

Lesya Ukrainka Volyn National University
International relations faculty
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REGIONALISTICS OF UKRAINE

Guidelines

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The publication outlines the thematic structure of the lecture materials, presents questions for seminar classes and test tasks for self-assessment, and a list of recommended references.

It is recommended for students of 2nd year for the bachelor's degree preparation, specialty 291 «International Relations, Public Communication and Regional Studies», educational and professional program «International Relations»

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I. Description of Academic Component

Indicator Name	Field of knowledge, specialty, educational and professional programme, education level	Characteristics of academic component
Full-time form of education	29 «International Relations» 291 «International Relations, Public Communication and Regional Studies» «International Relations» bachelor	Normative
Number of hours / credits 120/4		Year of study 1
		Semester 2
Individual Student's Work: <u>no</u>		Lectures 20 hours
		Seminars 22 hours
		Independent work 70 hours
		Consultations 8 hours
Language of study	Form of control: credit	
	English	

The academic component "Regionalistics of Ukraine" studies and explains the basic processes and phenomena of economic life of the region covers the question of functioning of cooperation between a state and the regions at the present stage of the development. An important place in the course structure is the analysis of historical preconditions, structural parts of regional economy, state regulation of regional economy, different regions of Ukraine peculiarities.

II. Goal and Tasks of the Academic Component

The aim of the course is to examine the basic processes and phenomena of economic life of the regional community, to cover the question of functioning of cooperation between the different regions at the present stage of the development. An important place in the course structure is the analysis of structural parts of regional economy, peculiarities of cooperation between regions.

The main objectives of the course are:

- to determine of the basic characteristic and the structure of the regional economy;
- to give the estimation of state regulation of regional economy;
- to analyze the place of region in state economy;
- to characterize the role of European cross border cooperation in the regional economy;
- to identify the peculiarities of the natural resources of the region;
- to analyze the role of the regional labor market;
- to argue own views on prospects for Ukrainian regions' economies development.

III. Learning Outcomes (Competencies)

	Effects	The corresponding criterion code
General competencies	The ability to learn and master modern knowledge	GC3
	Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity	GC4
	The ability to apply knowledge in practical situations	GC7
	The ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis	GC8

	The ability to communicate the national language both orally and in writing form	<i>GC10</i>
Special (professional) competencies	Effects	The corresponding criterion code
	The ability to analyze international integration processes in the world and on the European continent, and the place of Ukraine in them	<i>SC7</i>
	Awareness of the national interests of Ukraine of international arena	<i>SC8</i>
	The ability to apply knowledge of the characteristics of the development of countries and regions features and regularities of global processes and the place of individual states in them to solve complex specialized tasks and problems	<i>SC9</i>
	The ability to analyze the nature and evolution of international organizations, their place in the system of international relations, the main forms and prospects of Ukraine cooperation with them.	<i>SC11</i>
Learning outcomes	Effects	The corresponding criterion code
	Collect, process and analyze large amounts of health information international relations, foreign policy of Ukraine and other states, regional systems, international communications	<i>LO08</i>
	To carry out an applied analysis of international relations, the foreign policy of Ukraine and other states, international processes and the international situation in accordance with the set goals, prepare informative and analytical.	<i>LO11</i>
	To conduct a professional discussion on issues of international relations, international communications, regional studies, foreign policy activities, argue one's position, respect opponents and their points of view.	<i>LO13</i>
	To understand and defend the national interests of Ukraine in the international arena activity	<i>LO16</i>

IV. Structure of the Academic Component

Name of the content module and topic	Total	Lectures	Seminars	Independent student's work	Consultations	
Content Module 1. Theoretical basis of Regionalistics.						
Topic 1. Regionalistics and regions.	9	2	2	5	–	DS/9
Topic 2. Regional economic problems. Individual location decisions.	8	2	–	5	1	
Topic 3. Theoretical foundations of cross-border cooperation research.	8	–	2	5	1	DS/9

