

URBANIZATIONAL PROCESSES AS A CAUSE FOR DECREASE OF AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPING PRODUCTION POTENTIAL

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Abstract. *The work is devoted to the consideration of the urbanization essence and the establishment of urbanization factors for reducing the productive potential of agricultural land use in Ukraine. The concept of the urbanization is defined by main foreign and domestic researchers to the interpretation. The features of urbanization processes are analyzed in terms of regions. As a result of the study, it was concluded that large-scale urbanization processes have an impact on the decrease of the productive potential of agricultural land use, so it is necessary to form and take into account further development of agricultural land use.*

Keywords: *urbanization processes, agricultural land use, urbanization, productive potential of lands, urbanized territories*

Formulation of the problem. During the last decades, the urbanization processes in the world have emerged to one of the main factors of socio-economic development of both individual regions and national economies. At the moment, Europe is the most urbanized part of the world, and this indicator grows every year. Ukraine is not an exception and it also refers to highly urbanized territories. Prior to the beginning of the anti-terrorist operation in the East, depending on the region, the demographic situation and economic activity have varied in Ukraine. This tendency is more uneven now. And it is difficult to solve all the difficulties it can create. In this situation, there is a threat for the country's economic growth, the quality of the environment, welfare and population security, the development of agricultural land use, factors related to the impact of urbanization on the country's economic growth.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The theoretical and methodological features of urbanization were in the spotlight of the researchers of the twentieth century, they were discovered in the writings of such scholars as F.D Zastavny, S.S Mokhnachuk, I.M. Komarnitsky, L.M. Koretsky, P.S. Kovalenko, V.M. Kubyovych, Yu.I. Piturenko, A.V Stepanenko G.G. Starostenko, D.M. Stechenko, M.F Timchuk, M.I Fashchevsky, S.S Fomin, O.I. Shabliya, L.T. Shevchuk et al. but today, due to the growing influence of urbanization on the potential of agricultural land use and socio-economic development of the country and its regions, these issues became particularly acute and it needs further comprehensive research of the problems of urbanization in Ukraine.

The purpose of this study is to identify the essence of urbanization processes as a factor in reducing the productive potential of agricultural land use in Ukraine.

Presentation of the main research material. One of the most characteristic features of the development of modern society is the rapid growth of cities, the continuous increase in the number of their inhabitants, the transformation of rural areas into the city, as well as migration of rural population to cities. Therefore, the problem of urbanization becomes very relevant.

Modern urbanist researchers point out that this phenomenon is multi-vector and directly related to economic, social and political factors. The term "urbanization" has a large number of definitions in different scientific areas.

Definition of "urbanization" in the areas of scientific research

No	Author	Definition	Direction
1	D. Harvey	Urbanization is a manifestation of an artificial environment of human existence, it is caused by the development of the capitalist Industry	geography
2	Y.L. Brewers	Urbanization is a historical process of increasing the role of cities, urban lifestyle and urban culture in the development of society, connected to the spatial concentration of activity in relatively few centers and areas of predominantly socio-economic development	geography
3	T.B. Zastavsky	Urbanization is a process that manifests itself not only through the increasing proportion of urban population and in increasing the role of cities in the development of the region, but also the impact of cities on the people's lifestyle, their livelihoods, as well as the existence of the entire zone adjacent to the city	geography
4	L. Van den Berg	Urbanization is a process of the urban population rapid growth, an increase of the concentration of population, job opportunities, manufacturing, services in the main city (metropolis), while the nearby settlements lose their inhabitants. This process is traditionally connected to industrialization, migration of rural residents to the city due to better employment opportunities, living conditions, higher income levels, etc.	Sociology
5	O.M. Gonchar	Urbanization is the process of quantitative and qualitative	Economy

