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THE INTEGRATED ECONOMIC-GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF THE GREATER POLAND VOIVODESHIP (POLAND) AND THE CHERKASY REGION (UKRAINE)

The integrated regional economic-geographical analysis of the Greater Poland Voivodeship (Poland) and the Cherkasy region (Ukraine) according to M. Baransky's scheme were done in the article. The economy and population of the regions were analyzed using such research methods: comparative, historical, statistical, economic zoning, remote monitoring. The most significant features of similarity and differences in economic use were determined in the article.

The literature has yet to conduct a comprehensive comparative study of the regions of Poland and Ukraine, in particular, the Cherkasy region with the Polish provinces. So, we have investigated that the Greater Poland Voivodeship belongs to the strongest regions of Poland. This estimate is based on the following indicators: the size of the region, the population, including employment, the rate of GDP growth and its share per inhabitant, the level of industrial development, the pace of transformation, the dominant role of the private sector in the economy. An analysis of these indicators, conducted at the Institute for Market Economy Studies, shows that the Greater Poland is in the leading group of the best regions of the country. Cherkasy region belongs to agrarian-industrial regions of Ukraine.

Based on results of the conducted research the following conclusions have been made: The formation of a civil society opens up broad preconditions for the development of industry and commodity products. Improving the assessment of social and economic development indicators, which was conducted in six areas: Financial self-sufficiency, Infrastructure development, Investment development and foreign economic cooperation, Labor market efficiency, Renewable energy and energy efficiency, and Economic efficiency about democratic progress and increase of investment attractiveness of the region. Study of comparative characteristics of socio-economic progress of regions of Ukraine and regions of Poland.

Keywords: economic-geographic analysis, Greater Poland Voivodeship, Cherkasy region, population, economy.

Оксана Браславська, Оксана Герасименко. КОМПЛЕКСНИЙ ЕКОНОМІКО-ГЕОГРАФІЧНИЙ АНАЛІЗ ВЕЛИКОПОЛЬСЬКОГО ВОЄВОДСТВА (ПОЛЬЩА) ТА ЧЕРКАСЬКОЇ ОБЛАСТІ (УКРАЇНА)

У статті здійснено комплексний регіональний економіко-географічний аналіз Великопольського воєводства (Польща) та Черкаської області (Україна) за схемою М. Баранського. У проведенні дослідження використано методи: порівняльний, історичний, статистичний, економічного районування, дистанційних спостережень, проаналізовано господарство і населення регіонів Великопольського воєводства (Польща) та Черкаської області (Україна). Визначено спільні та відмінні суспільно-географічні характеристики господарства порівнюваних регіонів.

Здійснено комплексний аналіз тематики наукових досліджень. Всебічне порівняльне дослідження регіонів Польщі та України, зокрема, Черкаської області з польськими провінціями є маловивченим. В ході дослідження ми дійшли висновку, що Великопольське воєводство належить до найрозвинутіших регіонів Польщі. Ця оцінка ґрунтується на наступних соціально-економічних показниках: територія, характеристика населення, включаючи зайнятість, міграційні процеси, темпи зростання ВВП та його частки на одного мешканця, рівень промислового розвитку, темпи трансформації, роль приватного сектора в економіці. Черкаська область належить до аграрно-промислових регіонів України. В області розвиваються транспорт, машинобудування, харчова промисловість та ін.

За результатами проведеного дослідження зроблено наступні висновки: формування громадянського суспільства відкриває широкі передумови для розвитку промисловості та товарної продукції; удосконалення оцінки показників соціально-економічного розвитку, що проводилося у шести сферах: фінансова самодостатність, розвиток інфраструктури, інвестиційний розвиток та зовнішньоекономічне співробітництво, ефективність ринку праці, відновлювана енергетика та енергоефективність, економічна ефективність демократичного прогресу та зростання інвестиційної привабливості регіону. Вивчення порівняльних характеристик соціально-економічного прогресу регіонів України та регіонів Польщі сприятиме інтеграції України до європейського простору.

Ключові слова: економіко-географічний аналіз, Великопольське воєводство, Черкаська область, населення, господарство.

Оксана Браславская, Оксана Герасименко. КОМПЛЕКСНЫЙ ЭКОНОМИКО-ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ВЕЛИКОПОЛЬСКОГО ВОЕВОДСТВА (ПОЛЬША) И ЧЕРКАССКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ (УКРАИНА)

В статье проведен комплексный региональный экономико-географический анализ Великопольского воеводства (Польша) и Черкасской области (Украина) по схеме Н. Баранского. С помощью сравнительного, исторического, статистического методов исследования, экономического районирования, дистанционных исследований, проанализировано хозяйственная деятельность и население исследуемых регионов.

Анализ литературы показал, что вопросу всестороннего исследования социально-экономических проблем регионов Польши и Украины, в частности, Великопольского воеводства (Польша) и Черкасской области (Украина) уделено мало внимания со стороны украинских и польских ученых эконом-географов. Мы исследовали, что Великопольское воеводство принадлежит к самым сильным, в экономическом отношении, регионов Польши. Эта оценка основывается на следующих показателях: размер региона, население, включая занятость, миграционные процессы, темпы роста ВВП и его доли на одного жителя, уровень промышленного развития, темпы трансформации, доминирующую роль частного сектора в экономике.

По результатам проведенного исследования сделаны следующие выводы: формирование гражданского общества открывает широкие предпосылки для развития промышленности и товарной продукции; совершенствование оценки показателей социально-экономического развития, которое проводилось в шести сферах: финансовая самодостаточность, развитие инфраструктуры, инвестиционное развитие и внешнеэкономическое сотрудничество, эффективность рынка труда, возобновляемая энергетика и энергоэффективность, экономическая эффективность демократического прогресса и рост инвестиционной привлекательности региона. Изученные сравнительные характеристики социально-экономического прогресса регионов Украины и Польши будут предпосылкой для интеграционных процессов Украины в европейское сообщество.

