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RESETTLEMENT FEATURES OF POPULATION OF TERNOPIL OBLAST IN THE CONTEXT OF NEW ADMINISTRATIVE AND TERRITORIAL SYSTEM

The study is devoted to the study of territorial differences in the resettlement of the population of Ternopil oblast after the introduction of changes in the administrative-territorial structure of the oblast, as one of the oblast regions where the boundaries and centers of the new administrative raions practically coincided with their eponymous inter-district resettlement systems. After all, as a result of the change in the administrative-territorial system, we received a certain redistribution of the population within the basic units of resettlement systems, and they are the beginning of those irreversible changes in resettlement systems that we will observe in the coming years. The article calculates and analyzes indicators-characteristics of population placement at the level of territorial communities of the oblast. The author uses the indicators of area of administrative units and their population, population density, the average distance between settlements, the coefficient of urbanization and the share of the urban population, the population concentration index and the degree of development of connections between the centers of territorial communities, as an indicator of the future prospects of cooperation between newly formed administrative centers.

According to all the analyzed characteristics, at the raion level, Ternopil raion takes the leading position, and it was formed on the basis of the inter-district resettlement system of the same name. While Kremenets acts as an outsider. Which is expected, taking into account the peculiarities of the development of the Ternopil subregional resettlement system. But studies at the level of territorial communities, which actually have become the basis of new resettlement systems at the local level, have shown qualitative advantages in the resettlement characteristics of communities that form the supporting framework of resettlement in Ternopil oblast. The obtained results showed that the existing disproportions in the resettlement of the population of the study region, with the implementation of the new administrative-territorial system, have not only remained, but will intensify in the future. As a result of the analysis of all the above-mentioned indicators-characteristics of resettlement, the determining role of centers former inter-raion resettlement systems and separate centers of bush-level resettlement systems can be traced.

Keywords: *resettlement, system of resettlement, administrative-territorial system, territorial community, local systems of resettlement.*

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Formulation of the problem. The problem of resettlement of the population and its redistribution between settlements of different types has always been and remains relevant. After all, it is the population that inhabits the settlement is the driving force that will ensure the development of the settlement and, in the future, the formation of resettlement systems. Until 2020, when researching resettlement systems, scientists operating with a clear terminological apparatus and justified territorial frameworks of resettlement systems of different taxonomic levels paid all their attention to scientific knowledge of the conditions of development of settlements and the closeness and nature of connections between them. With the introduction of the reform of the administrative-territorial system, many questions have

appeared in the studies of resettlement systems that require analysis, detailed study and solution. It is already possible to observe tendencies towards the emergence of certain new disparities at different levels of resettlement systems. It is at the local level that we record changes in the structure and number of resettlement systems, which will further lead to structural changes in the development of resettlement systems at the subregional level. And it is worth starting this analysis precisely from the beginnings of the formation of resettlement systems – the analysis of the placement and resettlement of the population.

On the one hand, we work with the same population as it was before 2020 (taking into account the values of demographic processes), the same residents remained in the same settlements.

On the other hand, as a result of the change in the administrative-territorial system, we received a certain redistribution of the population within the basic units of resettlement systems, and they are the beginning of those irreversible changes in resettlement systems that we will observe in the coming years.

Analysis of recent research and publications. In the context of gradual natural changes that periodically occur in the territorial organization of society and lead to corresponding social and economic consequences, the need to study resettlement processes has always been relevant and enjoyed the scientific interest of researchers in various fields. Thus, the study of theoretical issues of the formation and functioning of resettlement systems is revealed in the works of V. Dzhaman, A. Dotsenko, L. Zastavetsk, S. Kovalev, N. Kovalska, S. Mokhnachuk, Yu. Pityurenko, T. Panasenko, O. Khomra, M. Fashchevskii et al. [2, 3, 6, 7]. Scientists from leading scientific schools of Ukraine are conducting constant work on studies of the features of population resettlement and resettlement systems at the regional and subregional levels. The territorial determination of such studies is mainly limited to the location of the scientific center itself [4, 8, 9, 11, 16, 17]. If we talk about the scientific study of the administrative-territorial system and the consequences of its changes on the peculiarities of various areas of society, then geographers, managers, economists and others make significant efforts here [5, 10, 14, 18]. Thus, L. Zastavetska examines precisely the peculiarities of the formation of primary resettlement systems, pointing out the inseparability of resettlement, demographic, territorial, socio-economic and self-governing principles [6]. In general, transformational processes at the regional level are investigated by K. Nelip, also drawing attention to the importance of a comprehensive approach to the study of settlement systems [9]. M. Kachailo and M. Vlah [8] highlighted the factors and directions of the transformation of the resettlement system on the example of Transcarpathian oblast.

