

Socio-economic principles of the formation of geoeconomic space

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The formation of geoeconomic space is based on socioeconomic principles, including the efficient use of resources, human capital development, technological innovation, the institutional environment, and agglomeration effects. These principles determine how economic activity is distributed and concentrated in a given geographic location.

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Key Principles

Principle of Resource Efficiency

This principle emphasizes the desire to maximize the use of all available resources—natural, labor, and capital—regardless of geography or jurisdiction. Efficiency is achieved by optimizing the combination of production factors and creating competitive advantages in global markets.

Principle of Human Capital Development

The quality and quantity of labor resources, the level of education, and the innovative potential of the population are critical factors. Regions with high levels of human capital become centers of innovation and knowledge, stimulating economic growth and development.

Principle of Technological Innovation

In today's information society, technology and information flows play a decisive role in shaping geoeconomic space. The introduction of new technologies and digital priorities creates optimal institutional conditions for economic activity.

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The Principle of Institutional Environment and Governance

The institutional environment, including legal norms, rules, customs, and political stability, creates a system of incentives for investment and economic development. A stable social climate and effective governance contribute to the formation of a favorable geoeconomic space.

The Principle of Agglomeration and Territorial Organization

The agglomeration effect (the concentration of economic activity in specific geographic locations) is key to the formation of centers of innovation, interaction, and knowledge exchange. This principle explains the uneven geographic distribution of the benefits of economic growth, with growth often spreading from large cities and agglomerations to less developed regions.

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Why This Is Important

Understanding these principles allows states and regions to develop effective geoeconomic strategies aimed at increasing their influence and achieving foreign policy goals through economic means. Applying these principles helps take into account the specific characteristics of individual territories and select mechanisms for influencing the territorial organization of a region.

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It is essential to take into account the spiritual and psychological factors of the formation of the geoeconomic space, because "the technogenic world has crushed human consciousness, disrupted the harmony of its state of mind."

Since Ukraine is inseparable from the geoeconomic space, the further development of its national economic system must be associated with the processes of global shifts that have encompassed not only geoeconomics, but also geoconsciousness, geomanagement, ethnocultural features, the specifics of the institutionalization of relations, etc.

Critically assessing modern trends in economic development, we can conclude that they are formed on the basis of a technogenic worldview generated by Western European culture. Therefore, the question of whether Western science has answers to the challenges of the modern world, although it is rhetorical in nature, requires theoretical and methodological understanding. To reveal the content of the metasystemic approach, one can resort to the analysis of the interrelationships between two events of a global scale: the crisis of the world economic system and the collapse of the socialist economic system.

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Traditional scientific thought does not provide exhaustive answers to these questions, but from the point of view of the metasystemic approach, one can see that these two events have a common basis, since they reflect two similar reflex behavioral acts of management structures - marginal, rigidly determined forms of organization and management of economic systems. The socialist type is dominant administrative planning, and the Western capitalist type, in the words of J. Soros, is "market fundamentalism". Therefore, in both cases there is a monopolization of one management function, which leads to the loss of stability of the system as a whole. From this judgment, one can conclude that the modern crisis has a supra-economic (humanitarian) character.

In such a situation, the behavioral uncompromising nature of the modern world economic system forces us to direct our efforts to the formation of a stable position of the national economy, which, in turn, is determined by the consistency of three aspects: the external environment, national interests and priorities, as well as its internal state. To eliminate the strategic distortions arising from this, it is first of all necessary to renew the human spirit, because for an adequate assessment of conflicts a different scale of generalization is needed, which will allow us to correctly assess the prospects of the main vector of development.

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In M. Thomson's book "Philosophy of Science", the meta-systemic level of assessment of trends associated with the development of Western scientific thought is revealed. It is important to rethink them in order to identify the essence of the process of paradigm change as the basis for identifying scientific reflection on ongoing events, with the subsequent development of a new theoretical platform for the formation of a prognostic picture of development. Observations and facts are influenced by theories, especially in the field of socio-economic relations, since they are studied for a specific purpose. A paradigm is a theory or set of theories that establish scientifically sound positions in a certain field of knowledge. T. Kuhn believed that paradigms replace each other when their failure is revealed, and K. Popper emphasized that a paradigm changes only when the facts that oppose it grow like an avalanche.

Science does not get rid of theories and does not replace them with each appearance of a fact that contradicts them. Moreover, the basic set of assumptions that serve science remains normative for some time, that is, most researchers conduct experiments within the framework of the scientific assumptions they have adopted. The laws and theories established within the scientific community are the basis for further research. Researchers in the field of science distinguish between the normal state of science and crisis periods when the scientific approach changes and a scientific revolution occurs. A stable paradigm prevails in periods of stability, but it hides some problems that gradually grow, causing a crisis of the existing paradigm and the emergence of an alternative one that is able to cope with the phenomena that caused the crisis. After the adoption of a new paradigm, science returns to normal.

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T. Kuhn believed that a paradigm has no rational basis and is not subject to direct falsification. Creating a structure within which facts are evaluated, the paradigm adjusts them to itself, and considerable efforts are required to break out of its limits. Therefore, T. Kuhn's position is relative, since a paradigm is formed in accordance with the questions posed by a particular society at a particular time, and it cannot be compared with a paradigm of another historical period. Therefore, each paradigm has its own language, and the concepts involved in different paradigms are incompatible. In order for scientific language to reflect the reality that they are trying to describe to some extent, there must be a visible correspondence between them. Of course, direct observation does not raise any questions, but scientific language should describe what the researcher can see. The choice of verbal expressions depends to some extent on who is speaking and what semantic meanings are accepted in society, so language is not just an obvious means of transmitting experience, but also and takes an active part in its formation.

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Thus, the new geoeconomic strategy for the development of the world economy will be formed on a set of new theoretical positions or, more likely, on a new paradigmatic combination of existing theories. Due to the high level of dynamism of socio-economic processes taking place in the world, it is necessary to develop an appropriate toolkit that would allow us to quickly respond to changes in the geoeconomic space, reflexively correcting the paradigmatic combination of explanatory theories. To increase the effectiveness of management decisions, it is necessary to develop an appropriate field of semantic meanings, fixed in an adequate linguistic form that would reflect metaphysical reality at the metasystemic level.

Thank you for attention!

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