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**The focus of structural modernization on the intellectualization
of the regional economy**

The article substantiates the determining value of the intellectual potential of the region in the structural modernization. It has given the deterministic importance of intellectual potential for the effectiveness of structural modernization of the regional economy; the factors influencing its formation are singled out. It has been found that for a long time a qualitative approach was ignored in the study of structural modernization of the regional economy, which is based on an understanding of the economic structure, first of all, as a structure of relations and causation of regions and the country as a whole, which allows for a more comprehensive analysis structural shifts of the regions, avoiding unwanted abstraction and economic primitivism in the processes of constructing the management of structural modernization of regional policy. It is established that the formation of intellectual capital of regions is influenced by: natural resource potential of regions; economic development of the regions and its dynamics; formed structure of regional production; regional social development programs; demographic situation in the region; structure of demand for labor; the focus of regional education policy; branching of the educational sphere of the region, etc.

Keywords: structural modernization of regional economy, intellectual capital, regional economy, region, structural changes, modernization.

Formulation of the problem. The structure of the economy as a whole concept characterizes the formed proportions, ratios of individual regions, industries, sectors, ownership, etc., which form a comprehensive understanding of the nature and features of national and regional economic systems. Thus, the structural policy is based on the set of goals and directions of application of the instruments of the state regulatory apparatus in order to form the target orientation of continuous processes of structural transformation.

At the same time, it should be noted that insufficient attention is paid to the direction of structural modernization in the direction of development of the intellectual potential of the regions.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Modernization aspects of the development of economic systems have been studied by such scholars as: G. Alexander, J. Bailey, G. Markowitz, M. Miller, F. Modigliani, M. Friedman, W. Sharp, J. Schumpeter and other researchers.

The relevance of the spatial development modernization features, the formation of an effective regional modernization policy is widely covered by domestic scientists, among which it should be noted: O. Amosha, B. Burkinsky, M. Butko, S. Vovkanych, A. Vlasyuk, V. Heitz, B. Danylyshyn, M. Dolishny, I. Dunaev, V. Kulishov, P. Lyubchenko, Y. Makogon, M. Mikhalchenko, M. Pashkevich, S. PyrozHKov, S. Romanyuk, V. Sidenko, V. Symonenko, I. Storonyanska, S. Tulchynska, V. Chuzhikov, S. Stefan, S. Schultz and many others [2; 4; 5; 6; 9].

The purpose of this article is to justify the need to focus structural modernization regions towards intellectualization regional economy.

Research results. The pursuit of relevant ideals and economic values throughout the independence period has led to a complete neglect of one of the key links in the formation and implementation of structural reforms, namely the institutional factor that determines the nature of the environment and the degree of effectiveness of the regulatory measures taken, including in the direction of structural economic modernization.

At the same time, the dominant approaches in the study of structural changes in the regional economy and structural policy in general identified a “set of certain relationships” and the possibilities of manipulating them, which can be first of all defined as a limited quantitative approach.

At the same time, for a long time, a qualitative approach was ignored in the study of structural modernization of the regional economy, which is based on an understanding of the economic structure, first of all, as the structure of relations and causation of regions and the country as a whole, which allows for a more comprehensive analysis of structural changes in regions while avoiding unwanted abstraction and economic primitivism in the processes of building the management of structural modernization regional policy.

The main task of the Ukraine and region’s economy structural reform as a whole is to “create a basic economic complex of internal development and corresponding institutional architectonics, which would become the basis of internal market development, changing the rules of the game in economy and society, solving social problems and increasing export potential, but already on a healthy, not deformed, structural basis. Such a complex cannot be created only on the basis of market principles (they guide the development of the structure in the already formed raw material direction), but requires a targeted state economic policy” [5, p. 86].

In agreement with the opinion of many scientists [1; 2; 6; 7; 8; 9; 10], it is clear that the determinant factor of structural modernization is the intellectual potential of the regions.

Thus, for example, innovative regional structures are the impetus and basis for structural modernization of the regional economy, according to O. Popelo, among which are the entrepreneurial innovation clusters. According to the author, such clusters “have a strong potential for increasing the technological level of production, create favorable conditions for the active introduction of innovations; within them, the interests of regional economic systems are combined, the human potential and the educational-educational dominant are being realized, the processes

of formation of sectoral segments of the innovative model of economy are significantly accelerated...” [4, p. 223].

While agreeing with the author that entrepreneurial innovation clusters are certainly capable of influencing and carrying out structural modernization of the regional economy, we also want to focus on the need to provide conditions for the development of such clusters, as well as to support and develop the intellectual potential of the regions.

Modernization reforms in the regions in the direction of structural modernization of the regional economy can be realized at the expense of entrepreneurial innovation clusters. However, it is necessary to introduce support for education, science, innovation and technological activities, etc. It is impossible to build entrepreneurial innovation clusters without the introduction of educational and scientific support.

Despite the fact that intellectual capital now defines the development of regions, covering the whole material and financial structure of the economy, the problem of stimulating and financing it remains.

In Ukraine, there is still a steady outflow of highly qualified specialists, as a rule, with their innovative work, as well as the aging of scientific staff, the decrease in the effectiveness of scientific search due to chronic underfunding and the old material base of scientific institutions.

However, current challenges prove the need to look for ways to enhance the intellectual potential of the regions to ensure the structural modernization of the regional economy.

It should be noted that “at the meso- and macro- levels, intellectual capital is an aggregate of personal abilities, the realization of which determines the possibility of forming competitive advantages of the intellectual-innovative system of regions by means of qualitative updating of production, reforming the labor market and relations of intellectual property, as well as inter-regional improvement.” [5, c. 58].

The formation of intellectual capital of regions is influenced by:

- natural resource potential of regions;

- economic development of the regions and its dynamics;
- the structure of regional production is formed;
- regional social development programs;
- demographic situation in the region;
- labor demand structure;
- orientation of regional education policy;
- branching of the educational sphere of the region, etc.

Conclusions. The determinant value of the region's intellectual potential in structural modernization is substantiated in the article. Taking into account the importance of the determining intellectual capacity on the effectiveness of structural modernization of the regional economy singled out the factors that influenced its formation.

Structural modernization of the economy of regions taking into account the use of intellectual resources will enhance regional competitiveness; improve the efficiency of their economic activities and more.

Further scientific studies issues require the development of conceptual principles modernization structural change in the economy of regions of Ukraine in the context of capitalization of intellectual capital.

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