

METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES ON THE EFFECTIVE LAND RESOURCES USE IN THE REGIONS OF UKRAINE

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Abstract

Key problems of the unstable development of regional economic systems and the weakening of the sustainable economic growth in the regions are revealed at the present stage of the national economy functioning and the economic reforms implementation in Ukraine. The methodological approach to the sustainable social and economic development of the region as to the effective land resources use is proposed. The mechanisms of land resources effective use in accordance with the policy of sustainable social and economic development of the region are substantiated. The main directions of the regions problems solution on the way to ensuring efficient market-oriented and ecologically balanced regional development of agricultural land use are determined.

Key words: *land resources use, social and economic development of the region, regional economics, land organization*

INTRODUCTION

Under the transformation of the national economy of Ukraine, the transition to market relations conditions, land resources, as the main national wealth, are the basis of the regional economy formation for solving the food problem in the shortest terms, creating a competitive national agro-industrial complex in the European and world agro-food markets. Their use in the structure of regional economy requires the urgent problems solution of economic and ecological effectiveness aimed at the growth of the economic potential of the region because the land in agricultural production is an active element, which justifies its economic value. The issues of the security level, the land fund structure, as well as the land effective use, mainly influence the formation of state regional economy. These issues are still uncertain because the increase in profits from land use is the priority criterion. Ursu and Cofas [15], Sargo [8], Bozkurt [1] and such Ukrainian scientists as Budziak [2], Horlachuk [4], Danylyshyn [3], Novakovskiy [7], Sokhnych [9], Stupen [11], Tretiak [14], Khvesyuk [5] and others made significant contributions to the study of

rational land resources use and their protection. However, they considered the land as the main means of production, instrument, and object and, particularly, the labor product. It is insufficient under economy decentralization conditions. Land resources should be regarded as to their economic functions, namely, as the material basis of people's welfare and productive forces of the society, the base for the reproduction of labor, material and technical, natural factors of the economic growth in the region.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A monographic method during the learning Ukrainian and foreign scholars' scientific publications on the effective land resources use issues is used. The systematic method of the economic researches is applied for studying the peculiarities of land relations development in the regions of the country. The method of statistical analysis is applied during the studying information the use and the state of the lands according to agricultural lands types in the regions. In the implementation of the theoretical generalizations and formulations of the

conclusions, the abstract and logical method is used in order to improve the methodological approach to the sustainable social and economic development of the region for the effective land resources use.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The issues of regional policy of our country are of special consideration among the most important problems of social and economic development of society. In the context of a market economy, the land is the primary factor of production, the foundation of the Ukrainian economy, the main resource for improving the current economic situation by attracting land capital as a commodity to the effective circulation and improving land relations in all spheres of the regional economic complex.

In Ukraine, it is not paid enough attention to the issue of regional development both at the national and regional levels. In fact, there were no mechanisms in the state to stimulate regional development that would contribute to the development of regions. The adoption of the Law of Ukraine “On Stimulating the Development of Regions” gave a certain impetus to the launch of strategic planning of regional development – a complex of measures aimed at achieving sustainable development of regions by combining economic, social and environmental interests at national and regional levels, maximizing the efficient use of regional potential in the interests of their inhabitants and the state as a whole [6].

The rational lands use and protection as to their main purpose, the creation of the most favorable conditions for high productivity of agricultural lands, the increase of production volume and obtaining the maximum production quantity per area unit at the lowest cost of labor and funds are the primary directives as an outcome of the formation of the economy of the region. The land organization, as the mechanism, plays an important role aimed at meeting the society’s needs in food and industry needs – in raw materials, taking into consideration soil and climatic conditions of the region.

The main criterion for the effective use of land resources is the productivity of the land, which is determined by the yielding capacity of crops and depends on the soil and climatic conditions, productive forces development level at ensuring the optimal conformity of land use structure with the natural and economic conditions of the regions.

In the context of land resources efficient use, the region should be understood as an integral territorial system of natural and resource potential in the sphere of the sustainable regional development, as based on interests of regional needs but not on the economy of the country as to the natural and agricultural zoning using data of the state land cadastre and conducting land organization.

We propose to consider the region as a set of land resources, the spatial location of a certain land number that determines the specificity of the region as a territorial creation because the land with its resources characterizes the specific territory to a full extent. Regional policy implies the development of the use and land protection programs, documentation on the land organization in the field of land protection as well as carrying out natural and agricultural, ecological and economic, anti-erosion and other types of lands zoning.

Ukraine has a sufficiently powerful of agricultural land resources. The efficiency, profitability, competitiveness of the regional economy, their rational and environmentally sound use, lands protection for the whole society depend on the proper use of such resources [4].

The intensity of lands use is diverse both in time and according to administrative and territorial units. In agriculture, it is necessary to define zonal and regional specialization clearly, which would correspond to the peculiarities of the natural and economic production conditions on the territory of the region, district, city, settlement, village, some individuals’ lands and lands of different purpose and economic use.

