METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF REGIONALISM

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Abstract: Regional relations have become very important since the Second World War. The study of the regions is of paramount importance to the countries. Regionalism can be regarded as a regional science. Science, studying the territorial organization of the economy, economic activity and economic zoning and the methods of their allocation and the possibility of managing their development. The main method of management is the development of a regional policy as a system of state measures for the development of regions in order to achieve an economic effect on a countrywide scale. Also regionalistic is understood as regional divisions of non-geographic sciences (economics, sociology, demography, etc.). It is interdisciplinary and studies the objective processes of regionalization - geographic, political, economic and cultural. It is considered as a set of disciplines and directions, methodological approaches and methodical techniques. The subject of the survey is the region. On the other hand, it can also be seen as political regionalism. Object is the policy, and the subject of the study is the spatial change of political phenomena. It is part of regional science. Regionalism is an academic discipline that is in the process of forming its own autonomy. Different approaches are used in the study of the regions - geographic, economic, political, social, etc. Regionalism is not a fundamental science and therefore does not have its own scientific methods for obtaining original scientific results. For this reason, she uses methods from other disciplines - geography, mathematics, history, philosophy, logic, politics, sociology, etc. Together with them, regionalism becomes a synthetic complex scientific discipline, which develops its own independent methods of research. Due to the fact that the functioning of the regions is studied, the methods of social sciences are used. In regionalism, methods are often complex and this is due to its interdisciplinary nature. It is a complex science discipline. Two basic approaches - both disciplinary and interdisciplinary - are used to model regional processes. In the first approach, the problems of the regions are studied within a science - geography, history, politics, cultural studies, geopolitics, etc. The second one uses theories and approaches that have been developed on the basis of several scientific disciplines. In particular, the genetic approach allows to uncover the genesis and evolution of regional systems. It attempts to reveal the peculiarities of the socio-geographic and political space in the context of historical development.
Keywords: regional research, regionalism, geography.

Regional relations have become paramount since the Second World War. Balanced regional development is a fundamental policy of the European Union (EU). It builds on the principles of solidarity, convergence, decentralization and broad citizen participation in the decision-making process. Regional development is a set of economic, legislative and administrative measures and actions carried out by the state and local authorities in order to accelerate regional economic growth and overcome regional imbalances in the country. Exploring the regions is of paramount importance to the countries. Regionalism can be regarded as a regional science. It is then considered interdisciplinary and studies the objective processes of regionalization - geographic, political, economic and cultural. It is considered as a set of disciplines and directions, methodological approaches and methodical techniques. The subject of the survey is the region. On the other hand, it can also be seen as political regionalism. Object is the policy, and the subject of the study is the spatial change of political phenomena. It is part of regional science. Regionalism is an academic discipline that is in the process of forming its own autonomy. Different approaches are used in the study of the regions - geographic, economic, political, social, etc.

Methods and models for regional analysis - represent a certain way, a set of rules for sequential data processing, analysis and evaluation. The analysis methods quantitatively and qualitatively investigate the interrelationships between the process of the territorial location of production and the phenomena resulting from it - migration, urbanization, demographic and others.

Regionalism is not a fundamental science and therefore does not have its own scientific methods for obtaining original scientific results. For this reason, it uses methods from other sciences - geography, mathematics, history, philosophy, logic, political science, sociology, etc. Along with them, regionalism becomes a synthetic complex scientific discipline that develops its own independent methods of research. Due to the fact that the functioning of the regions is studied, the methods of social sciences are used. In regionalism, methods are often complex and this is due to its interdisciplinary nature. It is a complex scientific discipline. It uses both quantitative and qualitative methods. Two basic approaches - both disciplinary and interdisciplinary - are used to model regional processes. In the first approach, the problems of the regions are studied within a science - geography, history,

politics, cultural studies, geopolitics, etc. The second one uses theories and approaches that have been developed on the basis of several scientific disciplines. In particular, the genetic approach allows to uncover the genesis and evolution of regional systems. It attempts to reveal the peculiarities of the socio-geographic and political space in the context of historical development.

The methods used in regionalism are: Natural resources in the region, Population, labor resources, settlements, rate and structure of production, Housing - communal farms, Education and science, Health, Tourism, Ecological status of the territory.

In our opinion, it is expedient to use methods such as: historical method, general philosophical methods, general science methods, socio-scientific methods, and specific regional methods.

The historical method deals with the evolution of regions and regional structures in relation to specific conditions of origin. It also examines their development and decline. The historical method is interested, studying, examining the specifics of the main theoretical and methodological directions in history and historiography, as well as the various historical scientific schools. The main methods of historical research are: the method of periodization, the historical-genetic method, the historical-comparative method, the historical-typological method, the historical-systematic method.

