

# Regional prerequisites of rural development

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DOI: 10.12846/j.em.2013.04.12

## Abstract

Prerequisites of rural development in the slits of three naturally economical zone of Transcarpathian region are investigated in the article. They are: low ground, foothill and mountainous. The specific of the region due to its advantage geo-economical arrangement, possibility of growing ecological clean agricultural products, social ensuring and improvement of the territories.

## Keywords

rural development, regional prerequisites, naturally-economical areas, Transcarpathian region, social ensuring

## Introduction

Prerequisites of deeping the eurointegrational processes require the formation of a new model of rural development, adopted to international standarts, they are strengthening its role insocial and economical development of Ukraine and its regions. Rural development reflects a range of a specific relations, which make a single system of the state. In connection with this revival of the village is necessary prerequisite for the development of rural territories, with which the problems of provisional ensuring population in Ukraine is connected. No matter what angle of view in the process of scientific research considered rural, it has always been the focus of the scientific community.

Scientific works of economical scientists and ecologists are devoted to trends and to importaut prerequisites of rural development. Some of them are:

B. D. Danylyshyn, I. V. Manivchuk, O. J. Pavlov, M.P. Talavyria, A.V. Tolstouchov, V.V. Jurchyshyn and others. However, investigations rural development are investigated insufficient, because of accounting prism of assumptions in terms of naturally economical areas of the region.

Subject of the research is regional prerequisites of rural development in terms of natural economical areas in Transcarpathian region. The task of the investigation is reasoning the regional prerequisites of rural development with adding its main components: economical, ecological and social.

## **1. Research methods**

Methodological basis based on the methods of economical investigations, such as: dialectical method of cognition process and phenomenon in its connection and development; economical statistical and the method of comparative evaluations.

## **2. Results**

Regions of the Ukrainian Carpathians – specific territorial system of Ukraine, which is a part of Eastern Carpathians and occupies the central part of Carpathian mountains range, which stretches a kind of giant, has the length of 1500km. It form its parallel ranges, that rans from northwest to southeast. This system in the structure orphographic relationship is devided into: three parts: Western, Eastern and Southern Carpathians. Length of the Ukrainian Carpathians is 270 km., width is 70-100 km., total area is about 3700 square km, or 20% from the Carpathian mountain system. They cover  $\frac{2}{3}$  of Transcarpathian territory and partly three regions of Ukraine: 37,5% of Ivano-Frankivsk region, 18,6% of Lviv region and 15,8% of Chernivecka region (Manivchuk). Area of Transcarpathian region is 12,8 thousand square km., or 2,1% of Ukrainian territory, and is one of the smallest among the regions of Western, which occupes 11,6% of its territory. About 80% of the regions territory cover mountains and foothills, where the highest point of Ukraine is mountain Hoverla (2061 m.). rural inhabitans prevail in the region, part of which in total number of population in region is almost 63% (Hrynych, 2012).

Transcarpathian region as well as regions of the Ukrainian Carpathians has characteristic of advantageous geopolitical location. It borders with five European ceuntries, namely Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Romania and Moldova and are at the cross-

roads of international transport corridors “North-South” and East-west, which creates favorable conditions for the adaptation of international experience of rural development, agrarian management, outside-economical contacts with subjects of agricultural production, enhances the role of this territory of Ukrainians integration into European structure.

Transport accessibility in the Transcarpathian region stimulates the growth of common enterprise, it encourage to investment costs of local and foreign investors in the agrarian sector of the regional economy and enterprise of food industry. Generally region has investment attract. Dated on 01.01.12., from 364,3 mln. \$ direct foreign investment was given to the region into the production of food products, 41,1 or 11,3% against 18,1 mln.% was invest in 2006 (Hrynych, 2012).