Topic 4. State regulation of economy.	7	2	–	5	–	
Topic 5. Foreign economic relations and international trade role in economic regional system	8	–	2	5	1	DS/9
Topic 6. The location of people in Regionalistics.	7	2	–	5	–	
Topic 7. Natural resources and their influence on the regions development.	9	2	2	5	–	DS/10
Total for Module 1	56	10	8	35	3	37
Content Module 2. Development of different regions of Ukraine.						
Topic 8. Regional development of the industrial complexes in Ukraine.	9	2	2	5	–	DS/9
Topic 9. Central regions of Ukraine	8	–	2	5	1	DS/9
Topic 10. Donetsk regions of Ukraine.	10	2	2	5	1	DS/9
Topic 11. Western region.	8	–	2	5	1	DS/9
Topic 12. Dnipro region economy.	10	2	2	5	1	DS/9
Topic 13. Black sea coast region.	9	2	2	5	–	DS/9
Topic 14. Economy of Kharkiv region.	10	2	2	5	1	DS/9
Total for Module 2	64	10	14	35	5	63
Total hours / Grades	120	20	22	70	8	100

Control methods: DS – discussion, DB – debate, T – tests, TR – training, PM/CM – problems/cases management, IST/ISW – individual task/individual work of the student, SGW – work in small groups, MTP/TP – module test paper/test paper, Ab – abstract, analytical note, analytical essay, analysis of the work.

V. Scientific Educational Component Information

Content module 1. Theoretical basis for Regionalistics.

Topic 1. Regionalistics and regions.

Regionalism is an interdisciplinary science. Regionalistics (sometimes called regionalism) grew out of the depths of the regional economy, which gradually became more complex, filled with social, environmental, and other non-economic aspects of research. The essence of regional studies. Regionalism is an interdisciplinary science that studies the objective processes of regionalization (geographical, political, economic, culture). It pays special attention to the study of regionalization of international relations under the influence of globalization factors. Founder of regional science (of regions) is an American economist and geographer Walter Izard, who in his fundamental work outlined in the transformation of the regional economy of regions by expanding the basic factors, not only economic but also political, social and environmental. The processes of internationalization. The additional economic aspects of development of regions and countries. The current state of Ukrainian science about regions and territorial organization of the economy. The essential feature of social geography. Subject objects of regional economy. Different approaches to definition “region”.

Topic 2. Regional economic problems. Individual location decisions.

Three Foundation Stones. Levels of Analysis and Location Units. Nonprofit, institutional, social, and public-service units. Objectives and Procedures for Location Choice. Location Factors: meaning. Four types of location factors. ID Turgel identifies four main groups of classifications of regions. The first group of classifications is simple regions that are distinguished by individual features. The second group of classifications is complex regions that are distinguished on the basis of a set of features. The third group of classifications is based on the selection of key problems of

regional development. The fourth group of classifications is conducted in terms of the region's ability to pursue an independent economic policy. Spatial Patterns of Differential Advantage in Specific Location Factors. Transfer Orientation. Location and the Theory of Production.

Topic 3. Theoretical foundations of cross-border cooperation research.

International cooperation of regions. The role of cross-border cooperation in regional development and integration processes. International cooperation of the regions is carried out as inter-territorial, inter-regional and cross-border. With the signing of Protocol No. 2 to the European Framework Convention on Transfrontier Cooperation between Territorial Communities or Authorities concerning Inter-territorial Cooperation, the introduction of a concept apparatus for this area of activity was largely completed. Modern theories of economic development and inter-territorial cooperation: the theory of production placement; the theory of central places; regional markets and spatial price theory; theories of regional specialization and inter-regional trade; the general theory of placement; formation of regional science; modern directions of development of theories of regional economy; spatial organization of the economy; the theory of cross-border cooperation. The fundamental goals of regional spatial planning are balanced socio-economic development of the regions; improving the quality of life; responsible management of natural resources and environmental protection; rational use of land. Institutional theories and international cooperation of regions. Major trends in spatial development and their impact on the development of border areas. Basic trends in spatial development and their impact on the development of border areas.

Topic 4. State regulation of economy.

