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Подано до редакції 18.03.2019

Прийнято до друку 27.03.2019

УДК 339.9 332.135(438)

<https://doi.org/10.31470/2306-546X-2019-41-126-136>**СОЦІАЛЬНО-ЕКОНОМІЧНИЙ РОЗВИТОК ЛЮБЛІНСЬКОГО ВОЄВОДСТВА****Maria Miczyńska-Kowalska**

**Актуальність теми дослідження.** Розвиток визначається послідовними соціальними та структурними утвореннями, що описують економічні системи окремих суспільств, релігію, особливості соціальної структури, демографічні фактори, відкриття, винаходи, культурні дифузії, соціальні рухи. У 21-му столітті глобальна економіка зазнала змін. В даний час більша увага приділяється знанням, сучасним технологіям та інноваціям. Розвиток складається з багатьох факторів, наприклад, географічне положення, природні ресурси, фінансовий капітал, людський капітал, використання сучасних технологій, державна політика. Люблінське воєводство є одним з найбільш розвиваються Польщі регіонів.

**Предмет дослідження.** Предметом дослідження даної статті є соціально-економічний розвиток Люблінського воєводства.

**Мета.** Теоретичний і практичний аналіз різноманітних аспектів соціально-економічного розвитку на прикладі Люблінського воєводства.

**Методи дослідження.** Аналіз статистичних даних в співвідношенні з аналізом літературних джерел.

**Результати дослідження.** Люблінське воєводство все ще є переважно сільськогосподарським регіоном. Відсутність добре розвинутої індустріалізації і фрагментація земель обумовлені ситуацією, що склалася з минулих часів. Люблінський регіон також відносно слабо розвинений щодо інфраструктури. Загрозу також являє собою міграція з регіону. Перевагою регіону є значний потенціал в сфері освітніх установ і туризму.

**Галузь застосування результатів.** Дослідження проблем економічного та соціального розвитку, регіональні дослідження, навчальний процес.

**Висновки відповідно до статті.** Довготривалий розвиток Люблінського регіону має ґрунтуватися на його виявлених перевагах. Як свідчать дані, до них належать сільськогосподарське виробництво, добре освічені працівники та туристичні активи регіону. Стратегія розвитку Люблінського воєводства на 2014-2020 роки встановлює чотири стратегічні напрями діяльності: зміцнення міського розвитку регіону; реструктуризація сільського господарства і розвиток сільських територій; збільшення потенціалу знань, технологічного розвитку, регіонального підприємництва; функціональна, як територіальна, так і соціальна (культурна) інтеграція регіону. Частина рішень, що призводять до змін, повинна бути ініційована на місцевому рівні самоврядування. Важливими є заходи, спрямовані на розвиток субрегіональних міст, пов'язаних з передачею деяких послуг з Любліна, який вже має гарний потенціал розвитку. Необхідними також є використання підтримки на регіональному рівні та використання фондів ЄС в рамках програм, що реалізуються.

**Ключові слова:** соціального розвитку, економічного розвитку, Люблінського воєводства, сільське господарство, туризм, людський капітал.

## SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE LUBLIN VOIVODESHIP

Maria Miczyńska-Kowalska

**Relevance of research topic.** Development is determined by consecutive social and structural formations that describe economic systems of particular societies, religion, features of the social structure, demographic factors, discoveries, inventions, culture diffusions, social movements. In the 21st century, the global economy has been subject to changes. Currently, greater attention is drawn to knowledge, modern technologies and innovations. Development consists of many factors, e.g. geographical location, natural resources, financial capital, human capital, use of modern technologies, government policy. The Lublin Voivodeship is one of the poorest developing regions of Poland.

**Subject of research.** This paper is about the social and economic development of the Lublin Voivodeship.

**Purpose.** Theoretical and practical analysis of theoretical and practical dimensions of the social and economic development based on the example of Lublin Voivodeship.

**Methods.** Analysis of statistical data correlated with an analysis of literature sources.

**Study results.** So far the Lublin Voivodeship has been mainly an agricultural region. The lack of well-developed industrialisation and land fragmentation are conditioned by the situation from before ages. The Lublin region is also relatively poorly developed with regard to infrastructure. Migrations from the region also pose a threat. Its great potential in the form of academic facilities and tourism constitutes its advantage.

**Application of results.** Research of economic and social development problems, regional studies, educational process.

**Conclusions according to the article.** Long-term development of the Lublin region should be based on its identified advantages. As data show, they include agricultural production, well-educated employees and tourist assets of the region. The 2014-2020 Strategy for the Lublin Voivodeship Development establishes four strategic directions of activities: strengthening of the region's urban development; restructuring of agriculture and development of rural areas; selective increase in the potential of knowledge, technological advancement, regional entrepreneurship; functional, both spatial and social (cultural) integration of the region. A part of solutions introducing changes should be initiated at the local, self-governmental level. Activities aimed at the development of subregional towns, connected with transfer of some services from Lublin, which already has the good development potential, are important. Use of support at the regional level and use of the EU funds under implemented programmes are necessary.

