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# Rural Development under Decentralization



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National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine

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**Rural Development under Decentralization**

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The monograph examines the theoretical and methodological principles and practical aspects of the formation of the economic mechanism of state support for rural development and ways to improve it. The basic principles and instruments of support for agriculture and rural areas within the World Trade Organization and the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Union are defined. The state of development of rural areas in terms of revival and sustainable development of the agricultural sector is analyzed. Ways to improve the development of rural areas and improve the financial support of social development of the village are substantiated.

Designed for specialists and managers of agro-industrial production, entrepreneurs, scientists, graduate students, students of agricultural schools.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	4
SECTION I. SCIENTIFIC FUNDAMENTALS OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC MECHANISM OF STATE SUPPORT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL AREAS IN MODERN ...	
.....	
1.1 Rural areas as a socio-economic and production basis for sustainable development of the state.....	
1.2. Methodological and methodical bases of research of development of rural territories in the conditions of globalization ..	
1.3. Views of scientists on the development of state support for rural areas.....	
1.4. Concepts of macroeconomic activity of the state.....	
SECTION II. BASIC PRINCIPLES AND INSTRUMENTS FOR SUPPORT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL AREAS WITHIN THE HUNDRED AND SAP .....	
2.1. The essence of the policy to support agriculture and rural areas	
2.2. Principles of WTO Agriculture Support Policy	
2.3. Tools and requirements for support of agriculture and rural areas of the WTO....	
2.4. . Directions of development of the Common Agricultural Policy of the EU for the agricultural sector of Ukraine	
2.5. Structural policy and rural development in the EU	
2.6.1. Structural policy and rural development based on the institutional system of SAP development in Hungary	
2.6.2. Establishment of SAP expenditure agencies: EU branches of SAP for agricultural and rural development in Hungary ...	
2.6.3. Review of subsidy policy in the new member states	
2.7.1. Organizational and economic mechanism of development of agriculture, rural areas in the Czech Republic	
2.7.2. The state of agricultural policy of the Czech Republic in 1996-2004 and its political and organizational experience .....	
2.7.3. Political Influences on Agricultural and Rural Development	
.....	
SECTION III. STATE AND TRENDS OF DEVELOPMENT OF STATE SUPPORT OF RURAL TERRITORIES .....	

- 3.1. The current state of development of rural areas .....
- 3.2. Rural areas in terms of revival and sustainable development of the agricultural sector .....
- 3.3. Organizational mechanism to support socio-economic development of rural areas .....
- 3.4. Structural changes in agriculture and their impact on industry support policies .....
- 3.5. The impact of crop and livestock industries on rural development .....

#### SECTION IV. MONITORING OF THE STATE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

- 4.1. Features of rural development in the climatic zone of Polissya.....
- 4.2. The state of development of rural areas in the Forest-Steppe zone .....
- 4.3. . Features of development of rural areas of the foothills of the Carpathians .....
- 4.4. . Peculiarities of development of suburban rural areas .....

#### SECTION V. WAYS TO IMPROVE SUPPORT FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE FRAMEWORK OF WTO AND EU REQUIREMENTS .....

- 5.1. The role of state support of rural areas in modern agricultural policy of Ukraine .....
- 5.2. Improving financial support for rural development .....
- 5.3. Experience of foreign countries .....
- 5.4. International experience in organizing advisory services for the formation and development of rural areas .....

#### CONCLUSIONS

#### LIST OF LITERATURE.....

## INTRODUCTION

Large population negative objective and subjective reasons and circumstances that have developed in recent years in agriculture in Ukraine in general and in rural areas in particular, overcoming them requires the study and implementation of non-traditional for domestic conditions practical steps. Among them a special place is occupied by a kind of organizational and social tandem, which includes, on the one hand - the revival of agro-industrial production in its entirety, including agriculture and rural areas, and on the other - the transfer of the agricultural sector to sustainable development.

