

METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE ORGANIZATION AND PROTECTION OF LANDS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE BALANCED NATURE USE

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Abstract

One should determine that the necessary prerequisite for the balanced land use in the agricultural sector is the application of instruments for the organization and protection of agricultural lands, which include a list of land management documentation and land protection measures. The methodological foundations of the combination of land management and lands protection measures into a single system of instruments, which will be aimed at ensuring the balanced nature use, are justified. The state of the development of land management projects and the financing of works on the protection and rational use of land is analyzed. The system of application of instruments for the organization and protection of lands is revealed. The essence of the system of the application of instruments is a comprehensive approach to the organization and protection of the territory that will ensure a balanced use of both land and natural resources.

Key words: land management, organization and protection of lands, balanced nature use, agricultural lands

INTRODUCTION

Under modern conditions, economic methods on agricultural lands provide for constant concern of the scientific community, state authorities, landowners and land users. Permanent load of agricultural producers to land resources requires decisive steps from legislative and executive authorities [12]. If the agricultural lands market is created, then the rational and efficient land resources use is one of the crucial tasks of ensuring the balanced nature use.

The necessary prerequisite for the balanced land use in the agricultural sector is the application of instruments for the organization and protection of agricultural lands [10], which include a list of land management documentation and land protection measures. Land management documents ensure an effective organization and establish norms and rules for the lands use by economic entities, the state and society from the national level to the level of a separate land plot.

Despite the relevance of the use of instruments for the organization and

protection of agricultural lands, the number of the accomplished land management projects and land protection measures is not sufficient to reproduce and restore the qualitative indicators of land resources.

Its reasons are the imperfect funding mechanism and the lack of a clear legally regulated system.

Both land organization and protection instruments are necessary to apply in accordance with this system.

Therefore, today it is of vital importance to find ways to improve the system of application of instruments for the land organization and protection.

Unfortunately, such scholars as O. Atamaniuk [1], V. Budziak [2], D. Dobriak [3], A. Martyn [8], M. Stupen [11, 13], A. Tretiak [14], A. Shvorak [9] did not provide the practice of ensuring the balanced land use when the effective land protection system has not been formed yet.

Under the prevailing conditions, it is expedient to improve the system of the comprehensive application of instruments for

the organization and protection of agricultural lands.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the course of conducting research, a monographic method was used in the study of scientific publications on the issues of sustainable use of agricultural lands. The systematic method is used to study the patterns, tendencies, and features of the balanced nature use. Information on the directions of implementation of the system of land protection measures is studied on the basis of economic analysis [7]. Making theoretical generalizations and the formation of conclusions, and the improvement of instruments for the protection and use of land are accomplished using the abstract and logical method. An algorithm was developed in the research. According to it, documentation on the land organization and lands protection measures will be combined into a single system of instruments for the organization and protection of agricultural lands, which will be aimed at ensuring the balanced nature use.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In Ukraine since the beginning of conducting the land reform, it is impossible to speak about the existing balanced agricultural land use despite the great land and resource potential. A significant list of ecological and economic, organizational problems relating to agricultural lands is the evidence to it. These problems are the following ones [1]:

- the tendency to deteriorate soils quality as a result of anthropogenic factors;
- the intensity of erosion processes;
- a high level of soil contamination;
- unfavorable changes in the hydrological regime, processes of desertification and waterlogging;
- environmental pollution with an excessive amount of mineral fertilizers and pesticides;
- extensive methods of development of agricultural commodity producers;
- low level of land use productivity;

-a high share of agricultural lands in the composition of the productive forces of the state;

- the lack of a coherent environmental policy in the country, etc.

According to the basic principles of sustainable development, one must develop the balanced agricultural lands use, ensuring the proper living standards of the local population, environmental safety, and agricultural production, but these tasks cannot be realized without solving the above-mentioned problems. One should focus on the organization and protection of agricultural lands among the directions of solving environmental, economic and organizational problems of agricultural land use. However, a clear list of measures for agricultural lands protection is not specified in the legislation [6].

Ensuring the balanced land use is possible only with the help of instruments that allow taking into account the features of the relative territorial unit. Therefore, the main instrument of the providing for the balanced use and protection of lands should be land management as a set of social and economic and environmental measures aimed at regulating land relations and rational organization of the territory of administrative and territorial entities, economic entities carried out under the influence of social and industrial relations and the development of productive forces [5].

Taking into consideration the experience of Ukraine, mainly not very successful creating of the land relations system, and current tendencies, there is a necessity for a rethinking of the relationship to the land management. Today, most civilized countries are strengthening the state influence on the land system and actively interfere with private property in order to realize public interests, first of all in the ecological and social and economic spheres, methods of state land management [14].

