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The modern settlement system of Kharkiv region: problems and prospects

Abstract: In the article were reviewed the values and features of a modern settlement system of the Kharkiv region, defined the peculiarities of the region's population density and the factors that influence its disparity; analyzed the ratio of rural and urban population in the Kharkiv region; defined the problems and prospects of development of the settlement of the Kharkiv region, the task of regional policy.

Keywords: resettlement of population, population density, regional policy.
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Современная система расселения Харьковской области: проблемы и перспективы развития

Аннотация: В статье рассмотрено значение и особенности современной системы расселения Харьковской области, определены особенности плотности населения региона и факторы, влияющие на ее диспропорцию; проанализировано соотношение сельского и городского населения в Харьковской области; определены проблемы и перспективы развития системы расселения Харьковской области, задачи региональной политики.

Ключевые слова: расселение населения, плотность населения, региональная политика.

Formation of the settlement system determined by the historical process of settlement of the region and resettlement of the population on its territory. The system of resettlement of the population of Kharkiv region determines not only the features of the spatial distribution of population within it, but also the economical and overall economic development of the region because the population resettlement forms the labor resource potential of the region, which in turn is the basis for economic development and the economy. Resettlement of the population is the result of its spatial distribution in the territory. The main elements of the settlement are the territory, population, natural, financial, industrial, economic, social and cultural habitat of society. Resettlement of the population is an indicator of the level of development of the territory, because the population is usually concentrated in the cities and regions favorable for life and economic activities [4].
Administrative and territorial system of Kharkiv region represented by the regional center - Kharkiv, 27 districts, 17 cities, including 7 regional subordination value and 10 district value, 61 settlements of urban type 1,542 villages, 138 settlements, 60 village councils, 381 village council [5]. The level of urbanization in the region is 80.5%. As to the main features of modern settlement in Kharkiv region may be noted that there is a large concentration of population in the central regions and population distribution near the regional center [1]. The population of Kharkiv region is located very unevenly on its territory (Fig. 1). The average density of population settlement is 87 people / km² in view of large cities and 32 inhabitants / km² without their consideration [5].

The most densely populated are the central areas, close to the regional center: Kharkiv, Dergachivsky, Chuguyivsky, Zmiyivsky and Balakliysky, indicating a significant economic development not only of Kharkiv but also the all Kharkiv agglomeration [1]. The peripheral areas are differ in the lowest population density: Velikoburluksky, Izyumsky, Bliznyukyvsky, Barvenkovsky, Sahnovschinsky and Dvorichansky. The low population density has also Pervomaiskjy area, due to its low economic development. The important role in the resettlement of the population of Kharkiv region plays the cities: the presence of millionaire city - Kharkiv, which is the regional center, and other cities with large numbers and population density - Zmiiv, Chuguyiv, Lyubotin, Izyum and others.

An important role in the resettlement of the population of Kharkiv region plays the towns, especially the presence of millionaire city - Kharkiv, which is the regional center, and other cities with large numbers and population density - Zmiiv, Chuguyiv, Lyubotyn, Izyum and others.

The regional center is the city of Kharkiv, which is the city millionaire, concentrating on itself the biggest share of the population. In the city the population density is 4,151.1 people / km². Also, high levels of population density characterized cities of regional importance.

The city Kharkiv is one of the most densely populated cities in Ukraine, the population density is 4710 persons / km², and is densely populated Lozova (3748 persons / km²) and Chuhuv (2592 people / km²). Among the cities of regional importance in the Kharkov region lowest population density in the city, Lyubotin (793 people / km²).
The index of the concentration of the population in the region is 64.1%, indicating a sharply uneven distribution of the population in Kharkiv region. This once again proves the fact that the population of the region is concentrated mainly in the central area and near the city of Kharkov in the suburban area. After a while, there may emerge some agglomeration that expand the boundaries of the regional center and engulf several neighboring urban settlements that are observed today. The main part of the population of Kharkiv region is concentrated in the center region and nearby regional center. This division is due to the several reasons:

• the presence of the significant number of jobs;
• the significant development of infrastructure, education and science;
• the economic and social development of the territory;
• the presence and active functioning of the cultural sector;
• the supply of food stocks and their diversity.

These and other factors have caused the population gravity to the regional center and its suburban areas. Today can be designate this network of cities as almost formed agglomeration with the center in Kharkiv.