Highlighting previously unresolved parts of the overall problem. As we can see, mainly the objects of research are resettlement systems at the national, regional or oblast level, i.e. those that cover the territory of the state, region or oblast. While the analysis of local resettlement systems is conducted less often, which opens up a wide field for research, especially in the current critical period of administrative reform.

Formulation of the purpose of the article. In view of the above, we set the task of this study to investigate and determine the territorial features of population resettlement of Ternopil oblast in the context of changes in the administrative-territorial system, as one of the oblast regions where the boundaries and centers of new administrative raions practically coincided with their eponymous systems of resettlement at the inter-raion level.

Presentation of the main research material. Despite the fact that currently there are practically no changes in the general picture of resettlement in Ternopil oblast, and the demographic processes in the settlements continue with the same features and trends, after the

introduction of the new administrative system, we observe the emergence of new disparities at the level of local resettlement systems.

According to the data of the official web portal of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, as of January 1, 2020, there were 1,058 settlements in Ternopil oblast, including 18 cities, 17 urban-type settlements (SMT) and 1,023 rural settlements. According to the order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated June 12, 2020 No. 724-r "On the determination of administrative centers and approval of the territories of territorial communities of Ternopil oblast" [13], 55 territorial communities were created in the territory of the oblast. And in accordance with the resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine "On the formation and liquidation of raions" dated 17.07.2020 No. 3650 [12], three new districts were formed in Ternopil oblast instead of the former seventeen districts, by uniting them completely or by separate communities. It was within the mentioned units of the administrative-territorial system that the redistribution of the population took place, which led to the emergence of new disparities.

The largest in terms of area (6,202.5 sq. km.), population (565,037 people) and number of territorial communities (25) is Ternopil raion, in second place according to these indicators is Chortkiv raion, which includes 22 territorial communities with a total area of (5,027.3 sq. km.) of the population (328,362 people) and in third is Kremenets raion, which united eight territorial communities with a total area of 2,650.7 sq. km. and the number of residents is 143,191. It is with the mentioned characteristics that the first disproportions are connected. Ternopil raion, which occupies 45% of the entire territory of the oblast, is home to 54% of the oblast's residents (including the oblast center). The area of Chortkiv raion is 36% of the territory of the oblast, and of Kremenets 19%, respectively, 32% of the residents of the oblast live in Chortkiv raion, and 14% in Kremenets.

Let's consider one of the main and most common indicators used in the analysis of the features of population placement, namely its density, which is expressed by the average number of residents living per 1 km² of territory. According to L. Niemets, population density or population density conveys the level of population of a certain territory [17]. In general, the population density is 70 people/km² for Ternopil oblast. However, there are disproportions in the settlement of the population among its administrative units on the territory of the oblast. Among the three newly formed raions of Ternopil oblast, the central raion – Ternopil with its center in the city of Ternopil – will have the highest population density – 95 people/km². Such a population density indicator is obtained at the expense of the city of Ternopil, which is the oblast center and the largest city in the oblast in terms of population. Because just without taking into account the residents of the oblast center, the average population density will be 56 people/km². Chortkiv raion is in second place in terms of population density in the oblast, with an average of 65 people per km², and Kremenets raion is the least densely populated – 54 people/km².