Ключевые слова: экономико-географический анализ, Великопольское воеводство, Черкасская область, население, хозяйство.

Definition of the problem. Modern integration processes of Ukraine in the world, in particular in European society, determine the significance of the research of the Ukrainian state in the world, distinguishing economic and socio-geographical aspects of the world community in general and individual regions. At the present stage of the development of Ukrainian-Polish relations, it is important to study the comparative socio-geographical characteristics of certain regions of Ukraine and the voivodships of Poland, the definition of a specific economic problem for the district, which connects all the facts and phenomena that characterize of the area. Particularly important for us is the comparison of the regions of the two neighboring countries of the first order of Ukraine and Poland. Choosing a research topic is not accidental. Particularly important for us is the comparison of the regions of the two countries of Ukraine and Poland, the first-order. The integration of Polish-Ukrainian relations takes place within the framework of cooperation between educational, scientific institutions, cultural-artistic groups, enterprises.

Partnership agreements were signed between the villages, cities of Cherkasy region and the communes, cities of the Greater Poland Voivodeship: "Agreement on cooperation between the Zelenodibrovsky village council of Gorodische district and the Gmina of the Pleshevsk district of the Greater Poland Voivodeship (Poland)", May 22, 2006; "Bilateral international agreement on partnership, cooperation and cooperation between Gniezno County (Greater Poland Voivodeship) and the Uman Region", October 18, 2010; "Agreement on establishment of twin relations between Uman and Gniezno (Poland)", May 2, 2005 [10].

Analysis of recent research and publications.

Currently, there is a tendency in Ukraine to consider the general issues of economic-geographical research, peculiarities and prospects of development of foreign economic relations between Ukraine and the Republic of Poland. S. Antonyuk [14], V. Borshevsky [16], V. Bezuglogo, [15], V. Budkina [17], V. Gevka [20], D. Lukyanenko and V. Chuzhikov [4], Ye. Makarenko [26], M. Malsky [27], V. Obodovskaya [28, 29].

Yu. Priszahnyuk [32], Ye. Savelyev [33], A. Skovronskaya-Lucinskaya [34], L. Chekalenko [36], G. Shcherby [38] and others.

Questions of socio-geographical changes in Cherkasy region (Ukraine) were studied by, in particular, the historical aspect researched P. Tronko [23], demographic features - I. Kozinskaya, Yu. Tishchenko [24], the nature of the region described P. Moroz, V. Lukianets, I. Kosenko [31] and others.

The problems of political and socio-economic transformation of Poland and Ukraine were studied V. Demianets [21], V. Strutinsky [35], G. Zelenkov [22] studied the problems of political and socio-economic transformation of Poland and Ukraine.

The following scholars L. Adamsky [1], L. Vasiliev [9], K. Voitsyk, Y. Ruzhkovsky [11], M. Vozyak [13], A. Levandovskaya and D. Szeligowski [2], V. Lysek [5], T. Olshansky [6], A. Sheptytsky [8] and others are involved in the study of Ukrainian-Polish foreign economic relations in the Republic of Poland.

The following scholars L. Adamsky [1], L. Vasiliev [9], K. Voitsyk, Y. Ruzhkovsky [11], M. Vozyak [13], A. Levandovskaya and D. Szeligowski [2], V. Lysek [5], T. Olshansky [6], A. Sheptytsky [8] and others are involved in the study of Ukrainian-Polish foreign economic relations in the Republic of Poland. At the same time, comprehensive comparative studies of the economic-geographical features of the Wielkopolska Forestry (Poland) and Cherkasy region (Ukraine) were not conducted.

The study of foreign economic relations of Ukraine and the Republic of Poland at the present stage will reveal even greater opportunities for integration of the economy of our state in the European space.

The literature has yet to conduct a comprehensive comparative study of the regions of Poland and Ukraine, in particular, the Cherkasy region with the Polish provinces.

The aim of the study is to compare socio-geographical indicators of Cherkasy region (Ukraine) and Wielkopolskie Voivodship (Poland).

Presenting main material. The comparison was carried out according to M. Baransky's "district" scheme, which involves disclosing the following aspects when creating a country's characteristics: the geographical location of the district; natural conditions and resources with their economic evaluation; historical and geographical factors of formation of the modern territory; population (composition, population change, placement, resettlement, especially in cities and urbanization, labor resources, culture); economy (characteristic, leading industries, foreign trade) [4, p. 32].

The integrated economic-geographic analysis of the Greater Poland Voivodeship (Poland) and Cherkasy region (Ukraine) were done using such research methods: comparative, historical, statistical, economic zoning, and remote observation.

Geographical location. Greater Poland Voivodeship, as a region was established on January 1, 1999 in the western and central parts of Poland. Cherkasy region was founded on January 7, 1954 in central Ukraine. The Greater Poland Voivodeship is one of the largest regions of Poland (the area of 29,826.5 km²) is bordered: in the north by the Pomeranian and Western Pomeranian Voivodeships, east of the Lodz and Kujawsko-Pomeranian Voivodeships, in the south with the Lower Silesian and Opole Voivodeships, in the west with Lubuskie Voivodship. The area of the region is average compared to the European countries, for example, Belgium or European countries, for example with Brandenburgia in Germany. Greater Poland Voivodeship is located at the crossroads of European communications. Here are important roads cross that leading from Berlin through Poznan and Warsaw to Kiev and Moscow, as well as from Prague through Wroclaw.