The main functions of the state. Directions and forms of state influence on economic processes. The essence, goals and principles of state regulation of the economy. Subjects and objects of state regulation of the economy. Objects of state regulation of the economy - sector, industry, regions and phenomena, situations and conditions of social and economic life, and where any problems may arise that cannot be solved automatically or immediately, as required by the conditions of normal functioning of the economy and maintaining social stability. The subject of state regulation of the economy is the state represented by the state government (president, parliament, government, local authorities) that to solve complex social-economic problems, comprehensive consideration of interests involving research institutions, political parties and public organizations. The main forms of state regulation are: comprehensive (indicative) planning of economic and social development; forecasting the development of the national economy and market conditions; implementation of national and targeted comprehensive programs; management of economic activity of state enterprises; budget and tax, monetary and depreciation policy; system of social protection of the population. Methods of state regulation of the economy. Bodies of state regulation of the economy. State forecasting, programming and macroeconomic planning. Macroeconomic planning in the system of state regulation of the economy. Financial and credit regulation of the economy. Structural and investment policy. State regulation of foreign economic activity. Regional economic policy. To take into account natural, economic, socio-demographic and historical-ethnic conditions and factors influencing the formation of regional complexes to regulate the basic territorial proportions and determine the development strategy in Ukraine, meso-zoning is used, which is based on eight economic regions: Donetsk (Donetsk, Luhansk area); Prydniprovsky (Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhia, Kirovohrad regions); Eastern (Poltava, Sumy, Kharkiv regions); Central (Kyiv, Cherkasy regions, Kyiv); Poliskiy (Volyn, Zhytomyr, Rivne, Chernihiv region); Podilsk (Vinnytsia, Ternopil, Khmelnytsky regions); Carpathian (Transcarpathian, Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Chernivtsi regions); Black Sea (Mykolaiv, Odesa, Kherson regions, Crimea, Sevastopol).

Topic 5. Foreign economic relations and international trade role in economic regional system.

The nature of international trade. The geographical and commodity structures of international trade state and regions. Government and regional regulation of the international trade. Independent economic policy and regions. Social and cultural differences of countries and regions and its' influence on the

economic development. The importance of international trade in the modern world. The main types of trade policy. There are 5 stages of integration: free trade area (mutual elimination of customs duties, maintenance of independent customs policy towards third countries); Customs Union (removal of any restrictions on mutual trade and pursuing a common tariff policy with third countries); common market (additional introduction of free movement of capital and labor); Economic and Monetary Union (common economic and monetary policy, aspiration to introduce a common currency); full economic integration (union of economies, which causes political integration - the perspective of the federation).

Topic 6. The location of people in Regionalistics.

The importance of manpower supply as a location factor. Three Foundation Stones. The first of these "foundation stones" appears in the simplistic explanations of the location of industries and cities. The unequal distribution of climate, minerals, soil, topography, and most other natural features helps to explain the location of many kinds of economic activity. One of the pioneers of regional economics, August Lösch, set himself the question of what kind of location patterns might logically be expected to appear in an imaginary world in which all natural resource differentials were assumed away, that is, in a uniformly endowed flat plain. In developing his abstract model, Lösch assumed just two economic constraints determining location: (1) economies of spatial concentration and (2) transport costs. These are the second and third essential foundation stones. A look at some differentials. Income differentials. Differentials in living costs and real income. The Supply of labor at a location. Work location preferences and labor mobility. Who migrates: why, when, and where? Labor cost differentials and employer locations within an urban labor market area.

Topic 7. Natural resources and their influence on the regions development.