Having analyzed the population density separately

for each of the territorial communities of the oblast (Fig. 1), it is worth noting that the most densely populated are, as expected, Ternopil territorial community, as well as communities located in the suburban zone of the city of Ternopil. Here it is worth highlighting Velyka Berezovytsia – 113, Berezhany – 110, Velyki Birky – 91, and Velyki Haivtsi – 80 people/km² of the community. It is also interesting that Ternopil raion also has the largest number of communities with the lowest population density indicators: Zolotnyky – 27 people/km² (which is the lowest indicator in the oblast in general), Saranchuky, Narayiv, Skoryky territorial communities with population density indicators of 29, 31, 32 people/km², respectively. In Chortkiv raion, the largest population density also stands out in the community that includes the city center of the raion – Chortkiv. The population density in Chortkiv community is 274 people per km². As for Kremenets raion, Pochaiv and Kremenets communities are characterized by the highest population density (83 and 80 people/km², respectively). Having built a map scheme based on the obtained data (Fig. 1), we can clearly visualize the territorial features of the location of the most densely populated communities. As can be seen from the map, a strip of the most populated communities quite clearly passes through the central part of the oblast from north to south, such centers as Kremenets, Ternopil, Chortkiv, as well as Borshchiv and Zalishchyky stand out clearly if you move south. Which once again confirms the linear nodal scheme of the formation of the Ternopil subregional resettlement system.

Territorial communities located in a parallel strip along the eastern border of the oblast, starting from Shumsk community in the north to Melnytsia-Podilska in the south, have a low and medium population density, and, as can be seen from the map diagrams, they are among the smallest in the oblast in terms of population.

For the western part of Ternopil oblast, the situation will be somewhat different – here, with the predominance of communities with a relatively smaller population and low and medium population density, two exceptions are clearly distinguished in the form of Berezhany and Buchach communities. First of all, it is worth paying attention to Berezhany community, which is a kind of center of population concentration in the west of the oblast, and stands out clearly from among its neighbors, it is as if surrounded by a conditional ring of communities with mostly low population density. On the western side, Berezhany community borders the rural Saranchuky and Narayiv communities, and on the eastern side the urban Kozova and Zboriv communities, which already have a relatively high population, but a rather low density of its placement. Such a resettlement center was formed due to a favorable transport location and distance from the oblast center. Berezhany is a typical example of a bush resettlement system that will continue to develop under the new administrative system. It is also worth paying attention to Buchach and the neighboring communities of Zoloty Potik and Koropets. Moreover, Zoloty Potik community is one of the leaders in the oblast in terms of population density of 95 people/km². The mentioned communities are leaders in the studied

oblast in terms of natural population growth.

From the conducted research, we can see that significant disparities in resettlement were formed due to the discrepancy between the resettlement of the urban and rural population. Therefore, for a more precise delineation of existing disparities in the distribution of the population on the territory of Ternopil oblast, in our opinion, it will be appropriate to operate with indicators of the urbanization coefficient [2]. After calculating the urbanization coefficient, it was found that it is 0.75 in the region as a whole. In terms of districts, the expected highest rate of urbanization is observed in Ternopil raion (1.3), in Chortkiv and Kremenets raions this indicator is 0.5 and 0.47, respectively. In general, Ternopil territorial community is the most urbanized and, accordingly, the one with the largest urban population.

As for Chortkiv raion, Chortkiv community is characterized by the highest urbanization rate, as well as the largest urban population, and it is also worth highlighting Koropets and Kopychyntsi communities, where, despite the relatively small number of urban residents, the urbanization rate will be one of the highest in the oblast. In Kremenets raion, accordingly, the highest indicator of the urbanization coefficient is recorded in Kremenetsurban community, and the largest number of urban residents compared to other communities of this district will also be there.