**Keywords:** social development, economic development, Lublin Voivodeship, agriculture, tourism, human capital.

**JEL Classification:** R11, R32, Q17, L83

## СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ ЛЮБЛИНСКОГО ВОЕВОДСТВА

Maria Miczyńska-Kowalska

**Актуальность темы исследования.** Развитие определяется последовательными социальными и структурными образованиями, которые описывают экономические системы отдельных обществ, религию, особенности социальной структуры, демографические факторы, открытия, изобретения,

культурные диффузии, социальные движения. В 21 веке мировая экономика подверглась изменениям. В настоящее время все большее внимание уделяется знаниям, современным технологиям и инновациям. Развитие состоит из многих факторов, таких как географическое положение, природные ресурсы, финансовый капитал, человеческий капитал, использование современных технологий, государственная политика. Люблинское воеводство является одним из самых бедных развивающихся регионов Польши.

**Предмет исследования.** предметом данной статьи является социально-экономическое развитие Люблинского воеводства.

**Цель.** Теоретический и практический анализ различных аспектов социально-экономического развития на примере Люблинского воеводства.

**Методы исследования.** Анализ статистических данных в соотношении с анализом литературных источников.

**Результаты исследования.** Люблинское воеводство все еще является преимущественно сельскохозяйственным регионом. Отсутствие хорошо развитой индустриализации и фрагментация земель обусловлены ситуацией, сложившейся с прошлых времен. Люблинский регион также относительно слабо развит в отношении инфраструктуры. Угрозу также представляет миграция из региона. Преимуществом региона является значительный потенциал в сфере образовательных учреждений и туризма.

**Область применения результатов.** Исследование проблем экономического и социального развития, региональные исследования, учебный процесс.

**Выводы в соответствии со статьей.** Долгосрочное развитие Люблинского региона должно основываться на его выявленных преимуществах. Как показывают данные, к ним относятся сельскохозяйственное производство, хорошо образованные работники и туристические активы региона. Стратегия развития Люблинского воеводства на 2014-2020 годы устанавливает четыре стратегических направления деятельности: укрепление городского развития региона; реструктуризация сельского хозяйства и развитие сельских территорий; увеличение потенциала знаний, технологического развития, регионального предпринимательства; функциональная, как территориальная, так и социальная (культурная) интеграция региона. Часть решений, приводящих к изменениям, должна быть инициирована на местном уровне самоуправления. Важны мероприятия, направленные на развитие субрегиональных городов, связанных с передачей некоторых услуг из Люблина, который уже обладает хорошим потенциалом развития. Необходимо также использование поддержки на региональном уровне и использование фондов ЕС в рамках реализуемых программ.

**Ключевые слова:** социальное развитие, экономическое развитие, Люблинское воеводство, сельское хозяйство, туризм, человеческий капитал.

### **Concept of social and economic development**

Economic development is the term with a broad sense. It includes qualitative elements and transformations in the area of economy, politics, culture, system of institutions, organisations, structure, ecology, technology, etc. Development is permanent, considering the aspects of social cohesion and environmental protection [6, p.15]. In order to be able to talk about economic development, economic growth must be considered, because economic development constitutes the process, in which quantitative changes defined as economic growth are accompanied by qualitative changes. However, economic growth does not constitute a sufficient condition. Economic development is also related to social development in the form of feedback [5, p. 11]. Social development refers to the entire society apprehended globally; it is created by the society, determined by the society and it serves the society. It expresses contents of the social life, represents interests of the society and is accepted by the society [6, p. 12]. Development is determined by consecutive social and structural formations that describe economic systems of particular societies, religion, features of the social structure, demographic factors, discoveries, inventions, culture diffusions, social movements. Social development should be understood as the process of changes in human living conditions, access to social and cultural devices, level of consumption, as well as forms and principles of social co-existence.