		(structural) changes in the economy that forces the environment to adapt for changes and manifests itself in the growing role of urban settlements, the growth of the share of industrial enterprises and service enterprises, the expansion of urban boundaries, the spread of urban lifestyles, the desire to improve the living standards, migration, change of ecological status, etc.	
6	David Bloom, Tarun Hanna	Urbanization is not a natural process, it is a result of the fact that cities benefit from public policy and investment, which forces people to leave the countryside in search of work. The development of urbanization is a consequence of state regional economic policy	Economy

The level of urbanization in 2017 was 70% in Ukraine. According to this indicator, Ukraine is similar to such European countries like Italy, Bulgaria, Belarus, Poland. Over the past two decades, demographic profiles and economic activity in Ukraine have varied in different parts of the country. Meanwhile, there was a stagnation in the field of state politics in the field of urban planning. Inter-budgetary relations, as well as urban and spatial planning, which are the two of the main instruments of state politics are based on the legacy of the past and still are not being used to the full extent for economic development or the management of the processes of decline throughout the city system [2].

During the last two decades, the population of Ukraine have diminished and aged, but these processes occurred in different regions unevenly. The rapid diminishment in population (13% throughout the country over the last two decades) is associated with a general tendency towards aging, a significant diminishment in fertility (from 1990 to levels that do not provide reproduction of the population), and partially emigration and military actions in the east of the country. And although the population is decreasing throughout the territory, the demographic transition in different regions is uneven. There are significant differences in the country: in the east population has been diminished faster in the past two decades, while in the west this process is slower, several cities including Kiev continue to grow [6].

Similar changes are observed in the field of economic activity both within the regions and between different regions. This is confirmed by the results of the analysis of the dynamics of regional gross value added (GVA), data at the enterprise level and territorial employment data, as well as the data of the night lighting used to analyze the dynamics of economic growth.

The features of land use in urban areas are conditioned by both the landscape specificity of the territory and to a large extent the influence of social and economic factors. Intensive forms of land use are characteristic of territories adjacent to the core of agglomeration. Here, agriculture has the features of industrial production on a semi-industrial basis. With the remoteness of the nucleus, the nature of land use varies considerably: the intensity of use of agricultural land decreases in more

distant from the center territories. The urban population wants to receive high quality products and it is willing to pay a higher price for it. Farmers, who try to meet the needs of urban residents use more modern methods of farming, they refuse from less-quality crops that do not require considerate care, invest in the development of rural infrastructure.

Thus, if the analysis of the dependence of the agglomeration land resources on the distance from the city center is conducted in general, then there is a general pattern of increasing the intensity of the use of the territory with the approach to the city: the share of built-up land, industrial and commercial land, population density increases, the cost of land and property complex increases, the land market is reviving. At the same time, the high level of intensity of production is characteristic of suburban types of management. And as the development of land the price starts to increase. In the suburban area, the land acquires a high investment attractiveness and there is a high demand from economic entities who are trying to use favorable conditions for the accommodation of their facilities in the suburban area in view of possible cost savings. It is particularly disappointing that this leads to the fact that urban agglomerations develop spontaneously, uncontrollably, without adhering to the most important city-planning, environmental, sanitary and hygienic norms, which is accompanied by a decrease in the attractiveness of ecosystemsystems, their overload, and excessive pressure on the environment [5].

The land market of urbanized territories has a high attractiveness and competitive ability, it can significantly expand the income base of all levels. It is characterized by high availability to privatization, it is higher than in the state as a whole. This concerns, in particular, the free land plots, the presence of a significant share of agricultural land, land plots for residential and industrial facilities subject to privatization. Subjects of land relations are significant as a part, which increases the competitiveness of the land market; high level of personification of land plots, which is crucial for privatization, formation and competitive functioning of the land market; high level of infrastructural arrangement; a significant proportion of unoccupied land increases their attractiveness and provides opportunities for engagement in economic circulation; high land valuation: as far away from the nucleus of agglomeration and decreasing of the population, it decreases, which increases the possibility of attracting into economic circulation. These factors contribute to the large-scale involvement of the land in economic circulation [4].