One should implement the effective process of organization and protection of land ownership and land use in a complex manner, in accordance with existing land management schemes and technically economic studies on

land use and protection, preliminary assessment of available ecological, economic, organizational land use problems. Therefore, it is expedient to use instruments for the organization and protection of agricultural lands in the performance of various types of works and measures that can be combined depending on the ecological state of lands, economic opportunities, the organizational

and legal form of economic entities and other factors [1]. Analyzing the state of the development of land management projects concerning the setting of boundaries of localities in Lviv region (Table 1), we observe that they are not properly implemented primarily in the territories of Horodok, Skole and Turka districts.

Table 1. The state of the development of land management projects concerning the setting of boundaries of localities in Lviv region for 2016

Administrative district	Area, ha						Boundaries of localities are set and changed according to land management projects
	Cities of district significance		Settlements		Villages		
	all, ha	out of them according to land management projects on the setting and changing boundaries	all, ha	out of them according to land management projects on the setting and changing boundaries	all, ha	out of them according to land management projects on the setting and changing boundaries	
Brody	898.4		355.1		16,202.3	1,541.8	1,541.8
Busk	1,066	1,066	822.6		15,690.7		1,066
Horodok	623.6		389		14,423.9		-
Drohobych			1,224		20,790	1,074	1,074
Zhydachiv	2,175.9	831.9	1,356		18,182		831.9
Zhovkva	2,267		449		20,194	831.5	831.5
Zolochiv	1,629	1,172.3	368.1		21,739.2		1,172.3
Kamianka-Buzka	678.8		700.6		10,587	1,865.2	1,865.2
Mykolaiiv	553.1	553.1	256		9,395.7		553.1
Mostyska	2,503.5	2,503.5			17,512.8	63.4	2,566.9
Peremyshliany	855.4	390.4			17,221		390.4
Pustomyty	1,176.6	1,176.6	636		25,176.3	1,589.7	2,766.3
Radekhiv	838.8	838.8	767.8		14,075		838.8
Sambir	367	838.8	532		17,579.5	552.7	1,391.5
Skole	437		950		10,712		-
Sokal	2,572.5	1,247.5	444.4		22,768.4		1,247.5
Staryi Sambir	1,785.5	1,442.5	631.4		29,564.7		1,442.5
Stryi			349.3		11,539.8	332.3	332.3
Turka	258.5		330		27,166.2		-
Yavoriv	2,184.4	2,184.4	1,056.7	210.8	18,399.4	1,016.7	3,411.9
All	24,632	15,808.8	13,970	210.8	358,919.9	8,867.3	23,345.9

Source: Own calculation on the basis of data [7]

In Fig. 1 the system of application of instruments on lands organization and protection was reproduced. Land management projects that provide ecological and economic justification for crop rotation and lands ordering are the only comprehensive instrument for the use and protection of land for agricultural lands, since these projects are developed for the organizing agricultural production, the regulation of agricultural lands within land tenure and land use for the effective management of agricultural production, rational use and protection of lands, the creation of a favorable ecological environment and the improvement of natural landscapes [4].

The availability of one land management project is not sufficient for the existing needs of agricultural lands use since it does not include separate measures on land protection. Whereas comprehensive instruments for the use and protection of agricultural lands mainly include measures on land management, it is necessary to improve the methodological foundations of drafting land management projects and to expand their types. First of all, there is a demand to improve the documentation on internal economic land management of the territories of modern agricultural producers.

The essence of the system of the application of instruments on the organization and

protection of lands is that land use cannot be considered as a separate array, since each land plot is one of the links of a certain agro-

landscape and, accordingly, planning of its use is possible taking into account the features and conditions of its location.