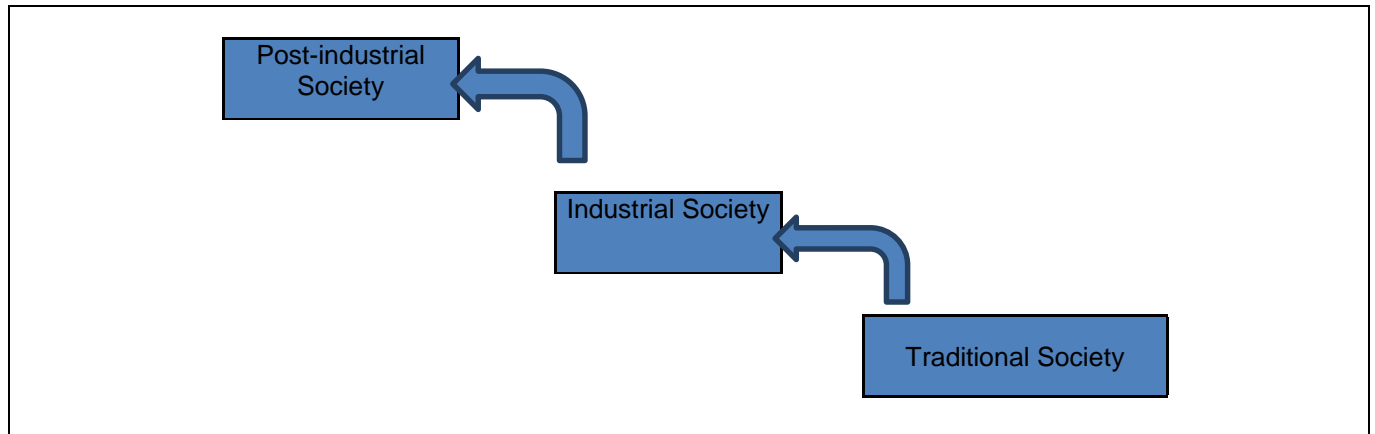
Value of the real gross domestic product (GDP) per capita constitutes the most popular measurement of economic development. This is the GDP value by the purchasing power parity. However, this value does not reflect the entire non-market activity, so-called black economy. Therefore, there has appeared e.g. another indicator – Human Development Indicator, developed by the UNDP. The indicator's value is estimated based on the real GDP per capita, average life expectancy and gross enrolment ratio. Nevertheless, studies still use the GDP. Economic development is defined then as a «long-term process of changes occurring in the economy, measurable, i.a., by GDP, which also involves qualitative changes in the economy that are much more difficult to be measured, e.g. structural changes of the economy» [1, p. 57].

As definitions related to the social and economic development are presented, there appears the question - what does contribute now to the increase in the level and possibility of social and economic development? Classical economics has indicated three basic elements: land, capital and labour. Currently, greater attention is drawn to knowledge, modern technologies and innovations. It is indicated that development consists of many factors, e.g. geographical location, natural resources, financial capital, human capital, use of modern technologies, government policy. Nowadays, economic development in the European Union states has a different course. In Poland it comes to 3.40%. For comparison: UK 4.30%, and Czech Republic 2.70% [11]. The paradox is also that poorer countries

have often the higher growth ratio. This phenomenon can be explained with the concept of convergence. Unfortunately, not all regions of particular countries are developing at the similar level. Such a situation is present in Poland, where the south-eastern region is one of the poorest area in the entire EU.

In the 21st century, the global economy has been subject to changes. Together with the development, starting from the 19th century the role of the first sector/.../ - agriculture has been regularly decreasing, then the role of the second sector/.../ - industry has been diminishing, while simultaneously the significance of the service area has been permanently increasing» [4, p.82].

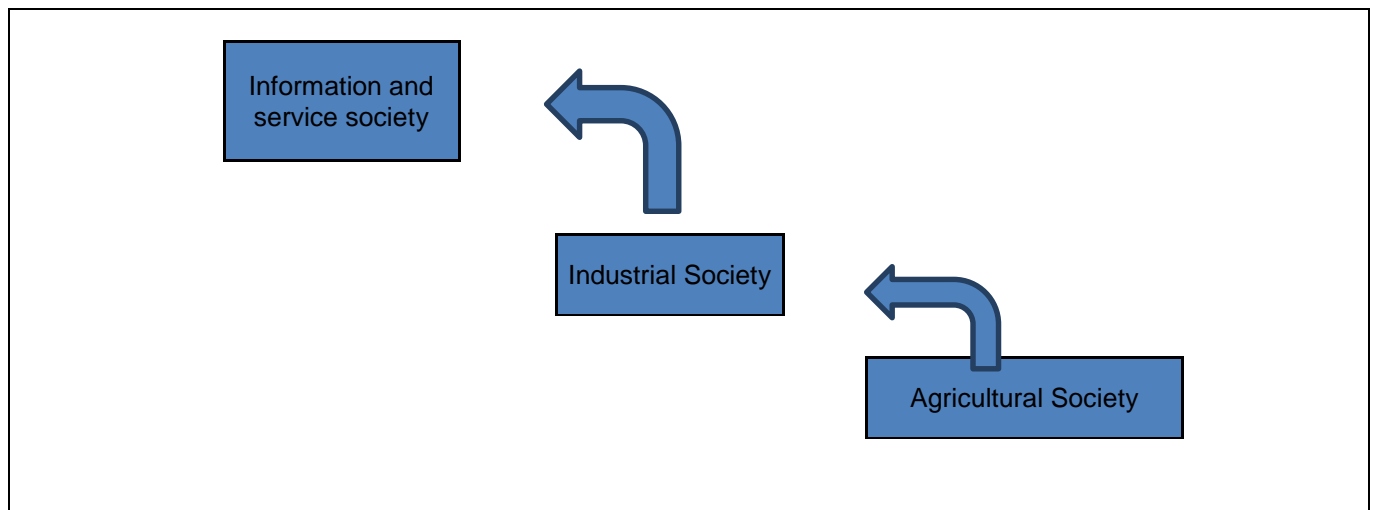
A universal scheme of social and economic development in terms of social evolutionism may be presented in the following way: traditional society – industrial society – post-industrial society.



