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TERRITORIAL PLANNING FOR UKRAINIAN RURAL REGIONS: METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES , PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

In article specific line to rural areas as object of geoplanning are determined, problems and restrictions, which complicate the process of the rural areas planning are revealed in context further theoretical, methodological and methodical development bases of geoplanning to rural areas.

Key words: *rural areas, territorial planning, social and geographical research, Ukraine.*

Мальчикова Д.С. Територіальне планування українських сільських районів: методологічні підходи, проблеми та перспективи

В статті визначено специфічні особливості сільських територій як об'єкта геопланування. Проблеми та обмеження, які ускладнюють процес планування сільських територій, розкриті в контексті подальшого теоретичного, методологічного та методичного розвитку на основі геопланування сільських територій.

Ключові слова: *сільські території, територіальне планування, соціально-географічне дослідження, Україна.*

Мальчикова Д.С. Территориальное планирование украинских сельских районов: методологические подходы, проблемы и перспективы

В статье определены специфические особенности сельских территорий как объекта геопланирования. Проблемы и ограничения, которые усложняют процесс планирования сельских территорий, раскрыты в контексте дальнейшего теоретического, методологического и методического развития на основе геопланирования сельских территорий.

Ключевые слова: *сельские территории, территориальное планирование, социально-географическое исследование, Украина.*

Under the influence of independence and transforming models and concepts of social development, modern stage of social growth in Ukraine has implicated global and multiple changes in all social, economical and territorial processes in the country. Nationwide recreation of long-termed agricultural and territorial programs caused the renovation of territorial planning too. The leading role in this process played the acceptance of a number of legislative acts [1-3], such as: Act of Ukraine "On town building activity adjustments", Act of Ukraine "On general scheme of territorial planning in Ukraine", Act of Ukraine "On eco-net of Ukraine" etc.

As V. Nudelman underlines, works in the sphere of territorial planning play the leading role in defining the aims and region development fore-

casting, because they (in contrast to the sphere forecasting) are directed onto meeting needs of a person, who lives in certain social, natural, infrastructural environment. He presents [4] common components of territorial planning papers, which, taking into account conditions of human development, include:

- Explaining of the most effective territorial division between production, housing and communal building, natural landscapes;
- Definition of their using mode;
- Description of settlement system and separate communities development;
- Describing of engineering and transport infrastructure settings;
- Denoting the problem territories and meshes, which have a potential for explosive growth on European and global level;



- Connecting of territorial interests of the country, society and business.

It should be underlined, that from the point of common methodology view these components (aims) are essential during the planning of rural territories, as far as the rural areas (RA) and rural population have specific demands as objects of geoplanning. It should be emphasized, that these demands have not the anthropocentric character – that is the growth of material extend (e.g. increasing of agricultural production capacity), but needs in formation of new conditions in life-sustaining activities and quality of human socium in RA at all.

Papers on territorial planning could be considered as an origin for the whole system of social and

economical forecasting and region development programming. Basing on the complex valuation of territory as an aerial of specific connection and relations of social needs, resort opportunities, ecological, engineering and technical, sanitarian and other legislative qualifications, these researches have as a target the formation of recommendations according to the backgrounds and main aims for providing necessary characteristics, scales and conditions of land use.

In consequence of changes during 1990-s, rural areas of Ukraine have experienced numerous transformations – institutional, social and economical, mental etc. As a result, instead of getting more homogeneous (that is smoothing of social and economical contrasts), RA become more vari-

Table 1

All agricultural lands belong to administrative and territorial units on 01.01.2013