To general philosophical methods, the dialectical method (thesis and antithesis) is the first. In ancient Greek philosophy, dialectics is a method of reasoning based on the exchange of arguments and counter-arguments in support of a particular thesis and its antithesis. The result may be the rejection of one of the two views, their reconciliation and combining or at least a qualitative change in the direction of the dialogue. (Ayer, A. J 1992), (McTaggart, J.M. E.1964) Thesis and antithesis are considered through their comprehensive discussion and the resolution of the contradiction between them through reasonable argumentation. The result can often lead not only to denying one of the points of view but also to their synthesis or union in a new statement or a qualitative change in the way they are dealt with. It is used to address regional issues and includes basic laws and categories of dialectics - quantity, quality, property, contradiction, attitude, etc. Also, within the general philosophical problem, the idealistic, materialistic and dualistic principle is used in the presentation of regional realities.

The use of laws and categories of formal logic is a general science method, an operation with concepts, judgments, implications, inductive and deductive methods of analysis and presentation of knowledge. These include system analysis, structural and functional analysis, synergy analysis, modeling, including the compilation of forecast models. When we talk about the use of laws and categories, we are not limited to the traditional categories and methods of Aristotelian logic - analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction, etc. Analysis and synthesis are methods that are inseparable from each other, complementing, intermingling, and forming the so-called. analytical-synthetic method. It is another form of manifestation of the law of quantitative accumulation and qualitative leaps. This is explained in the following way: through the analysis, the corresponding quantitative accumulations are provided, and jumps to new knowledge or skills are made by synthesis, abstraction and generalization. Induction is a conclusion in which the relationship between the preconditions and the conclusion is not based on a logical law. This means that the conclusion stems from the prerequisites, but not necessarily, but only with some probability. From the true premise, induction can lead to an untrue conclusion. However, it is important to know that the conclusion may contain information that is not present in the prerequisites. In this sense, induction is the opposite of deduction, which is a conclusion, in which the relation between the preconceptions and the reasoning is based on the law of logic, and from true presuppositions necessarily follows a true conclusion. Unlike induction, the deduction is a transition from preconditions to conclusions, but on the basis of logical law. By virtue of this, true truths always follow true conclusions. We try to carefully approach their practical interpretation based on the modern concept of communicative logic.

The modeling method can be represented by the mathematical modeling method or the logical modeling method. Mathematical modeling seeks to understand the behavior of real systems by using mathematical models coupled with computers. The logical modeling approach examines the relationship between the elements of the territory as the target-type relationships. Achieving goals has a leading role in formulating the different elements of the site. In this sense, the logical model is aimed at identifying objectives and defining the ways in which they can be achieved.

By using the synergistic method and through interdisciplinary research, we study the effects of relational disorganization, disorder and house, and the effect of self-organizing social education. To the methods of socio-science used in regionalism we can refer to the following methods: statistical, demographic, sociological, economic, political and, last but not least, geographic methods. Using statistical methods, the data can be analyzed, taking into account the randomness and consistency of the observations, and drawing conclusions on the regularities contained therein. Some of the most important demographic methods for regionalism are forecasting methods. Sociological methods allow the study of social relations. Through it, important information is collected and analyzed, which has a

management, critical-analytical, cognitive and general cultural function. In order to make this analysis, methods such as verbal information from the persons in the study group, interview, interview; real behavior of persons - sociological observation; documents. The sociological questionnaire, which is anonymous in the form of open and closed issues, is most widely disseminated. Economic methods allow the economic effect of investments, mechanisms and resources to spend resources. It is important to analyze the ratio between the inputs and the results of the activities. In this method, it is important to analyze the activities in terms of the benefit to society and not the economy in a narrow sense. Diverse methods are used in politics, which include advertising their own political views among people, negotiating with other political groups, creating laws enforcing force, including war on opponents. Politics is practiced on a wide range of social levels, from clans and tribes of traditional societies, through modern local authorities, companies and institutions to sovereign states and internationally.

On the basis of everything that has been said so far, we can create a synthetic, complex method for presenting regional knowledge and designing regional spaces. Under the design of the regional spaces, we will understand the creation of a set of vital parameters necessary for the functioning or learning of the region. Various comparative methods can be derived from this. For example, in geography, this will be a complex of comparative geographic methods including political, geographical, geo-geographic, physico-geographic, etc. An example of this is the graphical representation of the ratio between gross national income and net national income. This allows the parties to rank on these benchmarks.

In every science and, of course, in regionalism, statistical methods are used. Examples of this are the determination of mean values and methods of dispersion analysis. They determine the degree of deviation of each magnitude from the mean value. Dispersion analysis is a method used in statistics to verify hypotheses of equivalence between more than two averages. This hypothesis check can assess whether the impact of a cause factor or a group of cause factors is statistically significant or not. Thus, dispersion analysis refers to the methods of relationship and dependency testing. This method is best suited for use when the significance of the factor-factor is represented on the weak scale (usually the nominal) and the significance of the resultant sign - on the strong scale, ie. have a numeric expression.