In terms of territorial communities, the highest value of the urbanization coefficient was expected to be obtained by Ternopil territorial community, where it is 82.76 and several times higher than the indicators of other communities. In second place according to this indicator is Chortkiv territorial community with a value of 4.74, correspondingly, the number of the urban population, about 29 thousand residents, will be the highest among the communities of the oblast and second only to Ternopil community. In third place in terms of the level of urbanization is Berezhany territorial community with an index of 1.86. More than 17,000 urban residents live here, which is the fourth indicator among the communities of the oblast. As for the number of urban population among the communities of the oblast, it is worth noting here that Kremenets community is in third place in terms of this indicator with about 21,000 residents, it is also in the group of leaders in terms of the level of urbanization. It is also worth noting that precisely the communities whose centers are the settlements of the newly formed raions of the same name have concentrated in their composition the largest shares of the urban population among all the communities of the oblast. Separately, it should be noted the presence of communities where there is no urban population at all, in total there are 22 such communities in the oblast, these are 4 communities in Kremenets, 11 in Ternopil and 7 in Chortkiv raions.

On the basis of the calculations and obtained results, a corresponding map scheme was built, which clearly reflects the uneven distribution of the population on the territory of the oblast, in particular, the urban area. As we can see, urban resettlement once again emphasizes the linear nodal core of the development of Ternopil subregional resettlement system.