Administrative units	Number of land owners and users	The total land area, th. he	Agricultural lands, th. ha	Average size of land use, ha	Share of agricultural land, %	Share of arable land, %
Crimea	815106	2608,1	1858,5	3,2	71,3	67,9
Oblasts: Vinnytsia	1368288	2649,2	2067,3	1,9	78,0	83,7
Volyn	754958	2014,4	1086,0	2,7	53,9	62,2
Dnipropetrovsk	1370398	3192,3	2581,6	2,3	80,9	82,3
Donetsk	1762157	2651,7	2096,8	1,5	79,1	79,0
Zhytomyr	1018483	2982,7	1608,5	2,9	53,9	65,9
Transcarpathian	687647	1275,3	471,9	1,9	37,0	42,5
Zaporizhia	968853	2718,3	2305,2	2,8	84,8	82,7
Ivano-Frankivsk	1009013	1392,7	647,7	1,4	46,5	57,5
Kiev	1333120	2812,1	1801,8	2,1	64,1	75,7
Kirovohrad	767276	2458,8	2090,0	3,2	85,0	84,3
Lugansk	1212401	2668,3	1959,0	2,2	73,4	67,1
Lviv	1350011	2183,1	1297,3	1,6	59,4	61,5
Mikolayiv	682508	2458,5	2058,9	3,6	83,7	82,5
Odessa	1091114	3331,3	2662,1	3,1	79,9	77,7
Poltava	799181	2875,0	2236,8	3,6	77,8	79,1
Rivne	685050	2005,1	969,3	2,9	48,3	67,0
Sumy	921561	2383,2	1744,3	2,6	73,2	70,8
Ternopil	912491	1382,4	1077,9	1,5	78,0	78,7
Kharkiv	1365954	3141,8	2479,8	2,3	78,9	77,5
Kherson	634517	2846,1	2033,4	4,5	71,4	87,4
Khmelnysky	1042013	2062,9	1605,8	2,0	77,8	78,1
Cherkasy	721191	2091,6	1488,5	2,9	71,2	85,4
Chernivtsi	716662	809,6	484,0	1,1	59,8	69,5
Chernihiv	946258	3190,3	2147,3	3,4	67,3	64,1
c. Kyiv	67784	83,6	5,9	1,2	7,1	20,3
c. Sevastopol	86603	86,4	27,9	1,0	32,3	39,4
Ukraine	25090598	60354,8	42893,5	2,4	71,1	75,6

ous and differentiate in all aspects of development. Such a differentiation gives new opportunities for development, but, at the same time, demands new approaches in planning and managing of RA.

Integral geographical vision of RA allows outlining it as multifunctional social landscape complexes, which were formed basing on the relation between natural, social and economical components, which are characterized by location, outside the urbanized territories, and specific features (number, population density, types of economical activities). RA as a polystructural, systematic, multifunctional formation is not just a simple summary of separate elements and subsystems, because during cooperation these subsystems assume the features of emergency. That is why RA geoplanning needs the developing of separate methodological approaches, while the componentwise planning of such complex social and geographical object is not able to satisfy social demands.

It is considered, that despite of the numerous works of geographers (D. Bogorad, V. Nudelman, Y. Paleha and others) in the sphere of regional planning, geographical aspects of territorial planning, especially on the meso- and micro- levels, are presented insufficiently, that is closely related to RA. This thesis can be explained by specific features, functions and factors of RA development [5] and allows defining the following characteristics of RA in Ukraine as an object of planning:

1) RA in Ukraine have actually continental character on the most of Ukrainian territory – only agricultural lands in Ukraine (without forest fund) occupy more than 70% of its territory, reaching in some regions 85% (table 1). Dispersal character of settlements caused the dispersal character of RA prosperity by the objects of industrial, social, transporting, engineering infrastructure etc. This causes additional expenses during land use, that are connected with creation of large transporting, engineering and other communications, managing complexity, communication etc.

2) Rurality, “dependence on landscape” of RA – differentiation of RA is the instance of landscape differentiation on macro-, meso- and micro levels. Executing the number of functions (economical, social, environmental forming, resort, managing etc.), RA have numerous differentiations in spatial and social managing, which are connected with land use as means of production and subject

of labor. In consequence of wide-spread land use (table 1) the landscape characteristics and qualifications (orographical conditions, river net and other) have the priority while projecting schemes and projection documentation of land management in RA.

3) Dualistic character of RA development according to the “conservative – dynamic” principle. Speaking globally, the agricultural activity is the most conservative: lands, which are available for agricultural use, traditionally become a “base” of agricultural invasion, when types of agricultural activities are limited by soil and agro climatic conditions.

In addition to this, agricultural and landscapes are experiencing average changes, while agricultural specialization inside one leading activity – agricultural – may be basically changed even inside certain soil and agricultural and climatic qualifications under the influence of conjunctural changes, specific of social and geographical location, situation on the regional market of agricultural productions etc. Such a production variety causes, from the other hand, multificteness of esthetic, and landscape characteristics of rural sightseeing.

It should be emphasized that urban environment (that is commonly characterized as more dynamic), due to the prevailing of technological elements, appears to be more unitized and sustainable in comparison with RA. Besides, specialization of industries also has more features of conservatism, than specialization of agricultural production even on the microregional (rayon) level.

4) Having relatively unvaried structure (mainly landscape, but social and economical, infrastructural too), RA differ topologically on every level – from microlevel (e.g. the territory of separate country) to macrolevel (the territory of oblasts, natural and house holdings regions, country at all). This thesis explains the unique character of every location and individuality of living conditions in RA. In accordance to this, the specific approaches of planning in agricultural and landscape managing and social and economical structure of RA are needed.