Various methods of categorizing natural resources. Natural resources are resources that exist without any actions of humankind. This includes all valued characteristics such as commercial and industrial use, aesthetic value, scientific interest and cultural value. Natural resources may be further classified in different ways. Biotic, abiotic resources. Potential, actual, reserve, stock resources. Renewable and non-renewable resources. Resource extraction involves any activity that withdraws resources from nature. This can range in scale from the traditional use of preindustrial societies to global industry. Extractive industries are, along with agriculture, the basis of the primary sector of the economy. Extraction produces raw material, which is then processed to add value. Depletion of resources. The exploitation of natural resources is the use of natural resources for economic growth, sometimes with a negative connotation of accompanying environmental degradation. It started to emerge on an industrial scale in the 19th century as the extraction and processing of raw materials developed much further than it had in preindustrial areas. As the world population rises and economic growth occurs, the depletion of natural resources influenced by the unsustainable extraction of raw materials becomes an increasing concern. Why resources are under pressure. Consequences of exploitation of resources. Effects on local communities. Approaches to environmental protection. Voluntary environmental agreements. Ecosystems approach. International environmental agreements. Governmental decisions in different regions and countries. Natural resource management. Ownership regimes. Community-based natural resource management. Natural resources are not limitless, and the following consequences can arise from the careless and excessive consumption of these resources: deforestation; desertification; extinction of species; forced migration; soil erosion; oil depletion; ozone depletion; greenhouse gas increase; extreme energy; water gasification; natural hazard/natural disaster; metals and minerals depletion.

Content module 2. Regional development of Ukraine.

Topic 8. Regional development of the industrial complexes in Ukraine.

The economy may be considered as having developed through the following phases or degrees of precedence: the ancient economy was mainly based on subsistence farming; the industrial revolution phase lessened the role of subsistence farming, converting it to

more extensive and mono-cultural forms of agriculture in the last three centuries; in the economies of modern consumer societies phase there is a growing part played by services, finance, and technology –the knowledge economy. In modern economies, these phase precedence are somewhat differently expressed by the three-sector theory. Primary stage/degree of the economy: Involves the extraction and production of raw materials, such as corn, coal, wood and iron. Secondary stage/degree of the economy: Involves the transformation of raw or intermediate materials into goods e.g. manufacturing steel into cars, or textiles into clothing. Tertiary stage/degree of the economy: Involves the provision of services to consumers and businesses, such as baby-sitting, cinema and banking. Quaternary stage/degree of the economy: Involves the research and development needed to produce products from natural resources and their subsequent by-products. Other sectors of the developed community include: the public sector or state sector; the private sector or privately run businesses; the social sector or voluntary sector. Peculiarities of the formation and analysis of the industrial complexes. In Ukraine covering about 20 major industries, namely power generating, fuel, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, chemical and petrochemical and gas, machine-building and metal-working, forest, wood-working and wood pulp and paper, construction materials, light, food and others. Ukraine is one of the world's most important mineral producing countries, in terms of both the range and size of its reserves. There are nearly 8,000 separate deposits, harboring some 90 different minerals, of which about 20 are economically significant. Coal reserves in Ukraine amount to 47.1 billion tons. Ukraine has oil and gas fields that meet 10 percent of her oil and 20 percent of her gas consumption, respectively. Ukraine is rich in mineral deposits, including iron ore, manganese ore, mercury, titanium, and nickel. Ukraine has a major ferrous metal industry, producing cast iron, steel and pipes. Another important branch is the country's chemical industry which includes the production of coke, mineral fertilizers and sulfuric acid. Ukraine's defense industry is organized around Ukroboronprom, a state owned conglomerate of over 130 companies. Ukraine is also among the top 10 arms exporters in the world. Structural orientation of the Ukraine' economy. Fuel and energy complex. Electricity. Mining and metallurgy. Engineering. Military and defense complex. Chemical industry of Ukraine. Forestry. Constructional complex. Food industry. Textile industry. Transport system. Social infrastructure. Touristic complex.

Topic 9. Central regions of Ukraine.