Cherkasy region (an area of 20 900 km²) borders on: in the north with the Kiev region, in the east with the Poltava region, in the south with the Kirovograd region, in the west with the Vinnitsa region. The important highways cross through the Cherkasy region: St. Petersburg – Odessa, Stryi – Ternopil – Kropivnytsky – Znamianka, Kaniv – Kremenchug. Railway transportation in the region is provided by the enterprises and organizations of the Shevchenko railway transportation directorate. The Directorate is located at the intersection of two main directions: Moscow-Odessa and Donbass-Carpathians. The length of the track is 840 km.

Natural conditions and resources, their economic evaluation. The two studied regions lie on the hills (Wielkopolske Voivodship – on the Wielkopolski Lowland, and Cherkasy region – on the Dnieper Highlands; Drabivsky, Zolotonsky, Chornobayevsky Districts – on the Poltava Plain). The relief of the two studied regions was affected by quaternary glaciation. In Poland, the Pomeranian, Poznan and Gniezno lakes have glacial basin origins [6]. The surface of the Cherkasy region in the past had undergone very intense erosion in the pre-glacial and glacial periods. The left bank plain, which is an ancient accumulative terraces of the Dnieper, is oblivious and characterized by flat, flattened and slightly wavy forms of relief. In general, according to geomorphological features in the territory of Cherkasy

region, one can distinguish three main types of relief: the flat-bottomed (Zolotonsky, Drabivsky and Chornobayevsky districts); broad-waved valley-bilge water-rustic (Khrystynivsky, Zhashkiv, Umansky, Mankovsky and Talnivsky districts); narrowly wavy valley-beam water-rustic (Kaniv, Korsun-Shevchenkivsky, Smelyansky, part of Chigirinsky and Lisyansky districts) [11, p. 12-13]. The highest point of the Greater Poland Voivodeship is the Kobyl Gory peak (284 m), The highest point of the Cherkasy region (275 m) is located to the west of Monastyrysche. The Kanivsky-Moshnogorsk ridge (160-180 m) is distinguished in the structure of relief of Cherkasy region.

The climate of the regions is moderate. Wielkopolska Voivodship has moderate marine climate: the average July temperature is + 18°C, the average January temperature is -2°C, the average temperature is +8.2°C, the annual precipitation is 500-550 mm. In the Cherkasy region, the climate is moderately continental. There is a greater amplitude of temperature fluctuations, average temperatures: in July + 20.1°C, January - 5.9°C, average annual temperature + 7.3°C. Annual precipitation is 450-550 mm.

The most common soils in the Cherkasy region are black soils (75% of the total area), in the Greater Poland Voivodeship – podzolic soils (60% of the total area). Within the Cherkasy region there are 1059 rivers with a total length of 5877 km. The largest rivers, that are flowing over the region are the Dnieper, 150 km long, the Hirskiy Tikych – 161 km, the Tiasmin – 133 km. On the territory of the region there are 2312 ponds with an area of a water mirror of 17 thousand hectares and 37 reservoirs with an area of 5.86 thousand hectares. The largest reservoir is Kremenchug reservoir. Within the limits of the region it reaches 130 km, the width near the city of Cherkasy – 18 km. Unlike Cherkasy region, on Wielkopolskie land there are many lakes (about 800). The largest are Pomeranian, Poznan and Gniezno. The largest rivers: Barich, Obzhitsa, Warta, Odr.

Minerals. Brown coal is extracted in both regions (in the Greater Poland Voivodeship (Konin, Turku, Kolo deposits), in Cherkasy region (deposits of Kozatskoye, Ryzhanivske, Yurkivske in Zvenigorodskoye, Novoselyts'ke, Mokrokalgiriske in Katerinopilskii). Cherkasy region is rich in non-metallic minerals, first and foremost, building materials. Granites of different types occur in Gorodyshchensky, Korsun-Shevchenkivsky, Smiliansky, Uman and other districts. About 400 deposits of different clays are known. Bentonite clays located near the villages of Dashukivka and Hizhynets of Lisyansky district. Not far from Murzynets and Neomorozhs of Zvenigorod district, Novoselytsya, Katerinopilsky district, there are high-quality refractory clay – kaolin. Quartz sand are distributed throughout the Cherkasy region. There are significant reserves of building and facing stone also. The most famous deposits of granite – Starobabanska and Tanske, whose products are supplied far beyond the boundaries of the region. Greater Poland Voivodship is rich in natural gas and oil deposits. The peat deposits are near Blazievo, Milkwater, and Mechnachu. The rock salt produced in Klodave has a pink color due to the

admixture of iron. The lime is extracted. There are gypsum deposits in Wielkopolska Voivodship and Cherkasy Region.

Cherkasy region, having an area of 20.9 thousand square kilometers, belongs to the lesser regions of Ukraine: the total area of the forest fund of the region is 338.6 thousand hectares, including forest covered – 322.4 thousand hectares, which is 15.4 % of its territory, with optimal forests – 16%. Widespread forests occupy an area of 766.2 thousand hectares, which is 25.7% of its area [9; 6].

Historical and geographical factors of the formation of modern territory.

The formation of the modern territory of the Cherkasy region and the Greater Poland Voivodship has a diverse history. The territory of the present Cherkasy region was populated in the Middle Paleolithic period of about 130-100 thousand years ago. Near Mezhirich on Kanivshchyna was discovered the late Paleolithic parking of hunters on Mamutov – Mezhyritskaya parking.