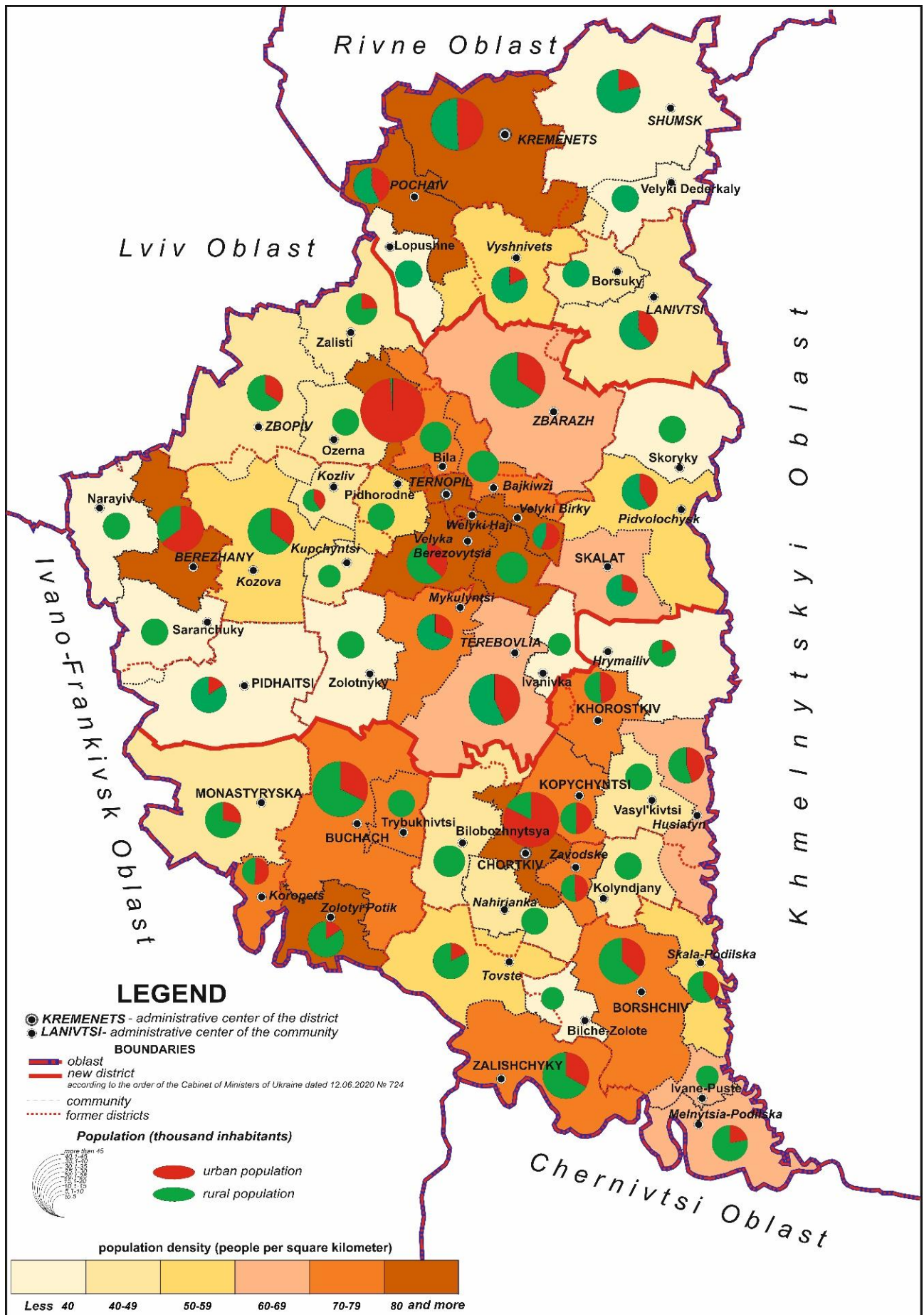


Fig. 1. Placement of the population of Ternopil oblast

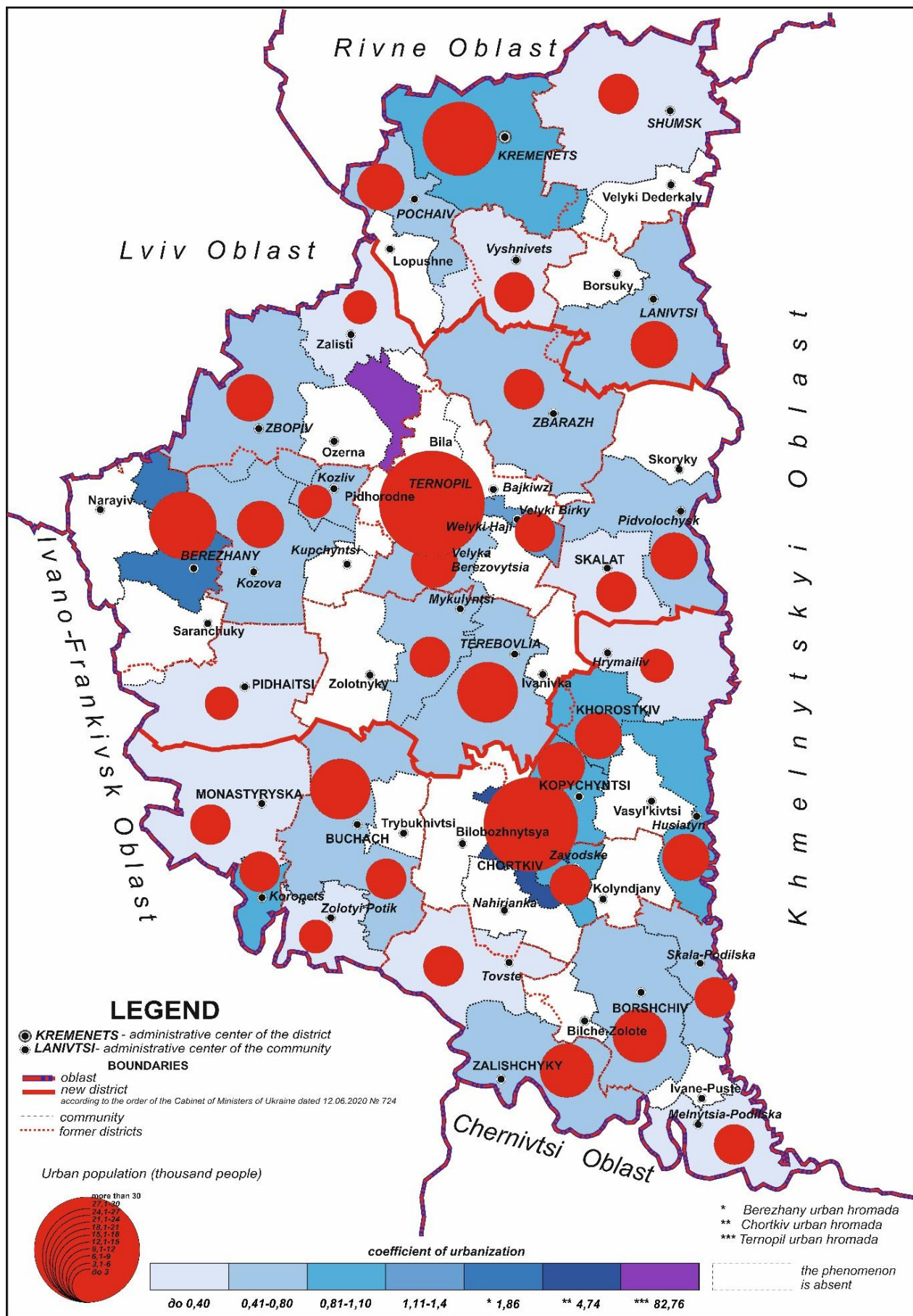


Fig. 2. Urban resettlement of Ternopil oblast



Fig. 3. Topological distances between the centers of territorial communities of the Ternopil oblast in 2021

Through its central part, you can trace the vertical axis of Kremenets-Ternopil-Chortkiv, which is practically surrounded on two sides by territorial communities with an exclusively rural population. Between the cities-centers of population concentration, Ternopil and Chortkiv, there are medium-urbanized communities of Mykulyntsi and Terebovlya, and here it is also worth highlighting Kopychyntsi and Khorostkiv communities, which are territorially located in the zone of influence of the city of Chortkiv. In the north of the

oblast, Kremenets community clearly stands out, which is a certain continuation of the Chortkiv-Ternopil line with a connection through Zbarazh and Pochaiv communities. In the western part of the oblast, according to the concentration of the urban population, Berezhany community stands out again.

It is also interesting that certain disproportions can be noted in the redistribution of the general distribution of settlements by administrative units of the oblast. In Ternopil oblast, with a total number of settlements of

1,058 units, 492 of them belong to Ternopil raion, and make up 47% of the total number of settlements in the oblast. In second place is Chortkiv raion – 362 settlements, which is 34% of the total number of settlements in Ternopil, and in third place is Kremenets raion – 204 settlements, which is 19% of the total number of settlements in the oblast.

After analyzing the results of the values of the average distance between settlements, we found that with an average regional value of 3.6 km for Ternopil and Kremenets raions, a similar indicator is close to the oblast average, but for Chortkiv raion, where the average distance between settlements is greater and is 3.7 km. If we consider this indicator in terms of individual communities, it is worth noting that the smallest average distance between settlements is characterized in Zboriv community of Ternopil raion (3 km), and the largest average distance between settlements is in Ivanivka territorial community (4.7 km).