**Fig. 1. Scheme of social and economic development in terms of social evolutionism**

Source: own work

Alvin Toffler distinguishes three periods in the history of civilisation and corresponding three «waves»: agricultural revolution, industrial revolution and information revolution [8, p. 44]. Based on the above concepts, the simplified course of social development looks as follows: phase of development of agricultural, industrial, information/service society.



**Fig. 2. Scheme of social and economic development in terms of the history of civilisation**

Source: own work

Together with social and economic development, the agricultural sector is limited, the role of the industrial sector decreases, while the service sector becomes more and more important. However, it should be emphasised that an increased demand for service consumption depends on a high level of development of the given country. According to the hierarchy of needs by A. Maslow, first the more basic needs must be satisfied, before moving onto a higher pursuit. Appearance of «higher» needs depends on the level of wealth of consumers, their level of education, job performed, etc. Services constitute the area susceptible to spatial diversification. Due to the specific nature of services, the demand for service consumption is diversified in particular regions. However, there are services that are always and everywhere demanded, such as health services, education.

**Historical conditions and natural resources as a factor of social and economic development of the Lublin region**





Tekst PL	Tekst EN
PODZIAŁ ADMINISTRACYJNY WOJEWÓDZTWA LUBELSKIEGO	ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION OF THE LUBLIN VOIVODESHIP
stolica województwa	capital city of the voivodeship
powiat grodzki	powiat
miasto powiatowe	town with poviats rights
miasto	town
siedziba gminy	commune seat

**Fig. 3. Administrative division of the Lublin Voivodeship**

Source: <http://archiwalne.lubelskie.pl/img/userfiles/files/PDF/mapa2017.pdf>

The Lublin Voivodeship is one of the poorest developing regions of Poland. This has its historical background, as well as is related to natural resources present on this area.

Lublin constitutes the centre of the Lublin region, which has started its development already in the 12th century. In the half of the 14th century, land between the Vistula and Wieprz River started to constitute the area officially defined as the Lublin Land. An important event in the development of the Lublin region had been constituted by the creation of the Polish-Lithuanian Union in 1385. The consolidation process commenced in the 14th century was advancing. The period from 16th to 17th century was the golden time of the Lublin Voivodeship, its blooming period. The 1569 Lublin Union confirmed the region's political significance. The second half of the 17th century was unfortunately a difficult period for the Voivodeship, as consecutive Swedish, Cossack and Russian invasions resulted in the damage to the region, destruction of its economy, and they stopped its development. The economic collapse lasted through the entire 18th century. In addition, partitions of Poland contributed to the region's stagnation. The 19th century was still a period of economic underdevelopment of the Lublin region. That century was dominated by agriculture with a small share of industry, mainly food – distilleries, sugar refineries, small factories of agricultural tools. There occurred the underdevelopment of communication networks and poor access to education. Slow economic development of the Lublin region started to occur before the World War II. In 1935, the state Lublin Plain Factory was established. Unfortunately, the World War II suspended further industrialisation of the region. The Lublin region experienced huge losses during the World War II. It is estimated that in the region 350-450 thousands of residents died, while in Lublin 50 thousands [3, p. 8]. After the war, the region's restoration was commenced, constituting the largest attempt of changing its social and economic structure. In the PRL, there were established Azoty in Puławy and Bogdanka mine in Łęczna. In Chełm, there was established the cement works, while production activity was developed in the following areas: glass-making, construction products, light, food, machinery, metal and precision industry. Despite large industrial investments, the significant change among particular parts of Poland was not achieved. The systemic transformation period in 1990s did not improve the situation. In the half of 1990s, the Lublin Voivodeship was classified in the group of regions less than medium-developed.

The Lublin Voivodeship is located in eastern Poland. It occupies the area between the Vistula and Bug River. It borders with the Masovian, Świętokrzyskie and Podkarpackie Voivodeships. Its area comes to 25,122 km<sup>2</sup>. The Lublin Voivodeship is located at the eastern border of Poland and adjoins Belarus and Ukraine. The Voivodeship consists of 20 poviats, 4 towns with poviat rights – Lublin, Biała Podlaska, Chełm and Zamość, and 213 communes – 20 urban, 22 urban and rural, 171 rural communes. It is inhabited by approx. 2.75 million residents, i.e. 5.7% of all people living in Poland. The Lublin region is characterised with low density of population. It comes to 88 persons per km<sup>2</sup>, while in Poland it is 123 persons per 1 km<sup>2</sup> on average. Lublin, with 350 thousands of residents, constitutes the largest city [3, p. 10].

Natural resources of the Voivodeship include water, forest resources, soils and minerals. Approx. 7% of the entire extraction of coal in Poland origins from Lubelskie Zagłębie Węglowe (Lublin Coal Basin). In addition, natural gas, brown coal, glass-sand, moulding sand and limestone for the cement industry are extracted in Chełm and Rejowiec Fabryczny. In the future, the Lublin Voivodeship may become the area of shale gas extraction. Underground water resources are not too large as compared with other regions of Poland. The Voivodeship has two groundwater aquifers: Niecka Lubelska and Niecka Mazowiecka. Mineral water resources near Nałęczów, Celejów, Krasnobród and Wólka Biska are important for the region's development. Their extraction may constitute the basis for development of health resort services. Surface water resources in the Lublin Voivodeship are not too large. It results from a poorly developed river network. It may be noticed in the impact zone of the Wieprz-Krzna Canal that there is too less water.

