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OPTIMIZATION OF RURAL LAND USE IN THE REQUIREMENTS OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

The analysis of international and domestic experience in the development and implementation of national policies on sustainable rural development. The directions and mechanisms of efficient agricultural land use in rural areas of Ukraine.

Keywords: *sustainable development, rural land use, land management, food security, land management.*

Unique natural resource potential of the country, combined with extremely advantageous geographical and geopolitical situation allows Ukraine having a special position in the global food market. The agricultural sector provides food security and food independence, forming 17-18% of its GDP and 60% of the fund household consumption.

With the current economic conditions, utmost importance becomes a problem of food security as a component of national security. According to experts of the Institute of Environmental Economics and Sustainable Development (IEPSR) estimated value of natural resources is 5 trillion US dollars and most of this money (about \$ 3 trillion) are the lands [1].

In resource provision of social and economic development of Ukraine land is 40-44%, productive assets and working capital - 20-21%, workforce - 38-39%. Effective land use is one of the determining factors of food security and sustainable social and economic development of agrarian and industrial complex of the country.

International Organization for Economic Development and EU Cooperation (IOEDEUC) believes rural areas are local administrative units with population density of 150 persons/km² [2].

To date, more than 77% of the EU are classified as rural (47% of agricultural land and 30% - forests).

In Western Europe and within the European policy, a concept of rural development finds its use, since the 1970s as part of structural policy element of functioning agriculture, and since it is constantly evolving. However, a common policy of the Community's legislation and common approaches to develop a concept formed only in the second half of the 1980s [3].

On the national and regional levels of the EU, there are some concepts (approaches) from which we can clearly separate three scenario of rural development:

- Conceptual basis, which identify rural development with general upgrade of agriculture and agrarian and food complex. This model basis on development of agricultural sector (trade approach);

- direction, which connects agricultural development exclusively with lowering differences between the most undeveloped rural territories and the rest of economy sectors (redistributive model);

- concept, which identifies rural development with the development of rural areas in general by using all resources, which a located on their territories (social and economic, natural, landscape, and others), and integration between all components and trades on local

level. This concept uses the possibilities of territories in its widest understanding (territorial model).

The adopted European "Strategy 2020" offers new perspectives for the implementation of rural development policy. The orientation of policies in the previous programming period in respect of target indicators for disbursement now changing towards the achievement of performance targets implementing rural development policy.

Today, the EU agenda are deciding on climate change, efficient use of resources and territorial balance. All these issues, and not only those to be settled under the rural development policy.

The current state of institutional support for rural development in the EU is the result of a long evolutionary journey, during which formed was changed and Rural Policy, Directives from the first 70s of the last century and ending with the creation of modern networks, initiatives and other institutional units oriented solution problems of rural areas.

The European experience of rural areas and rural development necessitates changes in Ukraine approaches to rural development and the transition from agrarian to multifunctional model of development, that is, except the traditional production of agricultural products (food, raw materials for industrial, etc.) within rural areas should develop rural and ecological tourism, crafts directly will create conditions for investment attractiveness of rural areas. Multifunctional approach is increasingly spread in European countries and are very tightly linked to the "European model of agriculture." The key elements of multicultural concept are:

- existence of various merchandize and non-merchandize types of activity and release of products simultaneously produced in rural areas;

- production of some non-merchandize types of products and services characterized by externals or social merchandize, for who the markets are not existing or functioning inefficiently [4].

Analysis of European experience of the rural areas and rural development demonstrates the need for changes in Ukraine approaches to rural development, indicating the urgent need to improve the theoretical and methodological foundations of rural development and selection of models for their further development.

Deep analysis of current trends in the rural areas, their industrial and social infrastructure indicate that most aspects of this problem in Ukraine remain both methodological and practical ways or controversial, and therefore require profound scientific justification [5].

In terms of agricultural reform focused on the development of agricultural production and thought that it was addressing the problems of rural areas. The complexity and versatility of this problem due to the fact that in science the concept of "rural areas" over the past two decades has undergone a profound transformation, indicating that the lack of a unified theoretical, methodological and practical approach to the interpretation of the essence of the functioning of rural areas. The vast majority of known scientific publications on the subject, being extremely important, with narrow, fragmented. There were two positions on the functioning of rural areas formed. One group of scientists believes rural development component of Agriculture, other - independent of the direction of economic policy.

Returning to the issue of the existing potential of rural Ukraine in terms of European integration, it should be noted that within rural Ukraine concentrated main land resources used or can be used for agricultural production. In general, land resources have a high bioproductivity potential, and its structure is the high share of humus soil type, which creates favorable conditions for productive farming. Ukrainian land resources include more than 60 million hectares; including 42.7 million hectares of farmland. Almost 20 million hectares of land are non-agricultural enterprises, including More than 4.0 million hectares owned farms, 15.7 million hectares - citizens, including 4.8 million hectares are in private farms and household plots under (Table 1).