Different in nature and socio-economic essence and specific-purpose individualized purpose, they are ultimately in interaction with other factors designed to ensure the achievement of a common ultimate threefold goal: to transfer Ukrainian agriculture and the village from the ruins in which they did not find themselves, on the basis of a significantly higher level of development than the country currently has, in social, organizational, economic and in all other respects; to form a more perfect and productive way of life in the countryside; to create in it worthy peasantry and other inhabitants of the village living, working and rest conditions.

It should be noted that the socio-economic situation in society requires reform of state regional policy, which will provide local governments with a significant part of management functions to address a range of competitive development, ensuring equalization of rural development through joint implementation of regional and targeted programs to support specific rural populations. Regional and local authorities are tasked with creating conditions for dynamic, balanced development of territories, eliminating basic disparities, bringing services as close as possible to villagers, strengthening the capacity of communities and their representative bodies to resolve local issues on their own.

The development of the agricultural sector will involve the development of agriculture, the preservation of human capital and the development of rural areas. The development of rural areas reflects a range of specific relations that constitute a single system of state formation. In this regard, the social revival of the village is a prerequisite for overcoming the crisis in the agro-industrial complex, increasing the competitiveness of agricultural products and solving the problem of food security of the population of Ukraine.

In domestic science and practice, the category of rural area is becoming more widely used, and therefore there is a need to determine the current scientific position, tasks and its essence, purpose, as well as the need to perceive this category in modern economic transformation. As a result, the importance, place and role of rural development need to be considered to ensure the sustainable development of agriculture and the agricultural sector as a whole.

Studying this important problem, world practice has accumulated extensive experience and a network of research centers. For example, in Austria, the

problem of rural development as part of a study of factors influencing agricultural development is studied by the International Institute, which develops the theory and methodology of systems analysis. Special units have been set up in scientific institutions in a number of countries, in particular in the Czech Republic, to study rural areas. In our country, the problem of rural development has already gone beyond the interests of science and is increasingly being solved in practice, including in terms of public administration of agricultural production.

Rural territory should be considered as a systemic phenomenon, which in addition to the territory as such includes in its orbit all that is in it in one form or another or is part of it. This applies to areas of any size. According to the criterion of their size, they can be micro (village, village council), meso (district) and macro (region, region) rural-territorial formations, each of which is characterized by a set of inherent structural, functional and other characteristics.

Rural development is a system of interaction of national, economic, social and spiritual spheres, the functioning of which is carried out in accordance with the strategic interests of the peasants, industry and society.

Stabilization of the state development should begin with the stabilization of the socio-economic situation in rural areas, in particular, in the industrial and social spheres. The village should become the basis of economic development of Ukraine as an independent state. At the same time, it is necessary to qualitatively change and reform economic relations in the rural social sphere, because under its direct influence the labor potential of our state in general and the agricultural sector of the economy in particular is formed.

It should be noted that in most cases local budgets are not able to fully finance the social sphere due to lack of funds. The formation of local budgets depends mainly on the efficiency of production activities of those enterprises that are located on the territory of each local council. It is a well-known fact that the level of development of the social sphere is directly dependent on the economic condition of the production sphere, and vice versa. The issue of financing the social sphere in rural areas is extremely acute. After all, during the economic crisis, contributions to local budgets were significantly reduced, which creates a deficit of local budgets, and as a consequence - a deficit of funds to finance the social sphere. The situation is especially unfavorable in the budgets of village, settlement councils and cities of district significance: their budgets have only 2-3% of revenues and expenditures of the consolidated budget.

The level of development of the industrial, social sphere and living standards of the rural population living in different parts of Ukraine differs significantly, even within a relatively small region, where there is unequal population density in different administrative districts.

The purpose of the proposed work is to generalize and deepen the theoretical and organizational and applied issues of formation of the economic mechanism of state support for rural development, development of sound proposals for areas and measures to improve rural development, ensuring living standards by modern

standards. This subject of research is complex and multifaceted. That is why the paper sets out only its conceptual principles, especially debatable issues.