The Lublin region is described with low level of afforestation, which comes to 23.10%, as compared with 29.2% in the entire Poland. The largest forest complexes in the region may be found on the plains of the Sandomierz Basin – Solska Forest, Janów Forests, on Roztocze – Zwierzyniec Forests and in part of Polesie on the banks of Bug River – Sobibor Forests. Two national parks, 17 landscape parks and 90 nature reserves are present in the Voivodeship. The following areas are the most valuable with regard to nature: Polesie, including Łęczna and Włodawa Lake District, Roztocze, and the valley of the Vistula and Bug River. The smallest amount of forests is present on the Lublin Upland due to good soils that constitute the largest natural resource of the Voivodeship [9]. The region's agricultural potential occupies the third place in the country with regard to the valorisation index of agricultural production area. This potential is not reached, though, which is attributable to an ineffective structure of farms that are too small and non-economic.

### **Economy of the Lublin Voivodeship**

The Lublin Voivodeship is one of the poorest areas in the EU and in Poland. The Voivodeship does not have cities in types of metropolis. Also, it does not have any industry attractive for foreign investors. It is characterised with low productivity and level of education of employees, poor transport infrastructure and low social self-organisation. Economic structure is old-fashioned. The Lublin Voivodeship has the lowest share in the Poland's GDP per 1 resident and occupies the last 16th place, while the amount of the entire impact on the GDP puts the Voivodeship on the 11th place in Poland. Percentage data show perfectly the scale of imbalances between the richest voivodeships where the rate is double-digit and the poorest ones, where this rate does not exceed 5%.

Food industry has some growth potential. It concentrates 25% of all employed in the industry and manufactures 24% of sold production in total. In addition, such industries as production of beverages – 5.3% of sold value, production of furniture and metal products – 4.7% each are very important in the industrial production structure. Significant changes can be noticed in the foreign trade. Germany constitutes the main export partner for the Voivodeship. Trade with Ukraine is still important. In export, food industry – 20.8%, chemical industry – 15.4%,

furniture industry – 8.3%, metal industry – 7.3% is important. In addition, products of agriculture, hunting and forestry have a large share in export [10]. Tab. 2 presents the percentage of working persons in particular sectors.

**Tab. 1. Share of voivodeships in the Poland's GDP (data for 2017)**

No.	Voivodeship	Total			Per 1 resident
		in millions of PLN	in percentage	previous year = 100	in PLN
1	<b>POLAND</b>	<b>1,858,637</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>103.3</b>	<b>48,368</b>
2	Masovian	412,436	22.2	103.4	76,992
3	Silesian	229,004	12.3	102.8	50,172
4	Greater Poland	183,658	9.9	104.1	52,809
5	Lower Silesian	155,682	8.4	102.6	53,613
6	Lesser Poland	148,211	8.0	104.3	43,897
7	Łódź	112,382	6.0	102.8	45,162
8	Pomeranian	108,239	5.8	104.5	46,827
9	Kuyavian-Pomeranian	82,425	4.4	103.4	39,541
10	Podkarpackie	72,547	3.9	102.8	34,111
11	Lublin	71,224	3.8	103.6	33,349
12	Western Pomeranian	69,280	3.7	102.2	40,541
13	Warmia-Mazuria	49,573	2.7	103.6	34,478
14	Świętokrzyskie	43,496	2.3	102.0	34,672
15	Lubuskie	41,319	2.2	103.8	40,610
16	Podlaskie	40,748	2.2	102.9	34,312
17	Opole	38,413	2.1	101.7	38,625

Source: <https://stat.gov.pl/obszary-tematyczne/rachunki-narodowe/rachunki-regionalne/>

**Tab. 2. Structure of working persons in the Lublin Voivodeship (data for 2017)**

Structure of working persons (actual place of work) in particular economic sectors	Value %
Agriculture	37.2
Industry	13.2
Construction	4.3
Market services	26.9
Non-market services	18.5

Source: <http://strategia.lubelskie.pl/komitet%20srwl/Raport%20monitoringowy.pdf>

The agricultural sector has a relatively large share in the value added production. It is because the Lublin Land is an agricultural region, which is reflected by the large surface of agricultural land, as it is presented on the map below.

Good quality soils are present in the Voivodeship. That is why wheat, barley, sugar beet, leguminous plant crops prevail. According to the scale of IUNG (Institute of Soil Science and Plant Cultivation) in Puławy, the valorisation index of agricultural production area in the Voivodeship comes to 74.1, while in Poland – 66.6. The best soils are in the south-eastern part of the Voivodeship, in the following communes: Dołhobyczów, Hrubieszów, Mircze, Telatyn, Trzeszczany, as well as near Lublin, Konopnica and Jastków.