A significant place is occupied by materials of Trypillian culture (IV-III millennium BC), found in settlements near the villages of Maydanetska, Tal'yanka and Dobrovoda. In the VII – III centuries BC a significant part of the territory of the steppe regions of Ukraine, including Cherkasy region, occupied the nomadic and Iranian-language tribes of the Scythians. At the same time on the right bank of the Dnieper lived settled agricultural tribes, the direct ancestors of the Eastern Slavs. The territory of the modern region was part of the lands of the Prydniprovia, where the core of the East Slavic tribes was formed, from which a mighty feudal state – Kievan Rus arose. In the above-mentioned period, the western valleys lived on the banks of the Vartai River.

In the second half of the tenth century the first great prince of Meshko I (about 935-992 gg.) came from a powerful Western-Polish family of Pyas, established power over most of the lands inhabited by his tribesmen. Thus the foundations of the Polish kingdom were laid. In 1138, on these lands there emerged the Wielkopolska principality, headed by Prince Mashko II (1126 / 1127-1202rr.). The first mention of Great Poland dates back to 1257, and after twenty years Prince Wielkopolski Przemyslav II crowned here, declaring himself king of Poland. In 1314 Prince Krakowski Vladislav I Loketech (1260 / 1261-1333 biennium) united the lands of Lesser and Greater Poland. Having lost its capital status, thanks to the favorable location on the Amur Way, which in the Middle Ages connected the Baltic and the Mediterranean, Great Poland became a trading power of pan-European significance [6].

In the XIV-XVI centuries the territory of the modern Cherkasy region was captured by the Lithuanian and Polish feudal lords. In the XV-th century, the first settlements of the Cossacks appeared in Cherkasy region, and Cherkasy, founded at the end of the XIII th century, became their powerful fortification in the struggle against the Polish gentry, the attacks of Turks and Crimean Tatars.

With the beginning of the Thirty Years' War of 1618-1648, the flow of immigrants – Protestant

Germans, mainly from Silesia, flooded into the territory of the Greater Poland Voivodship. In the wards of Poland, Wielkopolska's lands were severely affected: by the decision of the Vienna Congress in 1815, the western part – most of Velkopol land came to Prussia, eastern – lesser – Russia. The local population did not want to ignore, it created an organized opposition [6].

In 1797, when the provinces of the Right Bank Cherkasy region became part of Kiev, and the Left Bank – to Malorossiysk province.

The reform of 1861 gave impuls to the rapid development of industry. In the second half of the XIX century, the leading position in Cherkasy region was occupied by the sugar industry.

In 1917-1920 on the territory of Cherkasy region, on the wave of national uprising, the authorities of the UPR, the Hetmanate and the Directorate are established, and the first detachments of the Free Cossacks are formed. Long after the Government of the UNR ceased its activities, part of Cherkasy region was part of the Kholodnoyarsk Republic, where the Cossacks had the longest armed resistance to the Bolsheviks (until 1922-1924). At the end of the First World War, using the political situation, the inhabitants of the western part of the Greater Poland Voivodship raised an uprising, which resulted in the return of Poland to the land previously obtained by Prussia under the terms of the Versailles Peace Treaty of 1919 [5]. The area of the bloody battles of the Second World War from June 1941 to March 1944 became the territory of Cherkasy region, and the territory of the Greater Poland Voivodship suffered from September 1939 to May 1945 [7, p. 30-48].

Cherkasy region was established on January 7, 1954. It consisted of three cities of regional subordination (Cherkasy, Smila, Uman) and territories of 30 districts of Kyiv, Poltava, Kirovograd and Vinnitsa regions [7, p.10-87]. The Velipopolske Voivodship was established in 1999 from the provinces of the previous administrative division: Poznan, Konin (except Communes Uniejów, Grabów and Świnice Warckie), Pilsskie (except for the communes of the Wales District), Leszno (except for the municipalities of Gorowski and Wschowa), Kalisz (Crimé communes of the districts Verusuv and Olenitsa), Zelena Gora (only the municipalities of Volkstin, Saddles and Zbanshin), Horzov (only Mendzhihud and Miedzichowo municipalities), Bydgoszcz (only Trzemesznocommune) [3].

Population (composition, population change, placement, settlement, urbanization, rural settlements, labor resources).

Since the formation of Cherkasy region, the population has increased and reached the maximum number at the beginning of 1990 – 1531.6 thousand people. However, in the early 90's, a steady decline in the population began and according to the results of the All-Ukrainian Population Census in 2001, 1418.8 thousand people were present [8, p. 54-58]. As of 01.01.2018 in Cherkasy region the population was 1 221, 4 thousand people [12].

In Wielkopolska voivodship as of 01.01.2018, the population was 3 469, 4 thousand people [2]. Unlike traditional urban and rural settlements in Europe, in

Poland the smallest administrative unit is gmina – city, village or group of villages and cities. The name comes from him. Gemeinde – community, community. In the Greater Poland Voivodship, there are 19 urban municipalities, 90 urban-rural and 117 rural. On the rights of the counties – Poznan, Kalisz, Konin, Leszno. In Cherkasy region, within the framework of territorial reform, as of September 1, 2018, 50 united territorial communities were formed.

The size of the urbanization of the Greater Poland Voivodship is high (56.6%). [6], the share of urbanization in the Cherkasy region is 44, 2%. [8, 54-58] (div Picture1,2). Within the framework of the opening for Ukrainians "free-travel" to European countries in recent years, there is a mass migration of residents of Cherkasy region to Poland, in particular the Greater Poland Voivodship to study and in search of work.