### **3. Natural – economical specific of the region**

In all regions of Ukrainian Carpathian territory is divided into three natural-economical areas, they are: lowground, foothill, and mountain. In Transcarpathian region mountains occupy 66% of its total area, foothills – 14 and lowgrounds – 20% of the territory. Basically, the separation is carried out by thermal regime, by securing of moisture, lasting of the ground season, depending on the high and character of relief (Nikolaichuk, 1996). Given at selected, regional characteristics of agricultural development in Transcarpathian region lies in the fact that the low ground natural economical area has only 24,6% of the total land area, and the foothills and highlands have respectively 41,6 and 33,8%. Forestry is typical peculiarity of regional grounds (56,8% to the total territory of the region), and as already was marking, low percentage of areas, which are for agricultural production, at the same time the smallest area in Ukraine for crop lands. Developed level and cultivated level are also the lowest and has 35,4 and 15,7% by 68,9 and 53,8% around the Ukraine (Hrynych, 2012).

The economy in Transcarpathian region has such types of economic activities, as: harvesting and wood processing, food and light industry machine-building, spa service and tourism and also agricultural production, where agrarian sector is important. Potatoes, vegetables, strawberries grapes are the main kinds of agricultural production, in which the region is self-sufficient, especially for lowgrounds and partly for foothills natural economical areas. At the same time region is not self sufficient in grain production, grainy-beans and industrial cultures.

Low is the level of ensuring the region with agriculture and tillage in compilation 0,33 ha agriculture and 0,15 ha tillage for a person by 0,80 and 0,68 ha in Ukraine

(Osulenko, 2012). The foundation of rural development is agriculture, however provision of food resources of the country as a whole and its regions in particular formed in rural areas.

In a gross added value share of agriculture in recent years has decreased from 29,0% (2002) to 13,4% (2010), but indicator takes the third place in types of economical activity. However, production amount of agriculture has trend to increase in 2011 indicator had 4044,8 mln. grn.(in constant prizes in 2010). Recreation and tourism in the primary type of economic activity for the region. 60 health centers and recreation facilities, successfully operate in the region, more than 63,0 thousand people recover annually (Hrynych, 2012).

Providing provision of the region is forming by the presence of large areas and their natural resource base. Only 85,4 thousand ha of meadows and pastures (dated on 01.01.2012) were in Transcarpathian region, most of which are situated on the valleys of subalpine meadows of Ukrainian Carpathians. The largest areas of valley's meadows are located in such regions as: Rakhivsy, Tyachevo, Mizhiria, Khusyskyi and Svaliavskyi 45,8% of all agricultural agreements of the region is for meadows and pastures, 54,9% is for foothills, and 72,8% - is for mountains, at the same time, when in low lands natural economical area of village household agreements in this areas. In the area of mountains the area of meadows and pastures is larger than the area of tillage lands in 2,3 times (Hrynych, 2012).

Social infrastructure is the main component of rural development. Statistics show, that in general dated on January 1, 2012, Ukrainian water-pipe has 22,2% of villages, however in Transcarpathian only 2,4%, accordingly sewerage has 2,5 and 1,6%. It is some better situation due to the rural gasification of natural and liquified natural gas. There are 50,5% of such villages in Ukraine, and 69,1% in Transcarpathian region. Taking into account, that rural areas do not have enough financial support from the state, particularly in the development of social infrastructure for the past 10 years have ceased to exist more than 20 villages in Ukraine. However all rural settlements for the analysed period survive in Transcarpathian region (Hrynych, 2012; Osulenko, 2012a).

The situation in the rural labor market emphasized. As a result of the restructuring of the agricultural sector in economy and the change of ownership of land decreased busyness in agriculture, hunting and forestry of Ukraine from 4344,4 in 1990 to 719,9 thousand people in 2011, inspite of that in Transcarpathian region increased from 78,2 in 1990 to 124,1 thousand people in 2011, primarily through self-employment in private households. Most self-employed below to the poverty line, which stipulate for rural Carpathian mountain, first of all the mountain and foothill settles (Osulenko, 2012a; Hrynych, 2012).

