization can be considered, first, as a phenomenon and, second, as a process.

As a *phenomenon* it comes in the form of the hierarchy of the districts of different ranks. Where the main population life-sustaining activity takes place.

As a *process* it comes in the constant move in the peoples' life in space and time. This idea connects the considered notions with commonly used categories of society functioning and developing. Functioning is accompanied by quality changes in the parameters, and developing is accompanied by quality changes in the structure and functions of the society life. The most integrative form of the society territorial organization is territorial society system as a combination of all sides of peoples' life-sustaining activity. This notion doesn't deny other notions that define a territory in a rather complex way: territorial productive complex (a combination of interconnected economic sectors of production and enterprises), economic district. However, it extends understanding of the human being and considerably synthesizes this understanding [6].

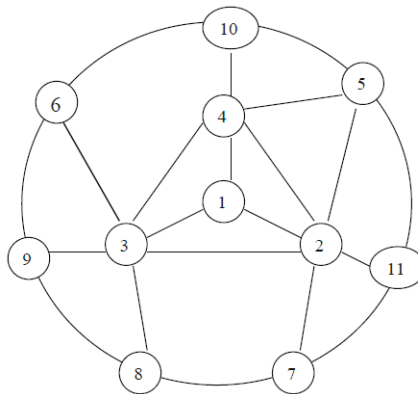
Notion "*territorial social system*" is considered from two sides. From one side, it's taken as a conceptual model – a formalizes understanding of people's life-sustaining activity territorial sectors. In this case this notion has a generalized character and embodies all the real forms of the human being.

At the same time, if taking a modern system terminology, any territorial social system of any size can be considered in the form of a combination of its sub-systems, that are different in their significance and the form of functioning (pic.1). From the other side, a territorial social system is considered as a real thing. In this case the term is used in the combination with the names of some certain objects that are different in size and functional status. For

**8th International Scientific Conference
Science and Society 2015**

example, territorial social system of Russia, Ural, the Perm territory, Moscow, Kungur. Building-up of the territorial social systems of countries and districts is accompanied by the various activities of their populations, and, in the first place, production and consumption ones. These two sides of the human life-sustaining activity are dialectically interconnected and turn to be a base of the territorial system-forming. *Production activity* of the population is a material base and the main basis of social and economic fields forming in each district.

Consumption activity leads to the appearance of markets and becomes a consolidating force of all spheres of the human being, since people have not only material but also spiritual needs.



Pic. 1. Territorial social system structure ([4])

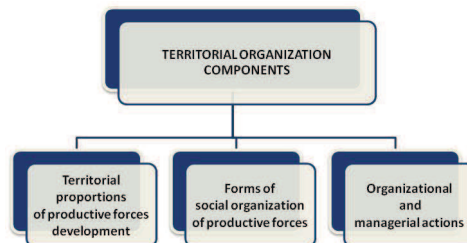
Functional systems: main ones: 1 – population (demographic) system; 2 – production system; 3 – natural and resource system; 4 – social system; infrastructure ones: 5 – productive infrastructure; 6 – social infrastructure; 7 – institutional (managerial) infrastructure; 8 – ecological infrastructure; 9 – recreational infrastructure; 10- spiritual infrastructure; 11 – market infrastructure.

Human activity in different spheres of people's being can be characterized as unequal and each district has different proportions of this activity. One of the main trends of this inequality

**8th International Scientific Conference
Science and Society 2015**

is *territorial concentration* which expresses itself in the growth of towns and cities and other settlements, in the forming of population group forms (agglomerations). There are economic limits of concentration, and their overrunning leads to the negative consequences – transport congestion, deterioration of ecological and criminogenic situations, rise in price of communications and other negative effects. Territorial concentration in certain centres of a system is accompanied by deconcentration (dispersion) in other parts which causes combination of different economic forms and building of enterprises of different size and profile. A particular territorial organization brings about not only forming of towns as the cores of concentration, but also forming of the spheres of social and economic attraction and boundaries forming. All this takes place in the process of solving inherent contradictions. The main contradictions are between productive forces and productive relations, production and consumption, a man and a habitat, production and settlement, the centre and the periphery. These contradictions express themselves in the problems aggravation, and these problems solutions turn to me a powerful impetus for development. As the presence of spacing regularities shows that developing of territories (districts, cities) wends the way of structure complication, when quantity changes lead to quality changes. And all this comes to life in staging and stepping of development, which is characterized the transition from one level of balance and wholeness to another one.