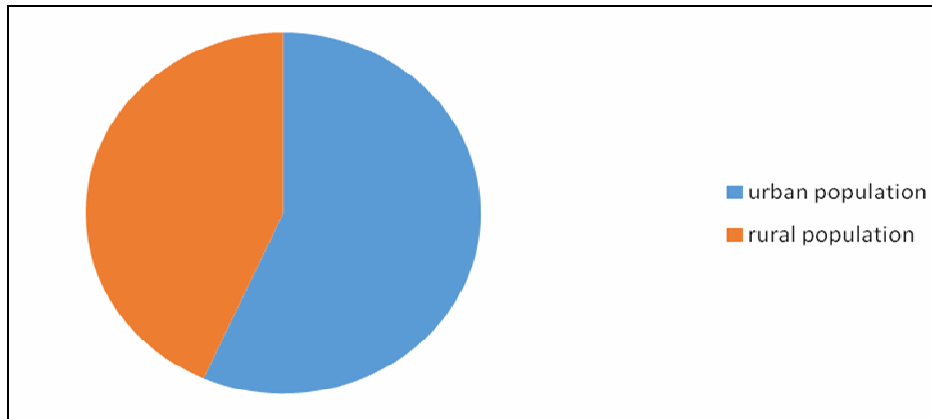


Fig. 1. Distribution of the population of Greater Poland Voivodship (Poland)

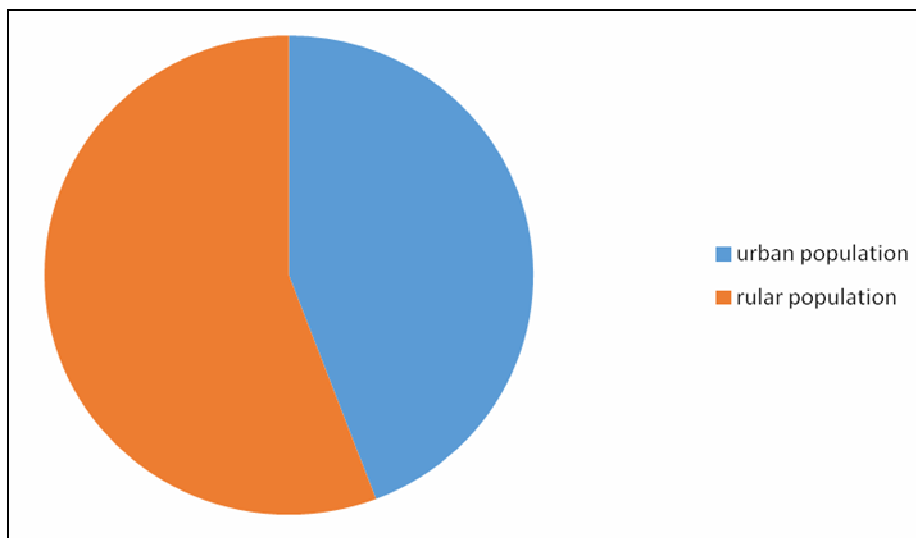


Fig. 2. Distribution of population of Cherkasy region (Ukraine)

Industry. Industry occupies an important place in the economy of the Greater Poland Voivodship. This is a source of funds for the existence of about one-third of all employed and provides the bulk of the gross domestic product produced in Great Poland. The most famous industrial centers of the Greater Poland Voivodship are: Poznan, Kalisz, Ostrow, Konin, Pila and Leszno. Over the past four years, the Wielkopolska Voivodship has been one of the ones that showed the highest dynamics of industrial production growth. It was 9%, while in Poland it did not exceed 6% over the same period. According to the results of monitoring of the socio-economic development of the regions in January-March 2018, Cherkasy region shows an increase. The assessment was conducted in six areas: "Financial self-

sufficiency", "Infrastructure development", "Investment development and foreign economic cooperation", "Labor market efficiency", "Renewable energy and energy efficiency", "Economic efficiency" [1]. A characteristic feature of the industry of the studied regions is the vast majority of small and medium-sized enterprises, the advantage of which is high mobility and flexibility in adapting to the rules of the market game both in Wielkopolska Voivodship and in Cherkasy region. In the struggle for European markets, more and more enterprises are subject to quality checks – international quality control systems ISO. The sphere of agro-food processing dominates in the sectoral differentiated structure of the industry of the Greater Poland Voivodship and the Cherkasy region. The production of

motor vehicles belongs to the most important industrial groups in the developing world. Other important industries include foundries, pharmaceuticals, furniture, lighting and home appliances; ceramics and glass, plastic products for construction, tires, textiles and clothing, represented by well-known domestic and foreign capital. An important role is played by brown coal mining, metallurgy and energy production in the Konin area. The high level and potential of the Wider Poland industry provides a wide range of sales of its products, which is well known at home and abroad. Among them: marine engines and planes, cars and their equipment, metal cutting machines, machinery and equipment for forestry. Before sale include: marine and aviation engines, passenger cars and their equipment, metal cutting machines, machinery and equipment for forestry, agriculture, construction, paints, chemical fertilizers, pharmaceuticals, meat products, chocolate, beer, furniture, ceramics, clothing and textiles [1].

In Cherkasy region, passenger cars, agricultural machinery, pharmaceuticals, nitrogen fertilizers, meat products, beer, furniture, clothing and footwear, leather goods are exported. In the Wielkopolska Voivodship, as in the Cherkasy region, the enterprises of the food industry are the lion's share in the structure of industry. The production of food products, which accounts for more than 25% of the cost of sales, is based on a remarkable raw material base for agriculture in the Greater Poland Voivodeship [2]. A significant share in the sales structure of Cherkasy region is in the production of cars, wooden products, including furniture, production of agricultural machinery and equipment [12].