The use of land in rural areas associated with agricultural production, rural land use as - is 80% of the country with a population of one third of the total

population. As of 1 January 2014, the share of rural residents in the population of Ukraine was 31.1%. Now the trend of rural Ukraine related to the process of change in the nature of socio-ecological-economic system towards the formation of new agricultural formations (fig.1).

In addressing food security, there are three major organizational and productive agrarian structure - farms (58.4 thousand), including farms, which are more than 50 thousand and personal farms, whose number is 4750 thousand.

As a result of different rates of development of private sector agriculture formed significant regional differences in medium-sized farms in different ratios in the region between the personal and the business (farms) sectors of agriculture. This was the result of a complex interaction of social and economic factors that determine the need of people to self-supporting food and getting cash proceeds from the sale of agricultural products.

With 19.3 thousand of farms of various types, who work in agriculture - 7.1 thousand farms with an average size of 2492 ha, other 12.2 thousand. Business entities using 1.8 million hectares of agricultural land, i.e. 147.0 per hectare per manufacturer.

Thus, 90.8% of agricultural land used by agricultural enterprises, the average size of which is 2492 ha, and 9.2% - farms with land use area - 147.0 hectares.

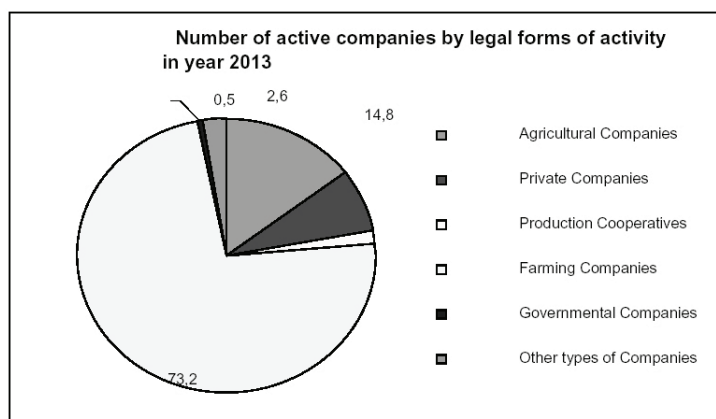
This coexistence of large, medium and small-sized enterprises yields positive results, providing high efficiency of agricultural production [7].

Today is insufficient land use efficiency in agriculture. As of 2013 over 40% of the land used for agricultural producers at a very low level (coefficient

Table 1

Distribution of land and agricultural land in year 2013
(by the data of National Agency of Land Resources of Ukraine, by the end of the year; thousand ha)[6]

	Total area	%	Agricul- tural lands	%	Including					
					Tillage	%	Hay	%	Meadows	%
Total	60354,9	100	41525,8	100	32525,5	100	2408,8	100	5446,8	100
Lands of agricultural companies and private individuals	37713,3	62,5	36395,4	87,6	31032,5	95,4	1573,4	65,3	2860,0	52,5
Lands of agricultural companies	21166,9	35,1	20437,2	49,2	19186,7	59,0	391,3	16,2	655,9	12,0
Governmental	1144,3	1,9	958,8	2,3	795,8	2,5	33,5	1,4	94,8	1,7
Non-Governmental	20022,6	33,2	19478,4	46,9	18390,9	56,5	357,8	14,8	561,1	10,3
Lands of private individuals	16546,4	27,4	15958,2	38,4	11845,8	36,4	1182,1	49,1	2204,1	40,5
Lands of users of other categories	22641,6	37,5	5130,4	12,4	1493,0	4,6	835,4	34,7	2586,8	47,5



of land use from 0.11 to 0.35, which corresponds to the yield of grains and pulses from 10 to 22 kg / ha [8].

Analysis of trends in land use intensity by income from the sale of agricultural products in agricultural enterprises in the regions of Ukraine indicates the presence of significant regional differences in the coefficients of intensity of land use. The most characteristic in this respect is the Transcarpathian region, which singled out its regional natural and historical features and land preservation the lowest in the state. Another characteristic feature of the region is the fact that households account for 78.7% of agricultural land and they produce about 94.9% of gross agricultural output [9].

However, the introduction of new forms of management, reorganization that existed under different socio-economic system and transition to a fundamentally different methods of management have not yielded positive results, which necessitates complex problem-solving strategies for sustainable development in general and rural areas in particular.

It is important to take into account the binding constant analysis of the results of the open practice of entities belonging to different structures, in order to measure both positive and negative effects of their operation, and this will lead to improvement of the

system of socio-economic monitoring at the country level and certain regions (Table 2).

The establishment of rural development as one of the areas of social progress and socio-economic policy implies a change in its institutional environment. Today there is a problem of insufficiency of institutional provision of sustainable rural development, which manifests itself in the absence of strategic planning land use and protection, low efficiency of public land management, land management system underestimation as a major factor in attracting economic potential of natural land resources.

Given the diversity of socio-economic conditions of rural economy of Ukraine, it should be noted that the most important condition today is the problem of the formation of the scientific foundations of sustainable land use in rural areas.

The successful solution of problems of sustainable land use is impossible without corresponding theoretical support, which has limited the analysis and generalization of experience in other countries, and requires focused efforts of national agricultural, land management science to solving common problems in improving the system of land management.