The most important components of territorial organization which characterize its system content are the following (pic.2):



**8th International Scientific Conference
Science and Society 2015**

Pic. 2. Territorial organization components that define its system content

This picture can be explained in the following way [1]:

1. Spatial quality of productive forces organization from the point of view of territorial labour division. It's shown in territorial proportions of productive forces development. Territorial labour division is the main condition for improving of productive forces spatial organization. Efficiency improvement of social production has been one of the major conditions for the meeting a goal of the socialist state the more complete satisfaction of people's material and culture needs.

2. Productive forces social organization forms (concentrations, specialization, combination, cooperation) and also their interrelations. Labour division and communalization express themselves in productive processes in the form of differentiation and concentration of operations of products production, and if taking production in general – they express themselves in sector differentiation and concentration of production). Sector differentiation expresses itself in the rise of the number of production sectors. And concentration expresses itself in production clustering in the large enterprises within each economic sector as well as within wider limits, including productive processes of different economic sectors.

3. Organizational and managerial actions aimed at reaching an optimal structure in productive forces development on the specific territory. Every state performs certain actions intended to influence its regions, in order to level social and economic inequality.

If considering spatial characteristic of productive forces organization from the point of view of territorial labour division, it should be said that this component is defined by the nature of the definition of the territorial organization. Depending on territorial management objects within which productive forces organization is considered, there can be identified its several spatial (territorial) levels (a country in general, economic zone, economic district, republic, oblast and so on) [4,5]

Conclusions

To sum up, territorial organization means managing productive forces on the certain territory in the extended sense. It's a territorial structure, enriched by the managing factor. Management is considered as control in the system of economic mechanism functioning in its territorial aspect, including the structure and organizational forms of the territorial management

**8th International Scientific Conference
Science and Society 2015**

subject. Dynamic character of productive forces development causes the necessity of periodic correction being made in the management organizational structure. In such case the main direction of these changes should be synergism of sectoral and territorial principles of managing. The need to consider the problem of managing in the territorial organization is highlighted by importance and necessity of active (via the system of managing) regulating of the processes of location, division of labor and improvement of the effectiveness of productive forces development

References:

- [1] Dolzhikova I.V. System components of a territorial organization of productive forces in the region // Digital resource. Link: <http://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/sistemnye-komponenty-territorialnoy-organizatsii-proizvoditelnyh-sil-regiona.pdf>.
- [2] Kistanov V.V. Territorial organization of production (sector, district and national economy aspects) / V.V. Kistanov. – M. Economics, 1981. – 232 p.
- [3] Onikienko V.V. Territorial organization of social production and problems of effective use of labour resource. Problems of labour resource usage. / V.V. Onikienko. – Kiev: SOPS USSR AN USSR, 1978. – 213 p.
- [4] Sharygin M.D. Territorial social systems (regional and local levels of organization and management) /M.D. Sharygin. – Perm, 2003.
- [5] Yakovenko N.V. Strategic monitoring in the system of the comprehensive programme of social and economic development of the municipality: the theoretical approaches / N.V. Yakovenko, I.V. Velyuga //In the world of scientific discoveries. Humanities and social sciences. - № 4/16. - Krasnoyarsk: Research and Innovation Centre, 2011.- P. 262-267.
- [6] Yakovenko N.V. Cluster approach and its application to development of the concept and strategy of social and economic development of depressive region // Scientific Search. - 2011. - № 2.- P. 72-74.