Industrial centers. In the Wielkopolska Voivodship, the spatial distribution of production functions is uneven. The most developed in major city centers, such as Poznan, Kalisz, Konin, Leszno. Smaller concentration centers of industry are located in some settlement towns, including Gniezno, Vozeszna, Wagrowiec and others. Poznan and its surroundings are characterized by great industrial potential. The largest share in the industry, sold in the capital of the region, has the food industry and the production of motor vehicles, further – the production of machinery and equipment and chemicals. The symbol of the Poznan industry, with more than 150 years of history, is: Lodges of the Przemysl Metal O. Chegielskie-Poznan SA, Centra SA, Zakłady Metalurgiczne "Pomet", "Stomil" - Poznań SA, Volkswagen Pozn. The most well-known companies in the food industry are: JSC Pivovarska, JSC Yurttsenko, Zakhladie Toshne CJSC «Know», «Wyborowa SA», «Imperial Tobacco Polska» SA.

The second largest industrial center in Greater Poland is the Kalisz agglomeration. Here are the food industry companies represented by the well-known Kaliningrad Zakłady Koncentratów Spożywczych "Winiary" SA, Fabryka Pieczywa Cukierniczego "Kaliszanka" Sp. z oo and Przedsiębiorstwo Produkcji Chłodniczej. The textile and clothing industry is also developing. The products of this industry come from, among others, such well-known companies as: Factory Firanek and Koronek "Khat" SA, Zasta Pshemyslov

Jedvabnitsogo "Vistyl" S.A., Factory Manufactured Runevich "Runtex" S.A.

Kalisz also produces aviation engines and well-known pianos and piano "Kalisha". Kalisha is located near the Kalisha power engineering enterprise of the electromechanical industry. The specialty is very important for the region and the country. An important center of industry is Konin. Its main production potential is brown coal production and its production complex, electricity generation. Aluminium Metallurgical Plant JSC, the only one in Poland, also works. In Leshenko, there is a lower degree of industrialization.

However, the factories located here make a number of prestigious products, widely known outside their region. In Pila, Philips Lighting Poland SA, a manufacturer of light bulbs and lighting equipment, is one of the first companies established in Poland with foreign capital. In the city of Leszno, the capital of the region known for its high culture of agricultural production, the food industry is distinguished, the prominent representative of which is Przedsiębiorstwo Przemysłu Fermentacyjnego "Akwawit", which produces lactic acid products. There are also companies in the metallurgical and machine-building industry, including Leszczyńska Fabryka Pomp Sp. z oo and "Metalplast" LOB SA – manufacturer of locks, fittings, doors and gates [2].

In Cherkasy region there are such industrial centers as Cherkasy, Uman, Smila, Zolotonosha, Kaniv. Cherkasy is the largest industrial center. In Cherkasy there are machine-building enterprises located at PJSC "Cherkassky bus", specialized in the production of buses, "Subsidiary enterprise" Automobile assembly plant № 2 "PJSC" Automobile company Bogdan Motors", which manufactures cars and trucks, PJSC "Cherkasy Instrument-Making Plant", specializes in the production of heater salon for Bogdan buses; carries out services on mechanical processing of metal products; manufactures electrical signaling devices for protection against theft or fire and similar equipment for use in buildings; Electric motors and DC generators with a capacity exceeding 37.5 W; Electric motors of single-phase electric power with a capacity not exceeding 750 W, State Enterprise NSC "Photopluder" for the production of optoelectronic devices, LLC "Company" Metal-Invest", which provides services for coating metal products by immersion into a melted metal zinc or tin, LLC "Cherkasy-elevatormash" for the production of grain extruders, lifts. The regional center is the center of the chemical industry: at the PJSC "Azot" enterprise, produce ammonia, mineral fertilizers, ion-exchange resins, Cherkasy paint and varnish plant "Aurora" Ltd. produces paint and varnish materials.

The pharmaceutical industry is developing at OJSC "Vatfarm" producing materials for dressing catgut, first aid kits; tampons, cotton wool, gauze, and Yuri-farm Ltd. produce medicines. The enterprises producing light industry work: JSC Cherkasy Silk Factory, which manufactures finished fabrics of chemical fibers and yarns, mixed (unmixed) fibers, artificial and natural fibers, mainly or exclusively with cotton fibers; PJSC "Laventa", which produces shoes. The woodworking industry is represented by enterprises: LLC "Cherkasy Plate Materials Plant" for the production of plywood,

wooden slabs and panels, veneer. Heat-insulating materials are produced by TechnoNIKOL Corporation, LLC "Plant of heat-insulating materials" TEHNO". Building materials industry is developed at the enterprises:

LLC "Cherkasy Factory of Reinforced Concrete Products", which produces elements of constructions, prefabricated for construction from cement, concrete or artificial stone; LLC Buddetal Plant, which produces blocks and bricks made of cement, concrete or artificial stone for construction, the production of equipment for supermarkets is manufactured by Eugene LTD, the products of which are fans of desktop, floor, wall, window, ceiling or a roof with an electric motor. In Smila, Smolyan Machine-Building Plant operates, the products of which are equipment for food, chemical industry and railway transport companies; at the Scientific-Production Enterprise Smiliansky Electromechanical Plant PJSC produce knots and parts for electric motors and generators, services for their repair; on producing furniture accessories, agricultural machinery and specializing in metal processing. The State Enterprise "Orizon - Navigation" manufactures satellite navigation equipment for the consumers of the SNA, security devices for railroad transport; at the State Enterprise "Orizon - Univarsal" produce electronic scales of various purposes, postal equipment; in scientific and production PE "DAKelectroProm" carry out services on repair of electric motors.