Of course, many provisions of the work are decisive. The author hopes that domestic scientists will pay attention to them, and this will serve as a basis for further research on issues of rural development, increasing the search energy of domestic researchers.



## SECTION I. SCIENTIFIC FUNDAMENTALS OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC MECHANISM OF STATE SUPPORT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL TERRITORIES IN MODERN CONDITIONS.

### **1.1. Rural areas as a socio-economic and production basis for sustainable development of the state.**

In recent years, the problems of sustainable development have been studied quite actively in Ukraine, much less attention has been paid to the sustainable development of agriculture and there are no works devoted to the sustainable development of rural areas. This is due to the fact that most domestic scientists fill the category of "sustainable development" mainly with environmental content. And given the fact that the Ukrainian village in terms of ecology still looks better than our cities and foreign rural settlements, the sustainable development of rural areas has not yet become relevant in the research of Ukrainian scientists. Ukrainian scientists are thinking about the priority problems: how to feed people, provide them with housing, guarantee minimum social standards. But scientists around the world recognize that sustainable development includes not only environmental but also economic and social aspects. And it is in these areas that the Ukrainian village is not constantly evolving, but rather degrading. Therefore, the problem of sustainable development of rural areas is extremely relevant and requires immediate solution. Unfortunately, research on the sustainable development of rural areas has not been found in the Ukrainian scientific literature.

Since rural areas need balanced in all areas of sustainable development, it is necessary to define and compare the categories of "sustainable development", "sustainable development of agriculture", "sustainable development of rural

areas" and develop a draft concept of sustainable development of rural areas of Ukraine.

Today, the evolution of views on the problem of "development" has reached an understanding of it in a broader sense. Development must be associated primarily with all spheres of society. This understanding has led to the emergence of the concept of sustainable development. The problems of the latter began to be discussed at the turn of the 60-70s of the last century, when humanity faced a number of negative factors threatening the lives of present and future generations: scarcity of mineral resources and energy, environmental degradation, increasing poverty and increasing differentiation between poor and rich, food crisis and the spread of hunger, interethnic conflicts, etc.

In the middle of the XX century, the model of world economic development was based on the concept of economic efficiency. By the early 1970s, the growing differentiation of incomes both between countries and different segments of the population led to an attempt to rectify the situation through the redistribution of material resources. By the end of the century, environmental protection had become an equally urgent task. Thus, the concept of sustainable development emerged as a result of combining three components: economic, social and environmental.

The World Summit in Rio de Janeiro (1992) marked a significant milestone that set a new agenda for sustainable development. The participants agreed that environmental protection, social and economic development are fundamental to sustainable development, for which the summit adopted the Global Agenda for Action in the 21st Century [1].

But progress has been slower than expected. Countries, especially the developed ones, have not kept their promises to protect the environment and help developing countries. This fact was recognized by world leaders who gathered in 2002 at the Millennium Summit organized by the UN in Johannesburg. They decided that the first 15 years of the new century would be used for a large-scale

attack on global poverty. The main goal of this summit was to reduce poverty, reaffirming the three main components of sustainable development (social, economic and environmental).

The concept of "sustainable development" is still in the process of understanding, so it must be considered as a category that has a complex, multilevel, multifaceted and contradictory meaning. There are various definitions of sustainable development in the literature.

Academician VP Kukhar believes that sustainable development is a self-sustaining development, an ideology of reasonable and reasonable human activity that lives in harmony with nature, and creates conditions for a better life for himself and the next generation [2].

Academician O. Nevelev defines sustainable development as economically, socially and ecologically balanced development of certain territories and settlements located on them, aimed at the coordinated formation and functioning of economic, social and environmental components of this development based on the rational use of all resources (natural, labor, production, scientific and technical, information, etc.) [3].