5) Agricultural activity (as a main type of activity) is based on biological cycles and demands certain characteristics of agricultural and climatic potential, typical and sorted oppor-



tunities of the natural region and others. But it should be mentioned that most types of activity in RA are in close dependence from natural and ecological conditions of the territory. Environment is an inherent element of RA, that is why the following of the ecological safety rules in the region, location, certain landscape, ecology of agricultural activity is the basis for creation of social image and ecological stability of territorial community that lives in RA.

In RA there is a certain limitation of labor spheres (mainly it is rural and semirural spheres of agricultural activity) and much less sizes of rural settlements in comparison with the urban ones, that causes the lower level of infrastructural prosperity. In settlements there is often only one enterprise – agricultural, that is why the creation of positive social and psychological climate, taking into account local traditions, demands and moods of RA population, members of their families is of greater importance than in cities. In villages there are more senior citizens (33,5% in comparison with 23,8% in cities), which need social protection. In addition to this, economical effectiveness of agrarian production in RA is lower than in other spheres of industry. It is doted and the result is mostly prolonged in time and has a great stage of risk. All these points cause the specific in social and economical territorial structure planning and town building activity in rural regions.

So, nowadays it is available to speak about changes in theoretical and methodological principles of territorial and regional geoplanning, that have specific features of development, territorial management etc.

From the position of present day, the main task of territorial planning (geoplanning) is to support the spatial variety of land (that is an important resource of civilization), and geoplanning, in common understanding, is presented as a concrete activity of environmental formation on certain sized territories. Geoplanning activity is directed onto opposition to landscape unification, supporting the cultural and ethnic variety of a territory. From the position of certain regions planning, which was understood as a mechanism of governmental submission in totalitarian system, nowadays the territorial planning begins gaining the oppositional character to the interests of economical and politi-

cal structures. Protection aspects of variety and originality are prevailing. Modern scientists agree that the perspectives of territorial planning are in adaptive reaction to factual changing of environment during the time.

In spite of the growing attention to the problems of territorial planning, last decade in Ukraine is characterized by decreasing of territorial management on every level. It is considered that its main reasons are:

- Negative attitude to the planning at all, that in connection with administrative and command system of management in Ukraine oppresses managers' initiative;
- Complexness of planning. Mostly, as a result of ignoring the managing and economical mechanisms, scientific principles of planning in the conditions of private ownership of lands and liberalization of economical activity;
- Attention of government only on the problems of macroeconomic: economic sovereignty, legal environment of business, own currency, form of ownership changing etc. Despite of this, the question of subregional economical autonomy was not raised;
- Shortage of experience in territorial planning in market conditions.

So, RA geoplanning has a number of specific features that are caused by the necessity of complex valuation of a large sum of factors. In addition to this, it should be emphasized, that opportunities of RA geoplanning are limited by a number of objective and subjective reasons. Among the most objective are [6]:

1) Indefiniteness of market environment. It is impossible to eliminate the indefiniteness, because it would mean the elimination of the market with its variety of interests and actions of market subjects, which are not the same.

2) Planning expenses. Additional expenses are needed for subdivision managing, new stuff hiring, researching of time wasting. As a rule of expense effectiveness defining any rule may be used: additional expenses have to be used only if they will cause an additional positive effect. Minimal expenses for planning are the ones that provide self-containment of social community existence in the conditions of ecological safety maintenance, while any other additional expenses have to provide the development of the territory. The com-

plexity during defining of optimal expenses is that using only quantitative methods it is impossible to find gainings from planning. The effect of planning activity may be defined only by experienced manager, using qualitative (objective) and subjective methods of valuation.

3) Scales of geoplanning activity. Huge territories (operational territorial units of planning) have advances during planning process, as there are more financial opportunities, high qualified stuff and opportunity for hiring specialists from different scientific spheres. But, in spite of the difficulties in planning of small territories, they need it more than huge ones.

The second group of reasons includes subjective barriers for effective planning:

1) The priority on short-termed tasks and interests over long-termed ones. There are always a lot of urgent tasks, which should be solved in extremely short time. But urgent – is not always the most important: as a rule, the most important is the defining of the activity direction, its main targets, long-termed tasks. That is why territorial manager has to train the skill of priority making.

2) Unskilled managers and specialists in territorial planning, especially of rural territories.

3) The personal nature of a specialist in the sphere of planning – planner, that differs from

manager's one. Planners are well skilled in planning, and, in comparison with managers, prefer theoretical approaches to the problems. They often experience the shortage of practical approaches and realistic valuation of situation. That is why the connection between specialists of different scientific and applied spheres is necessary.

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