The production of the Smlyansk furniture factory LLC "Furniture-LIVS" is known far beyond its borders. The private enterprise "Salon" Snizhana" is engaged in sewing of outerwear. Products of ferrous and non-ferrous metals are produced at OJSC Smiliansky factory of metal products and Smiliansky Foundry LLC, where they carry out services in the casting of gray iron; steel casting services. Pharmaceutical enterprise LLC "Firm" Technocomplex "produces gauze masks, medical products. The budget-making enterprise of Uman is PJSC "Umanfermmash", which specializes in the production of agricultural machinery. Other enterprises of mechanical engineering and metal processing work: OJSC "Plant" Megommetr", which manufactures electric measuring instruments; at the enterprise PE "Gazopolimerkomplekt" produce sanitary ware products and their parts, from ferrous metals, as well as sanitary ware and parts thereof, made of aluminum; LLC "ROST" is engaged in the production of nails, screws, galvanizing of metal products. At the Pharmaceutical Enterprise PJSC "Technolog" and PJSC "Vitamins" produce medicines and medical products.

Light industry enterprises are represented by LLC "Uman shoe factory", which produces billets of footwear from tolling raw materials and PP "Sewing factory", whose garments are known outside of Ukraine. Enterprises of the construction industry PE "World of windows", which manufactures door and window blocks, made of plastics; Private enterprise "Umansky factory of ferro-concrete products", which manufactures blocks and bricks made of cement, concrete or artificial stone for construction.

In Zolotonosha, PJSC "Zolotonsky Machine-Building Plant named after Lepse", which produces

equipment for the mechanization of works in metallurgy. At the PJSC "Zolotonosha Perfumery and Cosmetic Factory" and "Perfume and cosmetic production" Zolotonosha" produce perfumery and cosmetics, perfumes, toilet water, colognes. In the city of Kaniv, LLC "Magnitprilad" produce electromagnetic devices. Kaniv HPP Branch of PJSC "Ukrhydroenergo" produces electricity. At the enterprise of PJSC "Zakordonenergomoklistbud" are produced for the left bank of the construction of the rest and their parts made of ferrous metals. Dukat-S Ltd. produces washing machines. "Kaniv PAK Ltd." specializes in the production of consumer goods (garbage bags, foam rubber sponge) [12].

Thus, in the Greater Poland Voivodeship (Poland) and Cherkasy region (Ukraine), the main pillars of the economy are industry, high-value agriculture and a wide network of services, primarily financial and trade. The multi-vector economy was, of course, a factor that mitigated the effects of the transformation process and created favorable starting conditions for a market economy. In Poland, after 1989, nothing has been limited, public activity has resulted in a rapid increase in the number of economic entities. Today, the number of these entities is formed at the level of 333 thousand, which allows the voivodship to take 3rd place in the country. Approximately 40 major Polish companies are on the list of the 500 largest enterprises in Poland. Cherkasy region belongs to agrarian-industrial regions of Ukraine. The formation of a civil society opens up broad preconditions for the development of industry and commodity products. Improving the assessment of social and economic development indicators, which was conducted in six areas: Financial self-sufficiency, Infrastructure development, Investment development and foreign economic cooperation, Labor market efficiency, Renewable energy and energy efficiency, and Economic efficiency about democratic progress and increase of investment attractiveness of the region (Table 1).

Recreation and tourism. Greater Poland Voivodeship and Cherkasy Region have many historical and cultural objects that reflect the various stages of the development of the history and culture of the regions, the lives and activities of well-known people, have artistic and scientific value. The centers of tourism in the Greater Poland Voivodeship are the center of ancient Poznan – it's the Stary Rinok. By its size, it is second only to Krakow and Wroclaw. On its perimeter there are stone houses, most of which were restored in the 50 years of the last century in the former Baroque and classical forms. But the interiors of these architectural monuments often retain the traits of the early styles – Gothic and Renaissance. As a rule, houses have three floors: the owners lived at the top, and the first two floors adapted to a workshop or trading room.

Later here came the real palaces of the prosperous Knowledge gentry. None of the tourists will miss the building of the Town Hall, located in the center of the market. Moreover, every day at noon at its bell tower begins an unusual action: two goats run out and start shrugging. For the first time this divination appeared in the middle of the sixteenth century. The tourists are detained at the Proserpine Fountain (mid-eighteenth cen-

ture), and at the pillar of a shame made in the form of a stone column. Tourist attractions of Great Poland do not end with one Poznan. Kalisz is the oldest city in Poland on the territory of the Voivodeship. It is mentioned in the works of Ptolemy Claudius under 142 – 147 years, and Gniezno is the first capital of the state. In Gniazno is Mount Lech, which later erected a monumental Gothic

cathedral. It contains the relics of St. Wojciech, who baptized the Poles. In Lien, the old one cannot take a look at the newly built basilica. This temple is the largest in Poland, and Lichhen himself became the second after the Clear Gora in Częstochowa a place of religious worship, the center of pilgrimage.

Table 1

Analysis of industrial enterprises of the Great Poland Vozvodstvo (Poland) and Cherkasy region (Ukraine)

| Branch industry | Greater Poland Voivodeship (Poland) | | | Cherkasy region (Ukraine) | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|---|---------------|--|
| | Name enterprises | City | Product | Name enterprises | City | Product |
| Fuel and energy complex | AO Complex of power plants | Konin | Electricity | PJSC "Cherkasy-oblenezero" | Cherkasy | Maintenance of electric networks |
| | JSC Poznan Energy | Poznan | Maintenance of electric networks | | | |
| | JSC "Kalysh Energy" | Kalisz | Maintenance of electric networks | | | |
| Metallurgy | JSC "Aluminum Metallurgical Plant" | Konin | Production of aluminum | LLC «Company« Metal-Invest » | Cherkasy | Metal coating services by zinc or tin metal immersion |
| Machine-building industry | PJSC "Volkswagen Poznan" | Poznan | Cars and Trucks | Subsidiary enterprise "Automobile assembly plant № 2" PJSC "Automobile company" Bogdan Motors " | Cherkasy | Cars and Trucks |
| | | | | PJSC "Umanfermmash" | | |
| Chemical Industry | | | | PJSC "Azot" | Cherkasy | Ammonia, mineral fertilizers, ion exchange resins |
| | | | | LLC "Cherkasy paint and varnish plant" Aurora " | Cherkasy | Paints and varnishes |
| Pharmaceutical industry | | | | OJSC "Vatfarm" | Cherkasy | Materials for dressing and ketgut, first aid kits; tampons, cotton wool, gauze |
| | | | | Yuri-farm Ltd. | Cherkasy | Medicines |
| | | | | PRT "Technologist" | Uman | Medicines |
| | | | | OJSC "Vitamins" | Uman | Medicines |
| | | | | PJSC "Monfarm" | Monastir City | Production of pills, capsules, alcohol solutions, suppositories |