Professor V. Baranovsky raises the question of the correctness of the translation of the term "sustainable development" as sustainable development. He believes that a more accurate term in this case would be the term balanced development, i.e. one that has a balanced dynamic balance between the components of an integrated geosystem "nature-society". Balance is proportionality; balance - a quantitative ratio between the elements of the system, which determines the preservation of its qualitative characteristics. The concept of harmony is close to balance. If we consider the relationship between production and population, on the one hand, and the natural environment - on the other, we can also use the phrase "harmonious development", which comes from the well-known postulate of the need to live in "harmony with nature". Thus, sustainable

(harmonious, balanced) development is a development that provides a certain type of balance, i.e. the balance between socio-economic and natural components [4].

Based on different views, we believe that sustainable development should be understood as a direction of world economic growth, which ensures the quality of life of citizens, based, on the one hand, on modern scientific and technological progress that meets its current needs, but its effect on the environment is not threatened by future generations, on the other hand - provides qualitative growth in the levels of material, housing, social security, health care, environmental and personal safety.

In 1996, at the FAO session in Rome, the idea of sustainable development was adapted to the problems of agriculture and rural development. The rural economy is represented by various industries, but the development of rural areas depends to a greater extent on the state of agriculture as the largest sector of the economy, which provides nature conservation and care for the cultural landscape. Sustainable development of agriculture is understood as a constant and sufficient supply of food to the population on the basis of advanced environmentally friendly technologies, reducing unemployment, increasing incomes in order to combat poverty.

How do the terms "sustainable development of agriculture" and "sustainable development of rural areas" relate? Since rural areas are broader than agriculture (which is really only one of the economic activities in rural areas), the sustainable development of agriculture is a narrower, subordinate concept, it is only part, one of the sub-sectors of sustainable rural development. Given that the subject and methods of research of these two related categories are almost identical, and the differences are only in the object of study and criteria (indicators, indicators) of development, the study of sustainable development of agriculture will be not just useful, but in fact will be one of the bricks, with the help of which we will be able to build and reveal the content of the category "sustainable development of rural areas", which is actually new for Ukrainian science.

OV Shubravskaya stands out among the scientists who constantly and successfully study the sustainable development of agriculture. She summarized the different approaches to studying this category and gave the following definition: "Sustainable economic development of agriculture is determined by its ability to sustain its growth in terms of the optimal proportions of its internal development and balance the development of economic, environmental and social systems [5].

To move from categories of "sustainable development of agriculture" to sustainable development of rural areas, use the experience of Russia, where this problem is studied much more deeply. According to V. Leksin and A. Shevtsov, it is necessary for territorial authorities to more fully and effectively identify local opportunities, realize the needs, interests and expectations of residents, and protect them from negative actions. [6] maintaining the conditions for reproduction of the potential of these territories in the mode of balance and social orientation [7]. Under the sustainable development of rural areas R. Abdulatipov understands a state when the population has the opportunity to really improve their livelihoods, feel the guarantees of stability, have confidence in their future and the future of their children [8]. RI Shniper believes that the main characteristics of sustainable development of rural areas are the reliability of its economic subsystem, i.e. adaptability and elasticity of reproduction to various changes [9].

Thus, in the definitions of experts there are hints at such qualitative characteristics of sustainable territorial development as the ability to resist destructive actions, adapt to change, while solving problems not only stabilization but also development, the ability to constantly update and improve, the population has opportunities to really improve your livelihood.

Based on the above views of experts, we can conclude that the concept of sustainable development of rural areas is based on the ability of the territory not so much to return to its original state after disruptive management actions, but to

acquire a new qualitative state, associated primarily with steady and stable improving the quality of life of citizens living in this area.

Based on modern interpretations, sustainable development of rural areas can be described as a steady increase in positive social indicators (living standards, education, health, etc.) in full accordance with the economic and environmental development of rural areas.

To develop a clear strategy for sustainable rural development in the future, we propose a draft concept aimed at identifying key issues of rural development in the medium term and preparing a set of economic, legal and administrative measures to reduce rural poverty and improve the quality of life. rural areas, rural performance of economic and environmental functions. Understanding of sustainable development of rural areas is based on the trinity of positions.