The level of urbanization in Kharkiv region is 80.5%, in the region of its value ranges from 0 to 100%. Kharkiv region is one of the most urbanized in Ukraine, more than 80% of the population live in cities. At the same time, 55% of the population lives in the regional center, due to monocentric settlement system and causes significant territorial disparities in development areas. The urban population is concentrated in the regional center, as well as cities Izyum, Kupiansk and Pervomaysk, where the level of urbanization is 100%. By Chuguevsky, Lozivska and city councils include Lyubotynskoyi nearest villages because they urbanization level is 99%, 97% and 89 respectively. The opposite situation is observed in districts. In Izium, Kupyansk and Pervomaisky areas zero level of urbanization, the urban population is concentrated in regional centers - the cities of regional subordination. Bliznyukovsky, Dvurechansky, Zachepilovsky and Velikoburlutsky areas have rate of urbanization is less than 30% Chuguevsky, Volchansky, Balakleysky, Kharkiv and Dergachi areas have rates of urbanization from 50% to 70%, which is the result of socio-economic development and indicates the spread of urban lifestyles and resettlement of the population.

The dynamics of urban and rural population (Fig. 2) in the Kharkiv region for the period of 1995-2013 years shows that the region naturally dominated by the urban
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The dynamics of urban and rural population (Fig. 2) in the Kharkiv region for the period of 1995-2013 years shows that the region naturally dominated by the urban
population, although in some areas it is weakly expressed (Izyumsky, Kupyansk, Pervomajskiy). Dramatically dominated urban type of the settlement in Kharkiv, Dergachi, Chuguev and Balakleya region [1].

Thus, the urban population on the territory of Kharkiv region prevails in more densely populated areas, and population density increases towards the region advance to the geographical center of the region and the regional center. Also, and population density and urban population prevails in the areas where are situated the largest cities in the region. Peripheral areas have the lowest rate of population density, which causes considerable distance from the regional center, thus weaker economic and infrastructure development.

Settlement system of Kharkiv region is quite dynamic over time and has a rapid development [2].

However, one of the important problems of further evolution of the settlement system of Kharkiv region is uneven development and its center of gravity shift of population from the geometric center area to the regional center - the city of Kharkiv. As a result, the peripheral parts of the region develop slowly, migration and depopulation processes are spread that cause the change of the resettlement network - the extinction of villages, the loss of intra-regional communications links.

Also the significant problem of the settlement system of the region is the eccentric location of Kharkiv towards to other regional centers: Poltava (130 km) and Sumy (175 km). This complicates the Kharkiv over reginal systemically important functions [1].

Settlement system is monocentric Kharkiv region, resulting hypertrophied gap in terms of socio-economic development between the regional center and other region. Excessive concentration of population in Kharkiv. And a number of specific demographic problems such as depopulation and aging in most peripheral districts, creating significant disparities in the level and quality of life.
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Figure 2. The level of urbanization in the context districts of Kharkiv region in 2014 (author constructed according to [5])
According to the Strategy of the development of the Kharkiv region up to 2020 the reduction of territorial disparities and polycentric development is the main purpose of the further evolution of the settlement of region [5]. Most significant tool to overcome the uneven development of the resettlement network of Kharkiv region is regional policy which should be directed to the solution of these tasks:

1. The complex development of all the elements of the resettlement network.
2. The Improving of the planning structure of settlement system.
3. The Creating OF the necessary conditions for the attractiveness of rural areas of the region.
4. The development of inter-district and regional transport and communication network.
5. The development of cities, which in the past were industrial centers, and retain their resource potential.
6. The development of social infrastructure, primarily the peripheral regions of the region.
7. The Solution of the problem of temporarily unemployed workforce in the sphere of agriculture through the appropriate programs, the creature of the rural business environment and so on.
8. The Investing of promising industries, taking into account the investment passports of the cities and districts.
9. The develop and implement of the programs of level up, the quality of life and the working conditions in the region due to the specific areas.
10. The regulation of migration processes.

The question of optimization of the modern settlement system requires the concerted action of the researchers, local government, administrations, etc. To optimize the network resettlement of the population in Kharkov region is necessary to attract investments in promising industries, taking into account the investment passports of cities and regions, as to define the problem and the need at the local level is much easier than to detect than globally. That subject-oriented approach will achieve the maximum development of individual settlements, and even the development of the settlement system of Kharkiv region, and made it attractive for living, business and tourism areas of any district of Kharkiv.
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