NSC "Institute of Agriculture of National Academy of Agricultural Sciences" as the main institution in collaboration with academic institutions of National

Table 2

Products of agriculture by the categories of companies
(with constant prices year 2010, mln. UAH)[6]

	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013
Agricultural companies						
Agricultural products	199161,3	57997,7	94089,0	121053,7	113082,3	136590,9
Plants Products	117938,0	45791,0	66812,7	92138,4	82130,2	103127,8
Animals Products	81223,3	12206,7	27276,3	28915,3	30952,1	33463,1
including farming companies						
Agricultural products	-	3125,2	11965,8	16192,5	14111,1	19091,4
Plants Products	-	2903,2	10840,9	14997,7	12843,1	17695,3
Animals Products	-	221,9	1124,9	1194,8	1268,0	1396,1
Lands of private individuals						
Agricultural products	83612,9	93024,5	100797,5	112642,6	110172,5	116268,1
Plants Products	27564,0	47047,9	57741,4	70298,0	67103,2	72767,4
Animals Products	56048,9	45976,6	43056,1	42344,6	43069,3	43500,7

Academy of Agricultural Sciences working on implementation of state scientific and technical program "directions and creating mechanisms for sustainable land use and development of land under transformation of land relations." The results of the research the necessity of developing science-based strategies and tactics and the use of agricultural land to sustainable development of land-use state. It is proved that measures of land use to create sustainable land use in agriculture must become a priority in the direction of 'economic ownership of land and methods of rational land use and protection.

Justified interdependence of the land system of agricultural areas in the region, political subdivisions, local (village) of agricultural land use planning measures rational land use and protection. According to the research worked directions for improvement of the main provisions of the methodology and methods of optimization of agricultural land use.

The methodology of ecological and geochemical analysis of agrarian and landscape systems for different modes of agricultural activities in order to identify ways to optimize the use of eroded and erosion dangerous lands.

Processed "Methods of collection and systematization of data bases on the territory of typing land use", which will determine the investment attractiveness of land uses that require optimization of agricultural land use and soil-ecological-stabilizing measures. Theoretical and methodological basis for the formation of environmentally sound rural areas (land ownership and land use) - "Methodology of formation of environmentally safe areas (land ownership and land use)."

It is proved that ecological and landscape systems of land tenure is one of the most important factors influencing the improvement of ecological and economic efficiency of land. It is a landscape approach to land management system involves the use of economic-agricultural, land management, hydraulic engineering, agroforestry measures to help slow the degradation processes.

Proved that the technological aspect of land use is inseparable from the territorial organization of production and placing its infrastructure. The most

important principles are integrated land use management and system that will ensure the planning and organization of rational use of land and their health.

Addressing these issues may, subject to land planning and management, including drawing up designs of land on the formation and implementation of soil and water preservation measures through the use of the main components of adaptive-landscape system of agriculture; assembly work projects on land degraded and unproductive lands reclamation.

Thus, further research on the development of rural land will be used to deepen the main methodological positions and approaches for the improvement of land use on the basis of adaptive-landscape of the territory, differentiated land use based on soil-landscape-climatic factors to create an attractive investment sustainable land use and rural.

Conclusions. Subjective and objective conditions of land relations put in a new land use in Ukraine. Solving social, economic and environmental problems requires urgent rethinking the consequences of land reform, deepening scientific foundations of modern land use in an integrated approach to the management of the rational use of land resources, solving practical optimization problems on the basis of sustainable rural development.

The problem of increasing environmental and economic efficiency of land needs to be addressed at both the state and regional levels.

At the state level should be provided measures for sustainable use of land resources, namely land cadaster; the inventory; evaluation of negative effects of economic activity on the environment; determine the economic leverage towards ecologically rural land use.

At the regional level should develop projects on land ecological and landscape of the territory, defining the necessary measures for the protection and sustainable use of land, stabilize agricultural landscapes, optimize land, degraded land and land transformation of meadowlands based on ecological and safe use. Implementing measures for the protection and sustainable use of agricultural land will facilitate the transition to a balanced socio-economic and ecological sense model of rural land use.

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Оптимізація землекористування сільських територій в контексті вимог європейської інтеграції

Проведено аналіз світового та вітчизняного досвіду щодо розроблення та реалізації державних стратегій із сталого розвитку сільських територій. Обґрунтовано напрями і механізми ефективного сільськогосподарського землекористування сільських територій України.

Ключові слова: збалансований розвиток, землекористування сільських територій, управління земельними ресурсами, продовольча безпека, землеустрій.

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Оптимизация землепользований сельских территорий в контексте требований европейской интеграции

Изложен анализ мирового и отечественного опыта по вопросу разработки и реализации национальных стратегий по сбалансированному развитию сельских территорий. Обоснованы основные пути и приоритетные мероприятия эффективного сельскохозяйственного землепользования сельских территорий Украины.

Ключевые слова: сбалансированное развитие, землепользование сельских территорий, управление земельными ресурсами, продовольственная безопасность, землеустройство.

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