The methods of correlation and regression analysis allow to determine the interrelation between a number of factors. It also determines the functional dependence between the change in factors and the subject of the study. The task of the correlation analysis is to determine the degree of influence of the factors X1, X2,. . . , Xs on Y. Correlation analysis allows for the unknown relationships between the factors and the attribute to manifest, to identify the main components - the factors that have the greatest influence on the change of the attribute values. In some cases, as a result of the correlation analysis, the type of dependence between the factors and the attribute: linear, gradual, exponential, logarithmic, etc. can be established. After the correlation analysis and in some additional assumptions, a suitable mathematical model is chosen which includes the so-called equation of regression. The regression analysis is done for two reasons. First, the description of the relationship between X1, X2,. . . , Xs and Y helps to establish the existence of a possible causal relationship between them. Secondly, the regression equation allows to predict the values of Y on the derived factor values

Factor and cluster analysis methods are also often used. They allow working with latent factors and latent functions. By factor analysis we understand the methodology for complex and systemic research and measurement of the influence of factors on the magnitude and the change of the resultant summarizing icons. indicators. In theory and practice, the following types of factorial analysis are used: deterministic and stochastic, direct (direct) and inverse, one-stage and multilevel, static and dynamic r retrospective and perspective (predictive). Cluster analysis is a non-training classification that aims to form natural groups based on many signs at the same time. The goal of cluster analysis is to group n in the number of objects in k (k> 1) by number of clusters using p (p> 0) number of signs (variables). Cluster analysis itself is a cumulative concept and contains many different clustering procedures. An important division of clustering procedures depends on whether the pre-number of clusters is set. For a predefined number of clusters, the K-Means Cluster method is used. And when the number of clusters is not predetermined, we use the Hierarchical Cluster Analysis or so on. hierarchical cluster analysis.

Part of the statistical methods is the balance method. The balancing method is applied in the financial analysis in the study of different balance relationships. It is based on the methodology of accounting. The application of the balance sheet method is comprehensive. For example, when analyzing quantitative ratios between business and business sources, analytical tasks such as balance sheet analysis of staff working hours, balance of working hours of machines and equipment are analyzed.

The following group of methods includes the cyclic, wave and chaotic descriptions of dynamic fluctuating processes at the region level.

Very often intuitive - logical / heuristic / methods are used in our time. This group of methods refers to: Brain attack with its varieties, the Delphi method, the method of expert evaluations, multifactor interaction, tree of

meaning relations, morphological analysis, etc. "Forsyth Technology" in regional forecasting - it is a regulation for organizing the application of known quantitative and intuitive - logical methods to achieve the objectives of regional forecasting. It can be used to help strategic planning and the development of economic, social and environmental policies in territorial structures. It is oriented to large time horizons (5-20 years), and the procedure usually ranges from 6 months to 3 years. Participants in the Foresight process may be representatives of regional government structures, universities, private business representatives, chambers of commerce, non-governmental organizations, local media, experts and individual citizens. Forsyth forecasting is funded by its organizer, the public and private sectors. Main Elements of Forsight Technology for Regional Forecasting: Forming a Vision; Discuss the vision; Networking; Action. The four "pillars" of regional development are: Local Administration; Business structures; Infrastructure and science; Social capital. The methods that can be used in the Forward technology range are varied. Quantitative methods - extrapolation of trends; analytical forecasts; simulation modeling. Forecasting methods based on expert judgment - brainstorming; seminars and workshops; the "Delphi" method; multifactor interaction analysis. Methods for defining priorities: SWOT analysis; tree of meaningful connections; morphological analysis. Potential Benefits of Regional Forait: Start-Point Benefits - The reason for using Forsyte Technology may be to seek the development of specific programs suitable for funding at national or European level; Benefits related to long-term opportunities aimed at enhancing the competitiveness of the regional system; Benefits of networking related to building or strengthening mutual understanding and beneficial exchanges between participants at the local level.

Examined methods for regional research may have a theoretical or applied nature. Typically, these include the following stages for obtaining scientific knowledge: formulating the theory in which the study is conducted, starting the experimental hypothesis of the new study, collecting and processing empirical material, analyzing the data obtained and compiling a final scientific report. It is important to pay attention to the ratio of the methods in the various regional studies. For example, in the theory of international relations, it is historically imposed that qualitative methods predominate over quantitative, theoretical over empirical, historical descriptive over historical sociological. In regionalism, methods are most often complex. This is due to the interdisciplinary nature of the research.

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