Region has competitive advantage in growing ecologically clean production by priority species of agricultural production. Ecological phenomenon lies in the fact that parts of the region, especially mountain and foothill are less saturated by large industry, there is almost no harmful production, they have emitted slit by highways, there is low ploughing up the soils and are less contaminated.

The comparative analysis of the preconditions of development the rural regions in Transcarpathia and other regions of Ukraine in context of European indicators is characteristically. In the countries of the European Union the appropriate indicators were established in the system of regional policy. In particular, for the purposes of the policy of regional development and assess of economic development primarily is used the indicator of GDP per capita, the level of unemployment. Among the indicators of economic inequality, the main is the indicator of GDP per capita, which serves as an indicator of regional wealth. Also important is the indicator of social inequality, namely the difference in quality of life and income.

Most EU countries are basing the solution of the regional policy on regional differences in the structure of employment with regarding the level of infrastructure development. Since the middle of 70's of the last century these countries started to pay more and more attention to the economic efficiency. The policy of regions began to reorient due to the optimization of contribution of the regional resources to economic growth by the developing of competition and the reducing of unemployment. In this context there is a task to stimulate the development and structural alignment of the rural areas, including the depression ones.

Regarding the Carpathian regions, the gross regional product per 1 person in 2011 was: \$1809 in Transcarpathia, \$2424 in Ivano-Frankivsk district, \$2560 in Lviv district, \$1564 in Chernivtsi district. USA. According to the calculation method of the repressive of areas in the European Union, we can include to the less developed regions that ones, where the lever of the GDP per capita is less than 75% to the average for the EU. The analyzed Carpathian regions are almost depressed because their share of the GDP per capita does not exceed 7.0% relatively to the EU (6). Almost depressed regions can be recognized the related to Transcarpathia countries-members of the EU: Romania, Poland, Hungary, Slovakia, where according to the IMF the GDP per capita as a percentage to the EU is respectively - 22.1%, 34.9, 35.5 and 47.1%.

One of the valuable indicators is an indicator of the gross national income per capita, which was 3500 dollars USA in Ukraine in 2011 according to the World Bank. In the neighboring countries the analyzed indicator was ranging from \$8420 in Romania to \$17170 in Slovakia (8). The indicator of the level of unemployment according to ILO methodology (6,9) in Ukraine in 2012 was 8.1% compared to the

economically active population. In Transcarpathia it was - 5.6%, in the neighboring countries (Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Romania) it was more than 10%.

## Summary

Transcarpatian region has favorable geo-economic position, which creates favorable preconditions for the adaptation of international experience in ensuring rural development, good agricultural practices. Features of expanded agricultural production are limited in the region, it is because of shortage of land and that's why worthy place in competition of trough the cultivation of ecologically clean production, the demand for which is unlimited, especially in the regions of Western Europe. An important prerequisite for expanding the range of food products especially meat products is the presence of large areas of ecologically clean meadows and grasslands of the region, and also rational harvesting by product use of forest resources, such as: forest's mushrooms, wild berries, fruits, birch and maple juice and honey, as the share of forests and forested areas is more than 56% of the total area of the region. Studies shows, that in comparative analysis of the settlements of Ukraine and Transcarpathia, there is insufficient level arranged settlements, in the region, especially in rural areas.

## Literature

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## **Przesłanki rozwoju obszarów wiejskich w regionie**

### **Streszczenie**

W artykule zidentyfikowano przesłanki rozwoju obszarów wiejskich w trzech sferach przyrodniczo-ekonomicznych Zakarpacia. Należą do nich: niski parter, podgórze i góry. Specyfika regionu, wynikająca z korzystnego geoekonomicznego rozmieszczenia oraz możliwości uprawy ekologicznie czystych produktów rolnych, zapewnienia społecznego rozwoju terytoriów.

### **Słowa kluczowe**

rozwój obszarów wiejskich, przesłanki regionalne, obszary przyrodniczo-ekonomiczne, region Zakarpacia, zapewnienia społeczne