The indicator of population concentration is important in the analysis of population resettlement [2]. The largest indicator of the population concentration coefficient is typical for urban territorial communities. Thus, in terms of the degree of population concentration, Ternopil territorial community is in first place in the oblast, with the value of this indicator being 1347. Also, a significant territorial concentration of the population is observed in the Zbarazh, Berezhany and Terebovlya communities. In Chortkiv raion, the highest indicators of population concentration were found in Buchach, Chortkiv and Zalizhchyky communities. In Kremenets raion, Kremenets community is characterized by the highest indicator of population concentration. In general, after analyzing the coefficient of population concentration in the communities of the oblast, it is clear that the highest indicators have those communities whose centers became settlements that were raion centers before the administrative reform.

After calculating the index of territorial concentration of the population, it was found that in the oblast as a whole, its indicator will be negative and is -0.45, which characterizes the lower territorial concentration of the population in accordance with the area of the oblast. In the distribution by raions, Chortkiv raion (-10.6) and Kremenets raion (-33.5) will be characterized by significant negative indicators. In Ternopil raion, on the contrary, the positive value of this indicator will be significant (19.3). By comparing these indicators separately for

territorial communities with indicators of population density, it is clearly seen that in communities with higher population density, the index of territorial concentration will be high, and vice versa.

