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**ENSURING THE CONDUCT OF DEMOGRAPHIC POLICY  
IN ORDER TO CHANGE MIGRATORY PROCESSES IN FAVOR OF A VILLAGE**

**Annotation**

*Resource base to meet the needs of the agricultural sector as a factor of increasing the production function of rural areas is determined. Functionality of rural areas and its main features are grounded.*

**Keywords:** *state policy, demographic function, rural areas, strategic vector, management activities.*

**Анотація**

*Визначено ресурсну базу для задоволення потреб аграрного сектору як чинника посилення виробничої функції сільських територій. Обґрунтовано функціональність сільської території та її основні характеристики.*

**Ключові слова:** *державна політика, демографічна функція, сільські території, стратегічний вектор, управлінська діяльність.*

**Аннотация**

*Определено ресурсную базу для удовлетворения потребностей аграрного сектора как фактора усиления производственной функции сельских территорий. Обоснована функциональность сельской территории и ее основные характеристики.*

**Ключевые слова:** *государственная политика, демографическая функция, сельские террито-рии, стратегический вектор, управленческая деятельность.*

Shcherbatyuk and other researchers.

**Introduction**

The urgency of scientific and applied research of the problem of socio-economic development of rural areas is caused by systemic deficiencies relating to economic, social, demographic, environmental and other aspects of rural communities' life of a country and its regions. The need to solve this problem actualizes the fact that the rural areas lay the foundations of national food security; provide the economic conditions of sustainable development of economic complex; form the cultural and spiritual foundations of the Ukrainians' identification; determine the long-term and current prospects of Ukraine's participation in the global division of labor.

**Analysis of recent research**

Scientific support of social and economic development of rural areas form the elaborations of V. A. Borisova, O. M. Garkusha, Y. E. Hubeni, I. T. Kischak, D. F. Krysanov, G. I. Kupalova, A. S. Malinovskiy, L. I. Myhaylova, M. K. Orlatyi, T. O. Ostashko, O. I. Pavlov, I. V. Prokopa, V. M. Skupoy, V. I. Topiha, M. M. Fedorov, E. I. Khodakivskiy, O. B. Shebanina, L. M. Shevchenko, L. O. Shepotko, M. G. Shulskoiy, V. V.

### **Statement of research objectives**

- to define the resource base to meet the needs of the agricultural sector as a factor of increasing the production function of rural areas;
- to justify the functionality of rural areas and its main characteristics.

### **Results**

Availability of land and human resources, historical, ethnographic and natural conditions of formation and development of rural areas lead to their multifunctionality. The main of them include economic, social, demographic, industrial, organizational, management, natural

reproductive, recreation and health improvement, cultural and spiritual functions.

The economic function of rural areas is determined by the fact that rural areas create material wealth, which is designed to meet the important needs and necessities of consumers [7, p. 16-24; 9, p. 75-78]. In a market economy this process occurs in a competitive environment, economic independence of business entities, free choice of partners by business entities for effective management, pricing under the influence of supply and demand in the conditions of an appropriate state regulation. After all agricultural products form the basis of food security on state

and regional, local and personal levels as well as lay the foundation for economic independence of the country.

Material and financial basis of rural areas are movable and immovable property, revenues of local budgets, off-budget trust (including currency) and other funds, land, natural resources, which are in the communal property of territorial communities of villages (towns), and objects of their common property that are managed by district and regional councils [2].

With purpose of effective implementation of rural areas' economic functions domestic law provides for agricultural producers the right of free choice of property's forms and areas of labor and economic activity; full ownership on the results of their work; investment in a prime creation of material and technical base of production of mechanization's means, chemicals, manufacturing, and construction industries for agro industrial complex in order to improve its socio-economic status and provide scientific background for labor collectives; equivalent commodity exchange between industry and agriculture on the basis of parity pricing for their products; regulation of relations between the agricultural producers and the state through a system of budget financing, lending, taxation, insurance and the wide use of complex benefits [1].

The social function of rural areas is connected with lives and relationships of people who live there [8, p. 188-196; 10, p. 530-540]. The core of rural area is the rural population, the base of which is formed by the peasants. In the system of social relations this category of population is combined by the fact of living in village. They are mainly engaged in agricultural manufacture and in areas that provide livelihoods of rural communities.

Society of Ukraine recognizes the need for social protection of rural population. In the preamble to the Law of Ukraine «On the priority of social development of rural areas and agricultural complex in the national economy» the priority of social development of the village is clearly indicated. Objective nature of this approach stems from the exceptional importance of agricultural products in human life and society, from the needs to revive the peasantry as the owner of land, bearer of morality and national culture [1].

For the creation of the necessary resource base for rural social infrastructure the legislation of Ukraine provides complete investment and reliable scientific support of economic development of the entire agricultural sector. According to regulatory

and legal provisions, the economic filling of state centralized capital investments, which are aimed at strengthening the material-technical base of the social sphere of village and of domestic agricultural complex, should not be less than one percent of the value of total gross domestic product. These funds are allocated separately in the budget of the country for their clear use. During the construction of the social sphere's objects of the village by the state centralized capital investments the value added tax is not paid. Priority in the development of the social sphere in the village is provided by the relevant structural changes of economic complex's investment with the reorientation to the needs of the rural population. According to the Law mentioned earlier, in case of the failure to supply the material and technical resources or construction and installation works and incurred in this case losses in agriculture, business entities that are in charge of this fully compensate the losses.