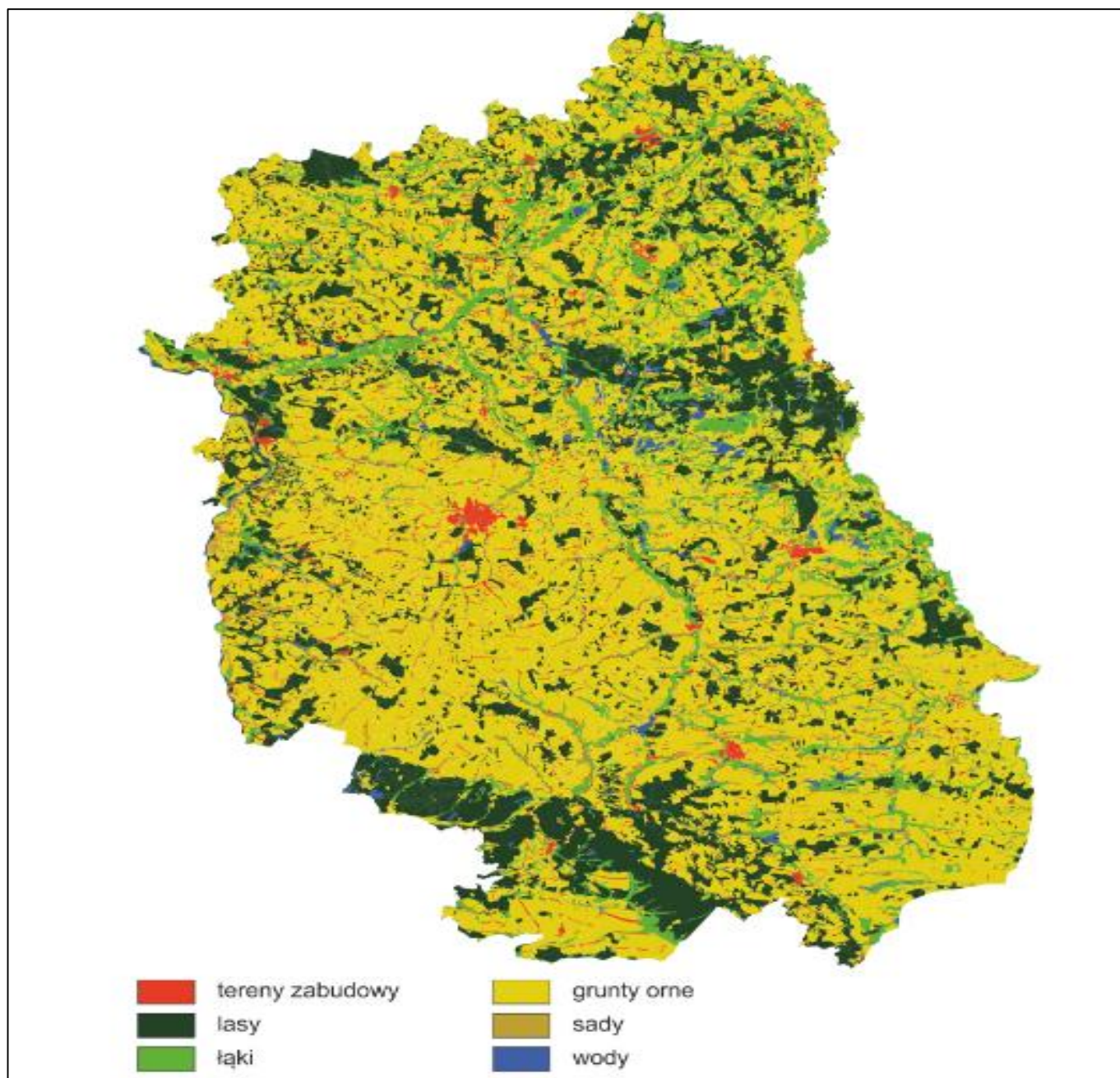
Farm fragmentation in the region is not beneficial. Farms are usually small. However, recently some positive changes have been noted with regard to the farm size structure. The rate of farms with the arable land surface from 20 to 50 ha has increased, while in the case of the group up to 1 ha – decreased. The following towns constitute main centres of food industry in the region: Biała Podlaska, Puławy, Chełm, Krasnystaw, Zamość, Hrubieszów, Tomaszów Lubelski, and Biłgoraj. The Voivodeship is the largest Polish producer of cereals, ground vegetables, fruit from trees and fruit from shrubs and berry plantations. Due to the agricultural production area and size of the agricultural and food industry, the Voivodeship resources constitute the significant potential for energy production with use of biomass.

This is how the endogenous potential of the Voivodeship's growth looks like. However, it is not entirely fulfilled. In order to be reached, it should be changed according to the previously presented growth trends adopted by the EU. Generally, it is about the reduction of employment in the agricultural sector and reduction of farm fragmentation. The Lublin region might be the support for organised producer groups. There are not many enterprises. Azoty Puławy, hard coal mine Bogdanka and furniture manufacturer Black, Red & White are the most important companies. One of basic challenges for the region consists in the relatively low transport accessibility, which hampers deliveries just in time, facilitating logistics with omission of the storage function.