1. Performance of rural functions of rural areas (production of food, agricultural raw materials, other non-agricultural goods and services, as well as public goods, recreational services, preservation of rural life and rural culture, social control over the territory, preservation of historically developed landscapes).

2. Increasing the level and improving the quality of life of the rural population;

3. Maintaining ecological balance in the biosphere.

At the same time, ensuring the sustainable development of the territory is based on the organization of cash flows sufficient to support the vital potential and development of rural areas. Thus such organization is based on use of all sources of sustainable development: the state and regional financing, use of opportunities of the business relying on internal resources of the territory.

Ensuring sustainable development of rural areas is a complex problem and is possible under the condition of: macroeconomic stability; balanced economic development; ensuring economic growth in agriculture; expansion of non-agricultural employment in rural areas; achievement in the countryside of socially

close to the city conditions of receiving income and public goods; improving the conditions of access of economic entities engaged in business activities in rural areas to the markets of material and technical, credit, information and other resources; formation of civil society institutions in rural areas that protect the economic and social interests of various segments of the rural population; implementation of programs to improve the environmental situation in rural areas.

Currently, the village is experiencing a systemic crisis, the main manifestations of which are: reduction of the rural population; poverty (the scale of which in the village is much larger than in the city); lower rates of rural economic development compared to the city (especially the progressive lag of agriculture); reduction of the network of rural social infrastructure, reduction of the area of historically developed landscapes; low living standards and high unemployment of the rural population.

The existing social infrastructure does not meet modern requirements. The main part of the rural housing stock does not have basic communal facilities. There is a reduction in the number of social infrastructure institutions, reduced access of rural residents to basic social services - education and health care. The network of rural consumer service enterprises has practically ceased to function, the existing rural road transport network does not meet modern requirements. Most rural families need better housing conditions.

Agricultural producers experience a lack of financial resources for current and, especially, investment activities (including in the field of social development of the village). Investors who came to the agro-industrial complex. In recent years, from other sectors of the economy, create integrated agro-industrial companies with the participation of agricultural enterprises, with virtually no investment in the integrated development of rural areas.

Overcoming the rural crisis is now a priority not only of agricultural but also of general socio-economic policy, because the backwardness of the countryside threatens the country with a number of systemic risks, among which are the

following: loss of food security; reduction of areas of traditional residence and employment, which threatens the mechanisms of cultural reproduction and may lead to the loss of the socio-genetic code of the country; destabilization of the socio-political situation; exacerbation of the social crisis in cities, as migration is often the only way to solve social problems for rural residents (especially young people), who (if they move to the city) will compete with urban residents in the labor and housing markets.

The rural crisis, according to many researchers, is due to a number of reasons, including: the constant socio-economic backwardness of the village; insufficient effectiveness of agricultural policy, the actual (as opposed to the declared) exclusion of agriculture from the priority sectors; crisis of large agricultural enterprises that performed settlement and life support functions in rural areas; actual lack of policy on convergence of the level and quality of life in urban and rural areas; narrow-sectoral approach to rural development; limited access of the rural population to the markets of material and technical, financial and information resources; weakness of civil society institutions in rural areas and, above all, rural self-government; information isolation of the village. Overcoming these shortcomings of socio-economic and agricultural policy should be the content of the policy of sustainable development of rural areas and specific programs of sectoral and intersectoral nature, developed in this area. The lack of a holistic strategy and effective mechanisms for the implementation of sustainable development programs in Ukraine prevents overcoming the lag of the village from the city in terms of living standards and conditions, hinders the formation of socio-economic conditions for sustainable development of rural areas.

We believe that the state strategy for sustainable development of rural areas should be based on the following principles: preservation of traditional rural areas; development of the village as a single socio-economic, territorial, natural and cultural-historical complex that performs production, socio-demographic,



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