The most compelling evidence is that the land fund of Ukraine is 60,354.9 thousand hectares (Table 1), of which 41,507.9 thousand hectares (68.77 %) are occupied by agricultural lands, of which 32,541.3 thousand

hectares are arable land [10]. Odesa region (5.52 %) occupies the first place as to the area and Chernivtsi region (1.34 %) – the last one among the regions, which affects the

specialization of production. One citizen in Ukraine has 0.76 hectares of arable land, while in Europe this indicator is 0.25 hectares [12].

Table 1. Land area as to the types of agricultural lands and regions in 2016 (thousand hectares)

Region	Total land area		Place among regions of Ukraine as to areas	Agricultural lands		Place among regions of Ukraine as to the existence of agricultural lands	Arable lands		The level of arable lands security, ha per 1 person
	thousand hectares	%		thousand hectares	%		thousand hectares	%	
The Autonomous Republic of Crimea	2,608.1	4.32	13	1,792.5	2.97	13	1,271.5	1.45	-
Vynnytsia	2,649.2	4.39	12	2,014.2	3.34	9	1,725.5	1.97	1.08
Volyn	2,014.4	3.34	20	1,047.6	1.74	20	672.6	0.77	0.65
Dnipropetrovsk	3,192.3	5.29	2	2,513.0	4.16	2	2,127.4	2.42	0.65
Donetsk	2,651.7	4.39	11	2,041.1	3.38	7	1,652.7	1.88	0.39
Zhytomyr	2,982.7	4.94	5	1,510.1	2.50	17	1,112.7	1.27	0.89
Transcarpathian	1,275.3	2.11	24	451.0	0.75	25	200.2	0.23	0.16
Zaporizhia	2,718.3	4.50	9	2,241.7	3.71	4	1,903.6	2.17	1.09
Ivano-Frankivsk	1,392.7	2.31	22	630.5	1.04	23	397.2	0.45	0.29
Kyiv	2,812.1	4.66	8	1,664.2	2.76	15	1,355.5	1.54	0.78
Kirovohrad	2,458.8	4.07	14	2,032.2	3.37	8	1,764.6	2.01	1.81
Luhansk	2,668.3	4.42	10	1,908.6	3.16	12	1,276.6	1.45	0.58
Lviv	2,183.1	3.62	18	1,261.5	2.09	19	794.1	0.90	0.31
Mykolaiv	2,458.5	4.07	15	2,006.0	3.32	10	1,699.2	1.94	1.47
Odesa	3,331.4	5.52	1	2,591.8	4.29	1	2,075.5	2.36	0.87
Poltava	2,875.0	4.76	6	2,165.5	3.59	5	1,774.7	2.02	1.23
Rivne	2,005.1	3.32	21	926.2	1.53	22	656.8	0.75	0.57
Sumy	2,383.2	3.95	16	1,698.0	2.81	14	1,226.3	1.40	1.10
Ternopil	1,382.4	2.29	23	1,046.2	1.73	21	856.4	0.98	0.80
Kharkiv	3,141.8	5.21	4	2,411.5	4.00	3	1,933.2	2.20	0.71
Kherson	2,846.1	4.72	7	1,969.4	3.26	11	1,777.9	2.03	1.67
Khmelnitsk	2,062.9	3.42	19	1,566.2	2.59	16	1,252.7	1.43	0.97
Cherkasy	2,091.6	3.47	17	1,451.0	2.40	18	1,272.0	1.45	1.02
Chernivtsi	809.6	1.34	25	469.7	0.78	24	330.8	0.38	0.36
Chernihiv	3,190.3	5.29	3	2,067.5	3.43	6	1,419.2	1.62	1.36
<i>Ukraine</i>	<i>60,354.9</i>	<i>100</i>		<i>41,507.9</i>	<i>68.77</i>		<i>32,541.3</i>	<i>37.08</i>	<i>0.76</i>

Source: Own calculation on the basis of data [10]

At the stage of the transition to the market economy the issue of the increase of economic potential level, the use productivity, land resources preservation and reproduction, the introduction of the regulatory agricultural lands circulation are inseparably connected to the perspectives of the social and economic development of the region if there is an effective land resources use (Fig. 1).

In addition, the main obstacles to problems solution of the regions on the way to providing efficient market-oriented and environmentally-balanced regional development of the use of agricultural lands are the following ones:

- the absence of the clear and transparent mechanism of the central support to local government bodies for the solution of problems in the field of land relations;

- the absence of the system approach to the regional policy of the effective and environmentally-safe agricultural lands use, the uncertainty of the strategic perspectives of the land relations development program for the long-term perspective;
- the imperfection of the regulatory and legal base of the state regulation of ecologically oriented land use development;
- problems of territorial organization of land use of agricultural enterprises and legal and land management mechanisms of lease relations regulation;
- the necessity of a balanced state land policy as to land management, multi-purpose cadastre, forecasting, zoning of lands according to their categories and types of land use, planning and regulation of rural territories development in the region;

- the loss of additional reimbursement of funds to the local budget due to the absence of the market system of land relations, low land tax and rental payment, reduction of investment attractiveness of land use.