The legislation establishes a strategic vector of increasing amounts of capital investments and material and technical resources for development of rural areas in terms of strengthening the social infrastructure. For this purpose the construction of objects of education, health, culture and sports, water supply and sewage systems and structures, gas and electricity supplies, roads, objects of service sphere, territorial adjustment are expected in rural areas. To that, in villages, where there is lack of labor resources, the construction of housing at the expense of state and local budgets is planned. If the construction of these facilities is carried out by own funds of economic entities, the costs incurred by them shall be reimbursed from the State Budget of Ukraine and local budgets [1].

Demographic function of rural areas lies in the fact that reproduction of the rural population as well as of rural settlements of different types happens in rural areas [6, p. 98-104].

According to the legislation of Ukraine [1], the state provides the implementation of the demographic policy on changing migration processes for the benefit of the village by creating social and economic conditions for the natural growth of the rural population primarily through increasing the birth rates, the full development of the family by establishing a system of privileges; creating equal opportunities for all citizens who live and work permanently in rural areas to meet their social, cultural, educational and household needs.

Under the Law of Ukraine «On the priority of social development of rural areas and

agricultural complex in the national economy» for the improvement of demographic situation the village is preferred compared to a city (per capita) in the construction of housing objects of education, culture and sports, health, welfare, trade, gasification, water and electricity services, telephone and communications, public utilities, the services of radio and television; the village is provided with equal with the city conditions of supply with industrial and food products and the level of medical, cultural, sports, communal, transport and trade services on scientifically based standards.

Persons who migrate to rural areas with a shortage of labor resources and the local population under the age of 40 engaged in agriculture, processing and service sectors of agricultural complex or social sphere of village, are provided with housing and commercial buildings from the state budget. Housing, built in rural areas from the budgetary funds, in 10 years is passed in private ownership to these citizens on condition of their regular work in these areas. Rural residents, who work in agriculture and social sectors of the village, are singled out half the state market limits on motor transport and 90 percent on building materials. They are guaranteed with a top sale of agricultural machinery, equipment and other goods.

The economic measures to improve the demographic situation in the village include the fact that maintenance costs of all social, cultural and sports institutions in rural areas, including homes for the disabled and veterans of labor, youth sports schools, as well as of physical culture and sports activities are financed from the budget. Liquidation, reorganization and restructuring of health care, education, social welfare (homes for elderly and disabled) in rural areas are prohibited [1].

Production of crop and livestock products arises as a major task in rural areas. Their production function is carried out through an aggregation in rural area of human, land, technical, technological, financial, organizational and managerial resources necessary for expanded reproduction of material goods, which costs are covered by market prices [11, c. 4-9].

According to the legislation of Ukraine [1] the priority character of increasing the production function of rural areas is provided through: creation of the necessary resource base to meet the comprehensive needs of agriculture and agro industrial complex in general; training and professional development for specialists and staff

of mass professions for all farms and areas of agricultural production; formation of construction and installation works' programs and ensuring their material and technical resources and equipment for all levels of management are carried out in the order in which the needs of agriculture and other industries that make capital investments in production development of rural areas, are met fully and in priority.

Construction of reclamation, hydraulic, electrical power plants and networks, irrigation of lands, implementation of erosion measures, chemical reclamation, bookmark of perennial plants, construction and technical re-equipment of enterprises of processing industry, promotion of the development of farms, collective and other businesses, formation of production infrastructure in rural areas are carried out according to the state programs.

Organizational and management functions of rural areas are guaranteed by the Law of Ukraine «On local self-government in Ukraine» [2], where the primary subject of local government, the main carrier of its functions and powers is recognized to be the territorial community of the village (settlement). The law provides the real ability of the local community independently or under the responsibility of authorities and local government officials to solve local issues. The system of local government in rural areas form: local community, village (settlement) council, village (settlement) head, executive bodies of village (settlement) council, district and regional councils that represent the common interests of the local communities; the self-organization bodies created by part of residents who are temporarily or permanently residing in the territory within the village (settlement).

Local government in rural areas is based on the principles: power of the people; the rule of law; transparency; collegiality; combination of local and state interests; election; the legal, organizational, material and financial autonomy within the legal powers; accountability and responsibility to local communities of their bodies and officials; government support and guarantees of local self-government, judicial protection of rights of local government. Local referendum is held to address local community's issues of local importance. Any transformations of rural settlements (unification, separation, rename, transfer to another category, etc.) may be performed by the decision of the regional councils' sessions only by the will of the inhabitants of these settlements [2].