A substantial improvement of the road network and condition in the Voivodeship is positive. However, there are still some shortcomings with regard to development of the water supply network and sewage collection system. It concerns rural areas, where in 2011 less than 20% of residents used the sewage collection system (census data). Therefore, urbanisation related to the consolidation of small farms constitutes one of challenges for the region's



development. The service sector in the Lublin Voivodeship has also a small share. Although the Lublin region has touristic potential, it does not use it as desired.



Tekst PL	Tekst EN
tereny zabudowy	development areas
lasy	forests
łąki	meadows
grunty orne	arable land
sady	orchards
wody	waters

**Fig. 4. Soil structure of the Lublin Voivodeship in terms of the use of natural environment**

Source: <http://strategia.lubelskie.pl/komitet%20srwl/Raport%20monitoringowy.pdf>

Thanks to its location, landscape values and natural resources, the Lublin Voivodeship has a large growth potential within the scope of touristic services. Tourist towns of the region include: Lublin, Krasnobród, Kazimierz Dolny, Zamość. Health resorts known in the entire country include Nałęczów and Krasnobród. Areas of leisure values of the regional significance consist of: Roztocze, Łęczna and Włodawa District Lake, Solska Forest, Janów Forests. Touristic potential of the Lublin Voivodeship includes mainly the monuments of the largest town of the region – Lublin, triangle Kazimierz Dolny-Nałęczów-Puławy.



Now, tourism is one of the strategic areas of development of the Lublin Voivodeship. In the Voivodeship, the tourism area should be supported, especially a high-profit business, health resort, medical and specialised tourism. Local governments in smaller towns and villages should be more engaged in the support of integrated organised promotional actions for regional products.

**Population, migrations, education of the Voivodeship population**

However, the demographic situation poses a large risk to the region, as it is not good. A slow decrease in population due to migrations, mainly of young people, and the small number of births. Each year, 4-5 thousands of migrants leave the Voivodeship for economic purposes. Two thirds of this number are adults being less than 35 years old. Demographic projections have indicated that by 2035 the Voivodeship population may decrease even to 1.8 million of people. It is by 13% less than now. Population ageing constitutes a disturbing phenomenon. There is projected a decrease in the population of working age by 22%, while the quantity of people in their post-working age shall increase. It is indicated that in towns it may even exceed the average national value. Tab. 3 shows the number of migrations from the Lublin Voivodeship to other voivodeships in Poland. The balance of the Lublin Voivodeship with all voivodeships, excluding Świętokrzyskie, is negative. It shows the very low social and economic potential of the Voivodeship. Residents do not see any economic perspectives for themselves, so they migrate to richer voivodeships.

**Tab. 3. Number of migrants from the Lublin Voivodeship to other voivodeships vs. other voivodeships (data for 2017)**

Voivodeship	Number of migrants to the Voivodeship	Number of migrants from the Voivodeship	Balance for the Lublin Voivodeship
Lower Silesian Voivodeship	364	118	-246
Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeship	97	76	-21
Lubuskie Voivodeship	76	61	-15
Łódź Voivodeship	166	141	-25
Lesser Poland Voivodeship	580	147	-433
Masovian Voivodeship	4,524	938	-3,586
Opole Voivodeship	61	40	-21
Podkarpacie Voivodeship	685	451	-234
Podlasie Voivodeship	135	130	-5
Pomeranian Voivodeship	351	111	-240
Silesian Voivodeship	370	302	-68
Świętokrzyskie Voivodeship	172	186	14
Warmia-Mazuria Voivodeship	116	105	-11
Greater Poland Voivodeship	201	74	-127
Western Pomeranian Voivodeship	156	102	-54
<b>Total:</b>	<b>8,054</b>	<b>2,982</b>	<b>-5,072</b>

Source: work based on <https://bdl.stat.gov.pl/BDL/dane/podgrup/tablica>

In turn, Tab. 4 correlates births, deaths and birth rate of the Lublin Voivodeship against other voivodeships.

**Tab. 4. Vital events in the Lublin Voivodeship against other voivodeships (data for 2017)**

Name	live births per 1,000 population	deaths per 1,000 population	birth rate per 1,000 population
LOWER SILESIAN	9.79	11.04	-1.25
KUYAVIAN-POMERANIAN	10.03	10.20	-0.17
LUBLIN	9.81	11.00	-1.19
LUBUSKIE	10.13	10.12	0.01
ŁÓDŹ	9.59	12.57	-2.98
LESSER POLAND	11.27	9.41	1.86
MASOVIAN	11.51	10.65	0.86
OPOLE	9.16	10.98	-1.81
PODKARPACKIE	10.31	9.08	1.22
PODLASKIE	10.17	10.57	-0.40
POMERANIAN	11.85	9.33	2.51
SILESIAN	9.88	11.29	-1.41
ŚWIĘTOKRZYSKIE	8.73	11.47	-2.73
WARMIA-MAZURIA	10.13	10.05	0.08
GREATER POLAND	11.61	9.54	2.06
WESTERN POMERANIAN	9.54	10.42	-0.89

Source: <https://bdl.stat.gov.pl/BDL/dane/podgrup/tablica>

Despite negative trends concerning human capital in the Voivodeship, there are also some positive trends. Relatively high level of education of the Lublin region residents gives great chances for development. It should be emphasised that in the region 22 universities operate, recently educating approx. 90 thousands of students. However, quality of education and level of conducted research leave much to be desired [3, p. 18]. Higher education is mediocre. Due to demographic changes, the number of students is slowly going down. Thus, the Lublin region has the challenge to increase the human and social capital. Nevertheless, the Voivodeship has the potential in the form of human resources.