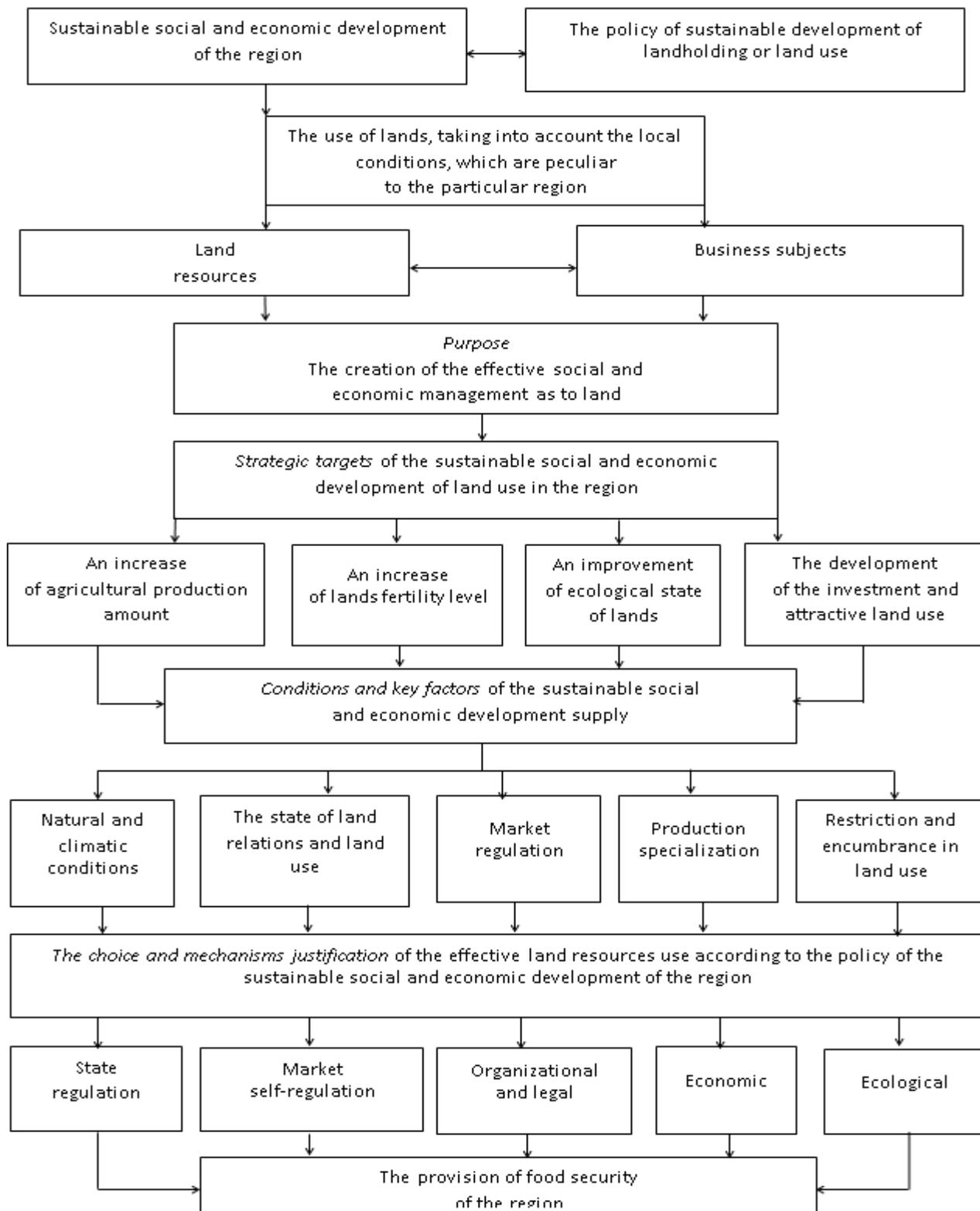


Fig. 1. Methodological approach to the sustainable social and economic development of the region at the efficient land resources use.

Source: it is done by the author

Unfortunately, in agriculture, there are still processes of reducing the efficiency of land use, deteriorating qualitative characteristics of land resources and increasing transaction costs, which ensure the implementation and protection of land ownership rights [13].

A priority condition for the increase of land capital in the social and economic growth and sustainable development of the region is the formation of mechanisms of state regulation of land resources in order to increase national wealth and welfare of the society while improving the efficiency of the use of territorial potential.

CONCLUSIONS

Therefore, in Ukraine it is necessary to create mechanisms of the state regional policy of land resources use and protection in order to increase the efficiency of land use economics with an orientation towards encouraging regions to self-development, taking into account the transformational market transformations of the national economic space.

The priority directions of regional development are the substantiation of the methodological provisions for improving the efficiency of rational land resources use, the implementation of the territorial organization of ecologically-oriented land use.

Obviously, social and economic development of the region is the maximum attraction of the land potential of the regions, which is the material condition of production, the object of social and social relations.

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