The executive bodies of village (settlements) councils are their executive committees, departments, and other management councils created by executive bodies. In rural councils representing local communities, which comprise up to 500 people, by the decision of the local community or village council executive council may not be created. In this case, the functions of the executive authority of the council (except for the disposal of land and natural resources) are performed by the village head alone [2].

According to the legislation [1], the local and regional government and local state administration are entrusted with the functions of manager of the targeted state centralized capital investments in the social sphere of the village. They bear the same responsibility with other members of the investment process for targeted and effective use of them.

Natural reproductive function of rural areas is caused by natural reproduction processes of their constituents. So, as a basic and indispensable means of production in agriculture land reproduces its properties of fertility. Water resources - underground water sources, superficial water sources (lakes, rivers, reservoirs, ponds) function with the appropriate reproduction cycles. Social and demographic reproduction of the rural population is based on natural processes.

Agricultural production is closely linked with the natural reproductive process. Thus, distinct annual cycles of reproduction have crops - corn, technical, vegetables, potatoes, melons, fodder, fruits, berries, grapes and more. Depending on the industry (cattle, pigs, sheep, farming, fish farming, poultry farming, beekeeping), the reproductive processes occur in cattle.

The natural environment of rural areas - landscape, water, flora and fauna are characterized by the corresponding natural reproductive processes. At the same time the ecological system, formed by the natural environment, the rural population transformed into agricultural systems, using them to reproduce and ensure the life of society. Natural reproductive function of rural areas is based on the fact that it supplies necessary natural resources for the production and consumption located in the public domain, in shared use by local community and in private ownership of its citizens. The natural environment of rural areas - land, water, and air is used in agricultural production where economic and natural reproductive processes are closely linked. At the same time economic results of activities are largely determined by the conditions of operation

of plant and animal life. In addition to purely production function environment of rural areas is used for demographic reproduction of population, recreation of people and their health improving.

Recreation and health improving function of rural areas is one of the basic ones. Its foundation is, on the one hand, the manufactured products that solve both food and recreation function and, on the other hand - recreational activities of rural communities, which can be used for this purpose, anthropogenic and historical resources, natural landscapes, flora and fauna, water resources, pastures, grasslands, forests, rural settlements. To some extent, recreation and health improving function performs rural labor that is associated with physical activity near land, close contact with the natural environment, plants and farm animals.

Scientist M. M. Kostrytsya points out on the recreational opportunities in rural areas using the ethnic and historical tourism cluster «Drevlyanska zemlya», exploring the theoretical, methodological and practical problems of rural tourism [4]. After all each rural area is endowed with unique historical, natural and human resources, strengths and weaknesses of this may be involved in economic development in specific areas.

In the context of recreation the environmental policy in agriculture is studied by the domestic scientist N. V. Zinovchuk. She indicates continuing growth of human impact on the natural environment [3, p. 17]. Especially significant is the technogenic load outside of rural areas. Because the accumulation of toxic substances, industrial waste, radioactive materials, electromagnetic radiation, home human activity in cities takes place more rapidly than in rural areas, the latter serves as a health improvement and recreation area.

The cultural function of rural areas arises from the combination of material and spiritual values, which was formed by the domestic peasantry during its existence. Therefore, cultural function, on the one hand, is based on socio-economic level of agricultural production, and, on the other hand, is based on the achievements that are used for the satisfaction of spiritual needs of farmers, rural communities and of the whole society and humanity. Current problematic character of the implementation of rural areas' cultural features is due to socio-economic decline of the village and cultural crisis.

For instance, studying the cultural aspects of domestic village sociologist V. H. Abramovich shows currently a sharp reduction of the network of

clubs, cultural centers, libraries, film distribution; insufficient quality of those cultural centers that remain in the village, and the poor the level of their funding.

He notes that south-west Ukrainian village, so rich in talents, shows significant reduction of participants of amateur art activities, consistently insufficient participation in sports clubs, unpopularity of fine arts and technical performances. A small part of the rural population regularly reads artistic, political, and professional literature. Many workers are not only unfamiliar with the works of a number of prominent artists of Ukrainian culture, but do not feel the desire to get to know them. Folk song, folk customs and traditions, folklore, crafts of ancestors, folk instruments give way to the aggression of not the best pieces of popular culture. Villagers from the creators of culture turn into its customers. Villager distanced himself/herself from concerns about the sphere of his/her residence because during past decades almost nothing has been done in the countryside collectively, together,

for the community: no ways, bridges or wells, pastures, pastures, and ponds [5, p. 120].

However, updating the cultural features of rural areas becomes apparent after the return of the role of the Ukrainian language; conducting the cultural forums of nationalities that inhabit the country; use of dance clubs and sports and recreation facilities, formation of family leisure clubs and more.

### Conclusions

Thus, the rural area is the spatial integrity of land with adequate resources (land, water, forest, and air) and with rural network of settlements, inhabitants of which permanently reside within the villages, carry out agricultural production and deal with the necessary for the existence of the village economic and management activities. At the same time socio-economic, demographic, recreation and health, industrial, organizational, managerial, natural reproduction, cultural and spiritual functions of rural territory have their own specific systemic implications of each specific rural area.

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