Overview and data. Capital Kyiv. Kyiv Oblast is an oblast (province) in central Ukraine. The administrative center of the oblast is the city of Kyiv, which also serves as the capital of Ukraine. Kyiv Oblast neither corresponds to nor is limited to the unofficially designated Kyiv metropolitan area although it is significantly dependent on the urban economy and transportation of the latter. The Chernobyl Exclusion Zone is technically located within the northern part of the Kyiv Oblast but access to the Zone is prohibited to the public and it is administered separately from the oblast. It is located in north-central Ukraine. Economy of Vinnitsa region. Economical structure of Zhitomir region. Zhytomyr Oblast is an oblast (province) of northern Ukraine. The administrative center of the oblast is the city of Zhytomyr. The oblast covers territories of the historic regions of Polisia, Volhynia, and Podolia. Before the 18th century bigger half of the oblast belonged to the Kyiv Voivodeship, while smaller western half around the city of Novohrad-Volynskyi belonged to the Volyn Voivodeship. Among the points of interest it is important to mention the following sites that were nominated for the Seven Wonders of Ukraine Kyiv oblast economy. Khmel'nitsky region economy structure. Cherkasy Oblast is an oblast (province) of central Ukraine located along the Dnieper River. The administrative center of the oblast is the city of Cherkasy. The oblast borders the Kyiv Oblast to the north, the Kirovohrad Oblast to the south, the Poltava Oblast to the east, and the Vinnytsia Oblast to the west. Archaeological discoveries, have shown that people have inhabited the valley of the Dnieper (*Dnipro*) River since the times immemorial. The oldest objects excavated on the territory of the region date back to the Stone Age – the Paleolithic period. By ethnic composition, Ukrainians represent the overwhelming majority of the oblast's population. Cherkassy region industry. Chernigiv region role in the economy of Ukraine. Chernihiv Oblast is an oblast (province) of northern Ukraine. The administrative center of the oblast is the city

of Chernihiv. The oblast is bordered on the west by the Kyiv Reservoir of the Dnieper River and Kyiv Oblast, by the Sumy Oblast to the east, and the Poltava Oblast to the south. The northern border of the oblast is part of Ukraine's international border abutting Belarus's Homyel oblast in the north-west and the Russian Bryansk oblast in the north-east, respectively. The oblast is bisected into northern and southern sections by the Desna River, which enters the Dnieper just north of the Kyiv city limits. The Chernihiv Oblast comprises a very important historical region. Main problems and perspectives of the development.

Topic10. Donetsk regions of Ukraine.

Economic history of regions. Primary energy sources. Electricity. Economic structure of the Donetsk and Lugansk oblasts. Mining and metallurgy. Environmental damages. Self-proclaimed republics and their cooperation with neighboring territories. Main problems and consequences. On April 7, 2014, following the annexation of Crimea by Russia, Russian-backed militants occupying the Donetsk Oblast administrative building declared independence from Ukraine and staged an unrecognized referendum on separating from Ukraine on 11 May 2014. Subsequently, the War in Donbass started. After Donetsk fell to the insurgents, the Donetsk Oblast administration was relocated to Mariupol and later to Kramatorsk. The state historic-architectural preserve near the city of Sviatohirsk with the Sviatohirsk Lavra was nominated for the Seven Wonders of Ukraine. The Donetsk Oblast covers more than one half coal, finished steel, coke, cast iron and steel production in Ukraine. Ferrous metallurgy, fuel industry and power industry are in demand in the structure of industry production. The War in Donbass caused the administrative center of the Luhansk oblast to be relocated to Sievierodonetsk. The oblast has the longest segment of the Ukrainian international border with Russia among other regions.

Topic 11. Western region.

Economy of Volyn region. Economical structure of Transcarpathia region. Trans Carpathian region - region to claim south western Ukraine within the western part of the Ukrainian Carpathians and Trans Carpathian lowland. In the north it borders with Lviv, in the east with Ivano-Frankivsk regions of Ukraine. In the south with Romania, in the southwest with Hungary, in the west with Slovakia, in the northwest with Poland. The regional center is Uzhhorod. Ivano-Frankivsk oblast economy. Ivano-Frankivsk region (*Ivano-Frankivsk region*, formerly *Stanislav region*) is one of the most densely populated and long-developed regions of Ukraine. The area is located in south west of Ukraine and borders on Lviv, Ternopil, Chernivtsi and Zakarpattia regions. The region is famous for its recreational resources. In the Carpathians, there are about three thousand plants, in fact including more than two thousand flowering plants, including 500 medicines. The resource specificity of the soil cover of the region is that there are almost all agricultural groups of soils. Well-developed - forestry, woodworking, pulp and paper, engineering, textile, food, building materials industry. The industrial complex of the region is concentrated in mainly in Ivano-Frankivsk, Kalush, Kolomyia, Nadvirna, Dolyna. Lviv region economy structure. Lviv region is an administrative-territorial unit in the west of Ukraine. It is one of the three regions of the historical and cultural region of Galicia, part of the Carpathian Euroregion. Formed 27 November 1939 after annexation of Western Ukraine by the Soviet Union for the Molotov – Ribbentrop Pact. Lviv region borders with Volyn, Rivne, Ternopil, Ivano-Frankivsk and Zakarpattia regions, has access to the state border of the Republic of Poland. The north of the region belongs to the zone of mixed forests, in particular, Maly Polissya; middle part – to the forest. Further south are the Carpathian foothills and, in fact, the Carpathians. They are represented by the Beskids. The southern border of the region coincides with the Verkhovyna Watershed Range. The territory of the region is also the main European watershed of the Black and Baltic Seas. In Lviv economic zone are three areas: Carpathian (Drohobych – engineering, woodworking, light industry, Sambir food industry, machine building, light industry, wood industry, Striy – engineering, food and wood processing industry, the gas transportation industry, a huge transport hub area, Borislav – oil, light and chemical industries; new Section and sycamore production of sulfur), Northern (Chervonohrad – coal mining, light