The investment process in land use of urban areas should be carried out according to the algorithm, which involves the following stages: planning of events (creating plans, programs, investment projects investing resources); selection of territories for investing; realization of the investment process. Ways to increase the investment attractiveness of land use should be directed towards the formation of a local investment land policy, aimed at solving a complex of land law issues for improving land relations and planning of spatial development.

Conclusions. Verification of real industrial and economic processes in the field of land use of urbanized territories has made it possible to prove:

a) a tendency to reduce the area of agricultural land by increasing the area of land for residential buildings, industrial lands, commercial and other land use, land use for transport and communications;

b) assessment of the ecological status of land resources gives grounds to determine that protection, rational use and reproduction of soil fertility are not given enough attention at both the state and regional levels;

c) the main purpose of market transformation in the field of land use is to preserve and improve the natural environment, prevent and eliminate the negative effects of agricultural activity and economic activity in related industries, and provide favorable conditions for human life.

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УРБАНИЗАЦІЙНІ ПРОЦЕСИ ЯК ФАКТОР ЗНИЖЕННЯ ПРОДУКТИВНОГО ПОТЕНЦІАЛУ СІЛЬСЬКОГОСПОДАРСЬКОГО ЗЕМЛЕКОРИСТУВАННЯ

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Анотація. Розглянуто сутність урбанізації та встановлено урбанізаційні фактори зниження продуктивного потенціалу сільськогосподарського землекористування в Україні. Розглянуто основні підходи зарубіжних та вітчизняних дослідників до тлумачення поняття урбанізація. Проаналізовано особливості урбанізаційних процесів у розрізі регіонів. У результаті проведеного дослідження зроблено висновок, що масштабні урбанізаційні процеси впливають на зниження продуктивного потенціалу сільськогосподарського землекористування, тому подальший розвиток сільськогосподарського землекористування необхідно формувати, враховуючи ці фактори.

Ключові слова: урбанізаційні процеси, сільськогосподарське землекористування, урбанізація, продуктивний потенціал земель, урбанізовані території

УРБАНИЗАЦИОННЫЕ ПРОЦЕССЫ КАК ФАКТОР СНИЖЕНИЯ ПРОИЗВОДИТЕЛЬНОГО ПОТЕНЦИАЛА СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННОГО ЗЕМЛЕПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ

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Аннотация. Рассмотрена сущность урбанизации и установлены урбанизационные факторы снижения производительного потенциала сельскохозяйственного землепользования в Украине. Рассмотрены основные подходы зарубежных и отечественных исследователей к толкованию понятия урбанизация. Проанализированы особенности урбанизационных процессов в разрезе регионов. В результате проведенного исследования сделан вывод, что масштабные урбанизационные процессы влияют на снижение производительного потенциала сельскохозяйственного землепользования, поэтому дальнейшее развитие сельскохозяйственного землепользования необходимо формировать, учитывая эти факторы.

Ключевые слова: урбанизационные процессы, сельскохозяйственное землепользование, урбанизация, продуктивный потенциал земель, урбанизированные территории

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МОДЕЛЮВАННЯ РЕНТАБЕЛЬНОСТІ СІЛЬСЬКОГОСПОДАРСЬКОЇ ПРОДУКЦІЇ

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Анотація. Розглянуто проблему моделювання рентабельності сільськогосподарської продукції і вплив факторів, які її формують. Побудовано моделі залежності рентабельності виробництва зернових і зернобобових культур залежно від валового збору і середніх цін реалізації. Аналіз побудованих моделей свідчить про те, що вирішальним фактором є середні ціни реалізації.

Ключові слова: рентабельність, валовий збір, урожайність, моделювання, прогнозування

Зернове виробництво є основою агропромислового комплексу. Воно визначає обсяги пропозиції та вартість основних видів продовольства, формує валютні доходи держави за рахунок експорту. Зерновиробництво є базою та