In general, after analyzing the features of population placement in the context of the conducted reform, it is clear that the reform process brought changes to the structure of raion and bush local resettlement systems.

To carry out a more in-depth analysis of the spatial distribution of the population, we use an indicator that indicates the distance between administrative centers and their nearest neighbors. In this case, we determine the distances between the administrative centers of territorial communities that can be called neighboring. This indicator is used to provide an analysis of the placement of centers in relation to each other [17]. The “neighborhood” indicator can be calculated in two stages: 1st stage – average arithmetic distance between each raion of the oblast and its nearest neighbor, 2nd stage – direct calculation of the distance of the closest oblast neighbor. This indicator shows the development of ties between the centers of territorial communities, and the future prospects of cooperation between several TG centers. With an even distribution of the population, the R_n indicator will have a value of 2.15 or more. If the indicator $R_n = 0$, it means that the population is concentrated in one place. If the indicator $R_n = 1$, it means that the population is not evenly distributed, a selective distribution.

As a result of the calculations, the indicator $R_n = 0.8$, this indicates uneven distribution of the population on the territory of the oblast and selective resettlement, as well as separate centers of population concentration. Such features are caused primarily by the attraction of the population to the oblast center – the city of Ternopil, as well as to settlements that were the centers of raions before the decentralization reform.

Conclusions of this study. From the obtained results, we can see that the existing disproportions in the resettlement of the population of Ternopil oblast with the implementation of the new administrative-territorial system have not only remained, but will intensify in the future. Currently, the determining role of the centers – the former inter-raion settlement systems and individual centers of bush-level resettlement systems – is clearly visible. That is why studies of the prospective development of local level resettlement systems and the development of recommendations regarding their functioning will be relevant.

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ОСОБЛИВОСТІ РОЗСЕЛЕННЯ НАСЕЛЕННЯ ТЕРНОПІЛЬСЬКОЇ ОБЛАСТІ В КОНТЕКСТІ НОВОГО АДМІНІСТРАТИВНО-ТЕРИТОРІАЛЬНОГО УСТРОЮ

Дослідження присвячене вивченню територіальних відмінностей розселення населення Тернопільської області після впровадження змін у адміністративно-територіальному устрої регіону, як одного із обласних регіонів, де межі та центри нових адміністративних районів практично збіглися із їх однойменними системами розселення міжрайонного рівня. Адже унаслідок зміни адміністративно-територіального устрою ми отримали певний перерозподіл населення у межах низових одиниць систем розселення, і саме вони є початком тих незворотних змін у системах розселення, які ми спостерігатимемо найближчі роки. У статті обрховано та проаналізовано показники-характеристики розміщення населення на рівні територіальних громад області. Автори оперують показниками площі адміністративних одиниць та їх людності, густоти населення, пересічної відстані між поселеннями, коефіцієнта урбанізованості та частки міського населення, індексу концентрації населення та ступеня розвиненості зв'язків між центрами територіальних громад, як показника подальшої перспективності співпраці новоутворених адміністративних центрів.

За всіма аналізованими характеристиками, на рівні районів лідируючі позиції за Тернопільським районом, котрий був сформований на базі однойменної системи розселення міжрайонного рівня. В той час як аутсайдером виступає Креме-

нецький район. Що й очікувано, враховуючи особливості розвитку Тернопільської субрегіональної системи розселення. А от дослідження на рівні територіальних громад, які власне стають основою нових систем розселення локального рівня, показали якісні переваги у розселенських характеристиках громад, що формують опорний каркас розселення Тернопільської області. Отримані результати показали, що існуючі диспропорції у розселенні населення регіону дослідження із впровадженням нового адміністративно-територіального устрою не лише збереглися, але на перспективу будуть посилюватися. Як результат аналізу усіх вище згаданих показників-характеристик розселення, простежуються визначальна роль центрів – колишніх міжрайонних систем розселення та окремих центрів систем розселення кушового рівня.

Ключові слова: розселення, система розселення, адміністративно-територіальний устрій, територіальна громада, локальні системи розселення.

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