industry, Sokal – chemical, Dobrotvor – electricity); Lviv (mechanical engineering, food, light industry). Rivne region industry. Chernivtsy region role in the economy of Ukraine. Chernivtsi region - an area in south western part of Ukraine . It was formed on August 7, 1940 from the northern part of Bukovina , inhabited mainly by Ukrainians, and the neighboring part of Bessarabia (with Khotyn). The region is rich in natural resources. On the territory of Bukovina 4 oil and gas fields were discovered (Lopushnyanske , Chornoguzske , Krasnoilske, Sheremetivske). Main problems and perspectives of Ternopil oblast. Tourism sector in this regions.

Topic 12. Dnipro region economy.

Overview. Regional integration. Structure of the industry. Economical structure of Dnipropetrovsk region. Dnipropetrovsk oblast is an region of central and eastern Ukraine, the most important industrial region of the country. The Dnipropetrovsk Oblast is located in southeastern Ukraine. The area of the oblast (31,974 km²), comprises about 5.3% of the total area of the country. In the 6th and 8th centuries, the first settlements of Slavs appeared on the banks of the Dnieper within the region. Under the Treaty of Pereyaslav of 1654, the territory became part of the Russian Empire. Dnipropetrovsk International Airport is the only international airport in the state and serves as one of the hubs for Dniproavia. The Dnipropetrovsk Oblast has a high industry potential. There are 712 basic industrial organizations, including 20 different types of economic activity with about 473,4 thousand workers. The area also produces about 16.9% of the total industry production of Ukraine. Dnipro is a major industrial centre of Ukraine. It has several facilities devoted to heavy industry that produce a wide range of products, including cast-iron, rolled metal, pipes, machinery, different mining combines, agricultural equipment, tractors, trolleybuses, refrigerators, different chemicals and many others. Zaporizhia oblast economy. A feature of the national composition of the population of the region is its multinational nature. Representatives of more than 130 nationalities and ethnic groups live in the region. Favorable climate and successful geographical location of Zaporizhia have attracted people since time immemorial. The oldest sites of primitive people in the river valley of the porous part of the Dnieper date back to the Middle Paleolithic (100-40 thousand years ago). For many centuries, the territory of the region was a kind of corridor through which different peoples passed, where different cultures crossed. Zaporizhzhya Sich became the first political formation in Ukraine with all the hallmarks of a republic. The process of new settlement and development of lands of modern Zaporizhia region was difficult. Foreign immigrants became a part of the population of the territory of the modern Zaporizhia region. Kirovograd region economy structure. Main problems and perspectives of the development.

Topic 13. Black sea coast region.