In the city of Glukhiv there is a castle of the sixteenth century. Completely restored, he took over the function of the affiliate of Poznan National Museum. You can admire not only the castle and exhibits contained in it, but also the beautiful park on the territory of which there is an embankment for bison. The Palace in Rogalin impresses with its exquisite forms, while the park is old-timed oak (the most ancient one is about 600

years old). Interest is represented by a collection of old strollers, as well as items accompanying travelers.

The palace and park complex in Chernev is interesting not only for buildings, but also for the kitchen. In the former carriage barn there was opened a restaurant, which serves dishes mainly from game. Specialist horses are at the service of horseback riding. You can ride and just on a gimlet. It is sensible for fans of the aviation strategy to go to Leshno, the largest center of gliding,

aeronautical modeling and aeronautics. In addition, it is a small town literally filled with baroque architecture. Ridzin is generally called the open-air museum. Here is the baroque plan of development of the seventeenth century.

Cherkasy region is known abroad for its tourist historical and cultural objects. In the Cherkasy region, among the tourist objects, the national historical and cultural reserves and the literary-memorial museum of T. Shevchenko in the village of Shevchenko of Zvenigorod district are distinguished, the museum is an integral part of the historical and cultural reserve "Fatherland of Shevchenko", which also includes monuments and memorable places in Morinets, Vilshany, Wonders, associated with the life and work of T. Shevchenko.

Shevchenko National Reserve in Kaniv. The reserve includes the T.G. Shevchenko Museum, the grave of the poet on Tarasoy Hill, the restored hut of I. Yadvolsky, the Assumption Cathedral in Kaniv, the estate of Maximovich in Prokhorivka and a number of archeological monuments. The National Historical and Cultural Reserve "Chigirin" includes monuments and memorable places connected with the life and activity of Bogdan Khmelnytsky, the liberation struggle of the Ukrainian people and the state-building processes of the middle of the XVII century. Among the historical and cultural objects is the Museum of B. Khmelnytsky in Chyhyryn, the Ilyinsky church in Subotin, the monuments of the Kholodnyi Yar.

The Korsun-Shevchenkivskyi State Historical and Cultural Reserve includes the Museum of the History of the Korsun-Shevchenko Battle, the Historical Museum, the Art Gallery, the Memorial Museum of the composer K.G. Stetsenko in Kvitka, the literary-memorial museum of I.S. Nechui-Levitsky in Steeblyv and landscape park in Korsun-Shevchenkivskyi. The monuments connected with the history of the Decembrist movement in Ukraine, the work of the leading figures of Russian culture O. Pushkin and P. Tchaikovsky, polish composer K. Shimanovsky belong to the Kamyansky State Historical and Cultural Reserve. A unique monument of garden art is the dendrological park "Sofiyivka" in Uman. In Uman, where the leader of the Bratslav Hasidim Nakhman was buried, a historical and cultural center was created as a place of pilgrimage to world Jewry. In the Talnivskyi district, the monuments of the Trypillya archaeological culture, which are part of the historical and cultural reserve of Trypillian culture, are concentrated.

In the city of Talne there is an architectural monument of the nineteenth century – a hunting castle built in English style.

Conclusions. The literature has yet to conduct a comprehensive comparative study of the regions of Poland and Ukraine, in particular, the Cherkasy region with the Polish provinces.

We made an attempt to conduct an economic-geographic comparative analysis of the studied regions. We came to the conclusion that the natural conditions of the Greater Poland Voivodeship differ from the natural conditions of the Cherkasy region (clim, soils, inland waters). The common history in certain periods of the existence of states influenced the formation of social relations. The industry of the comparable regions has common and distinctive features. In particular, enterprises of power supply, mechanical engineering work in the Greater Poland Voivodeship (Poland) and Cherkasy region (Ukraine). At the same time, in the Cherkasy region there are enterprises of the pharmaceutical, chemical industry. In Wielkopolska voivodeship there are metallurgical, mining enterprises.

So, regions of Poland. This estimate is based on the following indicators: the size of the region, the population, including employment, the rate of GDP growth and its share per inhabitant, the level we have investigated that the Greater Poland Voivodeship belongs to the strongest of industrial development, the pace of transformation, the dominant role of the private sector in the economy. An analysis of these indicators, conducted at the Institute for Market Economy Studies, shows that the Greater Poland is in the leading group of the best regions of the country. Cherkasy region belongs to agrarian-industrial regions of Ukraine. The formation of a civil society opens up broad preconditions for the development of industry and commodity products. Improving the assessment of social and economic development indicators, which was conducted in six areas: Financial self-sufficiency, Infrastructure development, Investment development and foreign economic cooperation, Labor market efficiency, Renewable energy and energy efficiency, and Economic efficiency about democratic progress and increase of investment attractiveness of the region. Study of comparative characteristics of socio-economic progress of regions of Ukraine and regions of Poland; The issue of Polish-Ukrainian relations in the field of education, culture, science will be the subject of our next inquiries.

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