However, the employment rate is disturbingly low – it is lower than the national average of 45.6% (data from the National Population and Housing Census 2011). The next table presents the employment level by industry in particular voivodeships.

**Tab. 5. Employment level by industry in the Lublin Voivodeship against other voivodeships (data for 2017)**

Name	total	agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishery	industry and construction	industry	trade; car repair; transport and warehouse management; accommodation and catering business; information and communication	financial and insurance activities; real estate market service	other services
	[person]	[person]	[person]	[person]	[person]	[person]	[person]
MASOVIAN	2,617,732	303,607	498,612	351,554	787,375	172,887	855,251
SILESIAN	1,744,897	102,554	606,962	500,854	457,826	63,196	514,359
GREATER POLAND	1,541,728	214,399	483,218	384,644	408,066	46,417	389,628
LESSER POLAND	1,414,089	272,707	338,415	241,395	359,215	44,571	399,181
LOWER SILESIAN	1,135,462	88,856	341,068	274,247	302,943	47,590	355,005
ŁÓDŹ	1,004,953	179,358	276,354	231,341	240,449	35,204	273,588
POMERANIAN	874,495	67,683	252,226	186,428	242,264	37,702	274,620
PODKARPACKIE	852,388	259,952	215,743	174,741	155,318	15,897	205,478
<b>LUBLIN</b>	<b>842,599</b>	<b>308,400</b>	<b>150,541</b>	<b>112,925</b>	<b>156,736</b>	<b>21,107</b>	<b>205,815</b>
KUYAVIAN-POMERANIAN	738,491	107,681	217,557	173,142	180,191	27,275	205,787
WESTERN POMERANIAN	563,545	51,093	153,166	115,196	163,782	19,557	175,947
ŚWIĘTOKRZYSKIE	481,247	149,670	108,915	83,253	93,952	9,477	119,233
WARMIA-MAZURIA	452,840	70,732	134,648	108,808	97,587	12,381	137,492
PODLASKIE	432,070	126,965	91,912	68,988	88,407	11,170	113,616
LUBUSKIE	351,741	37,809	111,440	91,393	91,708	10,206	100,578
OPOLE	332,418	50,177	106,175	79,947	72,669	8,731	94,666

Source: <https://bdl.stat.gov.pl/BDL/dane/podgrup/tablica>

The Lublin region, as the agricultural area, shows the highest level of employment in agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishery.

The unemployment level in the region is relatively high, which can be seen in the table below.

**Tab. 6. Unemployment level in the Lublin Voivodeship against other voivodeships (data for 2017)**

Name	Total, [%]
WARMIA-MAZURIA	11.7
KUYAVIAN-POMERANIAN	9.9
PODKARPACKIE	9.6
LUBLIN	8.8
ŚWIĘTOKRZYSKIE	8.8
PODLASKIE	8.5
WESTERN POMERANIAN	8.5
OPOLE	7.3
ŁÓDŹ	6.7
LUBUSKIE	6.5
LOWER SILESIAN	5.7
MASOVIAN	5.6
POMERANIAN	5.4
LESSER POLAND	5.3
SILESIAN	5.1
GREATER POLAND	3.7

Source: <https://bdl.stat.gov.pl/BDL/dane/podgrup/tablica>

**Conclusion.** Long-term development of the Lublin region should be based on its identified advantages. As data show, they include agricultural production, well-educated employees and tourist advantages of the region.

The 2014-2020 Strategy for the Lublin Voivodeship Development establishes four strategic directions of activities:

1. Strengthening of the region's urban development
2. Restructuring of agriculture and development of rural areas
3. Selective increase in the potential of knowledge, technological advancement, regional entrepreneurship
4. Functional, both spatial and social (cultural) integration of the region.

Social and economic situation of the modern Lublin Voivodeship has its roots in the past. The lack of industrialisation and land fragmentation are conditioned by the situation from before ages. So far the Lublin Voivodeship has been mainly an agricultural region. The Lublin region is also relatively poorly developed with regard to infrastructure. It has large potential in the form of academic facilities. The potential in agricultural production, human resources and tourism should be fulfilled. Unfortunately, the Lublin region is far from the development model indicated in the beginning of the paper: agricultural society-industrial society-information and service society. It is impossible to introduce all changes at once. In addition, the Lublin Voivodeship should not resign from the potential arising from its location and natural resources. A part of solutions introducing changes should be initiated at the local, self-governmental level. However, migration from the region's area poses a large risk. That is why activities aimed at the development of subregional towns, connected with transfer of some services from Lublin, which already has the good development potential, are important.

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