Economic history of Crimea. Crimea is a peninsula located on the northern coast of the Black Sea in Eastern Europe that is almost completely surrounded by both the Black Sea and the smaller Sea of Azov to the northeast. The status of Crimea is disputed. It is claimed by Ukraine and recognized as Ukrainian by most other countries, although it has been administered by Russia following its annexation to the country in 2014. Occupation by Russian Federation. Main problems and consequences. Economy of Odesa region. Odesa oblast is an region of southwestern Ukraine, located along the northern coast of the Black Sea. The region, the largest in Ukraine by area, is approximately the size of Belgium. The region has eight seaports, over 80,000 ha (200,000 acres) of vineyards, and five of the biggest lakes in Ukraine. Significant branches of the oblast's economy are: oil refining and chemicals processing; transportation (important sea and river ports, oil pipelines and railway); viticulture and other forms of agriculture, notably the growing of wheat, maize, barley, sunflowers and sugar beets. The region's industrial capability is principally concentrated in and around Odesa. Economical structure of Mykolaiv region. Mykolaiv oblast is an region of Ukraine. The administrative center of the oblast is the city of Mykolaiv. The following historic-cultural sites were nominated for the Seven Wonders of Ukraine or Seven Natural Wonders of Ukraine. The city of Mykolaiv is known for several of its shipyards that existed since the 19th century. South Ukraine Nuclear Power Plant. Agrarian company Nibulon. Mykolaiv Observatory. Kherson oblast economy. Kherson oblast is an region in southern Ukraine, just north of Crimea. This is considered to be the 'fruit basket' of the country, as many of the oblast's agricultural

production is dispersed throughout the country, with production peaking during the summer months. The Dnieper River runs through the oblast which includes the Kakhovka Reservoir (destroyed). Tourism sector in this regions. War in these oblasts.

Topic 14. Economy of Kharkiv region.

Kharkiv Oblast is an oblast (province) in eastern Ukraine. The oblast borders Russia to the north, Luhansk Oblast to the east, Donetsk Oblast to the south-east, Dnipropetrovsk Oblast to the south-west, Poltava Oblast to the west and Sumy Oblast to the north-west. The oblast is the third most populous province of Ukraine. The modern Kharkiv Oblast was established on 27 February 1932. During the Holodomor the population of the Kharkiv Oblast together with Kyiv Oblast suffered the most. The region saw major fighting during World War II in several Battles of Kharkov between 1941 and 1943. Regional economy of Kharkiv oblast. Natural gas extracted from the deposits at the Shebelynka gas field, the town of Kehychivka, the villages of Yefremivka in Pervomaiskyi raion, Melykhivka in Nova Vodolaha raion, Khrestyshche, Sosnivka, and Berezivka in Krasnohrad raion, and elsewhere is the oblast's main source of fuel. Electricity is generated by two large regional thermal power stations at Zmiiv and the town of Eskhar, and by smaller thermal co-generating stations in Kharkiv, Kupiansk, and Vovchansk. Kharkiv oblast is a major agricultural producer in Ukraine. Regional development of Sumy oblast. Sumy Oblast (is an oblast (province) in the northeastern part of Ukraine. Sumy region was created on January 10, 1939. In the north and east the region borders with Bryansk, Kursk and Belgorod regions of the russian federation - the length of the state border with the russian federation is 298 km. Economical structure of Poltava region. The fuel and energy complex of Poltava region plays an important role in the development and functioning of its public economy. Production of the complex is 56% of the total industrial output of the region. There are 26 oil fields in the region. A certain amount of oil and gas condensate extracted in the field by oil and rail is sent to Kremenchuknaftaorgsintez open joint-stock company, which produces about 70 types of oil products. Among the largest oil fields are Kybyntsivske (Myrhorod district) and Reshetnyakivske (Novosanzharsky district). Free gas reserves in Poltava region are concentrated within 64 fields (from 261 in Ukraine). Transportation and infrastructure. Science and technology. Main problems and perspectives of the development after war beginning.

VI. Tasks for independent work.

Elements of the independent student's work	Number of hours
reading literature for classes	10
constant review of the press and other media	10
designing a research tool	10
data collection	10
data analysis and interpretation	10
preparation for IT classes	10
doing assignments and doing homework	10
Total number of hours	70

VII. Evaluation Policy

The instructor's evaluation policy related to the student. The answers to the questions should be based on the student's own vision of the problem, if the results of other people's researches are used, its' authors and sources should be indicated. Communication during classes should be based solely on respect for respondents, regardless of age, gender, religion, race, political views. If on-line learning is held, students must use with the video mode.