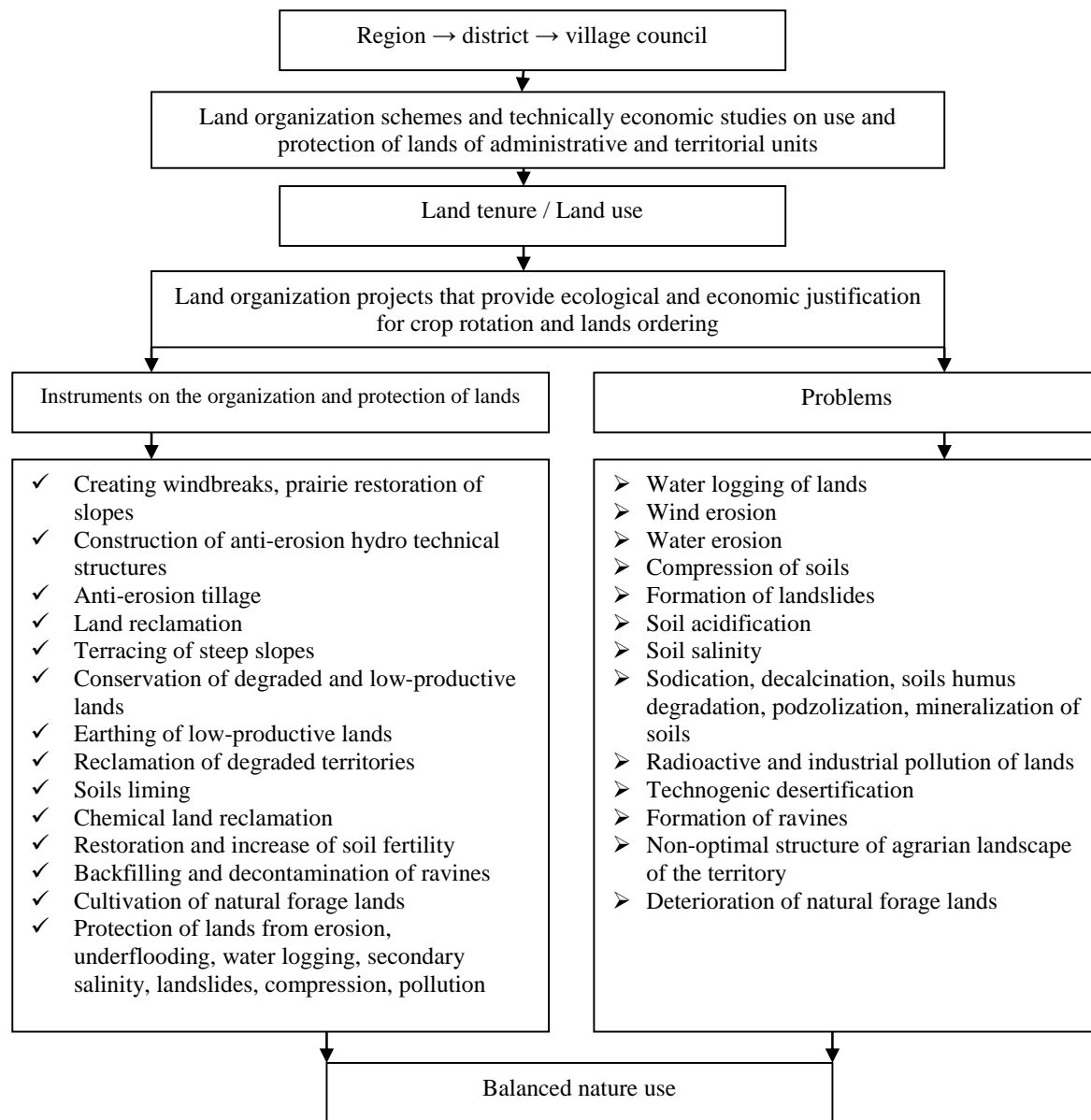


Fig. 1. The scheme of application of instruments on lands organization and protection
 Source: it is done by the author

Only a comprehensive approach to the organization and protection of the territory will ensure a balanced use of both land and natural resources.

The real instrument for solving the above-mentioned problems is the financing of land protection in Lviv region (Table 2), which increased by 7% in 2016 in comparison to 2014.

Today, the system of stimulation of scientifically grounded use of agricultural lands is quite imperfect. Therefore, the next scientific task in the direction of development of the balanced land use by instruments on the organization and protection of lands is the search of a mechanism of their financial support.

Table 2. The state of funding of works on the protection and rational use of lands in Lviv region

Types of works	2014		2015		2016	
	area, thousand ha	cost, thousand UAH	area, thousand ha	cost, thousand UAH	area, thousand ha	cost, thousand UAH
Development of land management projects on delimitation of state and communal property	116.52	7,072.85	423.76	20,393.25	547.5	23,905
Establishment of boundaries of districts	554.2	2,541.2	554.2	2,541.2	554.2	2,541.2
Development of land management projects on the setting and changing boundaries of localities	422	16,592.4	423	16,718	433	17,094.5
Inventory of state lands	77.7	194,127.9	77.7	194,127.9	77.7	194,127.9
Conservation of degraded, low-productive and technogenically polluted lands	10	65.6	10	65.6	10.2	65.6
The scheme of land management and technical and economic justification of land use and protection	532.6	636	532.6	636	532.7	636
Land management project that provides ecological and economic justification for crop rotation	90	1,260	90	1,260	90	1,260
Conducting works on normative monetary valuation of settlements	39.13	2,800.1	36.56	2,647.1	33.72	2,500.2
<i>All, UAH</i>	<i>225,096.1</i>		<i>238,389.1</i>		<i>242,130.4</i>	

Source: Own calculation on the basis of data [7]

CONCLUSIONS

All in all, one cannot apply successful instruments for the organization and protection of agricultural lands autonomously, without taking into consideration the conditions of the region. It is significant to study the features of land use in detail when applying these instruments. This task can be fulfilled using schemes of land management of the village (settlement) council or district. Due to the documentation of land management, one can identify the features of the location of land use and attach the key parameters of its use to it, choose the necessary set of instruments, their application is needed to eliminate or prevent the emergence of environmental problems. The information, which is included in land management projects, in combination with land protection measures, will provide a scientifically based choice of instruments for the organization and protection of agricultural lands in accordance with the existing conditions of land use and the functioning of economic entities in agriculture. So, such an approach can be considered one of the major principles of balanced nature use.

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