Academic integrity policy. Zero write-off tolerance threshold.

Deadlines and retaking policy. Delays can occur if they are not regular and do not interfere with the lesson. Omissions of seminars with the possibility of working off are allowed in case of a student's illness. Maximum number of spaces allowed without justification causes – 3 testing are possible in a team discipline platform Microsoft Teams in the form of photos, videos, presentations.

VIII. Final Control

The form of final control is a credit, which is set based on the results of the types of work that are provided for in the syllabus of the educational component. Tasks from these types of current control are evaluated in the range from 0 to 100 points. The student can additionally pass the topics he missed during the semester (for valid reasons) in consultation with the teacher, thus improving his result by exactly the amount of points provided for the missed topics. In the event that a student received less than 60 points, he makes a credit during the liquidation of academic debt. In this case, the points scored during the current assessment are cancelled. The maximum number of points during the liquidation of academic debt from credit is 100.

IX. Grading Scale

Scores	Linguistic Grade
90-100	Passed
82-89	
75-81	
67-74	
60-66	
1-59	Fail (needed to retake)

X. Tests for Self-control

1. The EU region classification has ... levels:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

2. The main functions of the state regulation of the economy:

- legislative
- stabilizing
- optimization
- distributive

3. On the basis of recovery rate natural resources can be categorized as:

- renewable
- biotic
- abiotic

- non-renewable

4. Regionalism as a regional science was offered by:

- A. Smith
- D. Ricardo
- W. Izard
- M. Thatcher

5. Hierarchical system for dividing up the economic territory of the EU is called:

- Regions classification
- NUTs classification
- CORNs classification
- FRUITs classification

6. The oil and gas industry has activities in the regions of Ukraine:

- Chernihiv, Sumy, Kharkiv oblasts
- Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Poltava oblasts
- Donetsk, Kyiv, Volyn oblasts
- Ternopil, Lviv, Rivne oblasts

7. The largest single airplane in the world is called:

- Mriya
- Dreams
- Wish
- Ruslan

8. The most famous mineral waters of Transcarpathia include:

- Shayanska
- Borjomi
- Myrgorodska
- Luzhanska

6. Chernivtsi region according to the sectoral structure of production belongs to:

- agricultural
- agricultural-industrial
- industrial-agricultural
- industrial

10. Podilsky region consists of:

- Lviv, Ternopil, Ivano-Frankivsk oblasts
- Vinnytsia, Ivano-Frankivsk, Ternopil oblasts
- Chernivtsi, Ternopil, Khmelnytskyi oblasts
- Ternopil, Khmelnytskyi, Vinnytsia oblasts

11. By the number of castles this region ranks first in Ukraine:

- Lviv

- Ternopil
- Ivano-Frankivsk
- Chernivtsi

12. Vinnytsia oblasts has:

- mining industrial complex
- multisectoral industrial complex
- metalworking industrial complex
- shipbuilding industrial complex

13. This oblast belongs to capital economic region, its economy mostly deal with mining of granite, forestry, agriculture, etc

- Zhytomyr oblast
- Kyiv oblast
- Rivne oblast
- Sumy oblast

14. By the structure of economy Kharkiv oblast is:

- industrial-agricultural
- one of the most agricultural
- agricultural-industrial
- one of the most industrialized

15. The fuel and energy complex of this region plays an important role in the development and functioning of its public economy:

- Poltava oblast
- Lviv oblast
- Kyiv oblast
- Volyn oblast

16. To the central economic region of Ukraine belong:

- Kropyvnytskyi oblast
- Kyiv oblast
- Chernigiv oblast
- Cherkasy oblast

17. To the capital economic region of Ukraine belong:

- Zhytomyr oblast
- Kyiv oblast
- Chernigiv oblast
- Cherkasy oblast

18. To the Black sea coast region belong:

- Odesa oblast
- Mykolaiv oblast
- AR Crimea

Kherson oblast

Kharkiv region

19. The ... involves the extraction and production of raw materials:

- primary stage of economy
- secondary stage of economy
- tertiary stage of economy
- quaternary stage of economy

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Guidelines

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