STATE REGULATION OF RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT IN UKRAINE

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Summary. Theoretical bases and methodical approaches to the study of state regulation of rural development in Ukraine are substantiated and the main tendencies of changes for the future are revealed. Many of the problems associated with rural development remain unexplored and need to be further addressed. This confirms the relevance, novelty and expediency of scientific research of the outlined problem. The method of research of state regulation of rural development is described, which is based on the use of methods necessary to establish the relationship between factors and results. In order to establish effective state regulation of rural development, the directions of further reforming the system of state regulation of rural development are proposed. Keywords: state regulation, rural territories, reforming, agricultural production.

Introduction. The agrarian sector is a special sector of the economy of Ukraine that has a decisive impact on the living standards of the people. Constant changes in the economy of Ukraine have exacerbated the problem of socio-economic development of rural areas. There are no clear principles and methods of regulating these processes at the level of rural communities now, which considered the territorial, social and psychological characteristics of the Ukrainian rural.

Materials and methods. The problem of state regulation of rural development is constantly in the field of view of scientists, in particular, Borshchevsky V. V. [1], Prysyazhnyuk M. V., Zubets M. V., Sabluk P.T. and Mesel-Veselyak V. Ya. [5], Tsymbalist N. A. [6], Tretyak G. S. and Blischuk K. M. [7] and others.

There is no completely clear definition of the concept of mechanism of state regulation of rural development in Ukraine today. In scientific works, this category is interpreted differently. The mechanism of state regulation is seen as a set of organizational and economic methods and tools that perform the interrelated functions necessary to ensure continuous, effective action of the state to improve the efficiency of the economy. It is defined as a system of macroeconomic regulators, which include market regulators, levers of state influence on the economy, corporate governance, the institution of social partnership.

In our opinion, the mechanism of state regulation is a way of action of the subject of regulation, which is based on such functions and principles that would
ensure, through forms, methods and means, effective functioning of the state regulation system to achieve the goal and eliminate contradictions.

The purpose of our research was to analyze the state regulation of rural development. The main task is to substantiate the theoretical and methodological approaches to the study of the effectiveness of state regulation of rural development, as well as to establish areas for reforming the system of state regulation of rural development.

These methods allow to solve problems of effective use of various production resources, increase in volume of the made production, and as a result and establishment of the size of the maximum volumes of growth of efficiency of development of rural areas.

**Results of research.** At the present stage of the economy, the main problems of rural development include low efficiency of agricultural production due to:

- almost complete absence of investment support mechanisms;
- irrational use of agricultural land and complete lack of land market;
- insecurity of agricultural enterprises with basic means of production;
- imperfect infrastructure and exacerbation of social problems in rural areas.

One of the areas of regulation of the rural economy is strategic planning, through which the search for and definition of mechanisms to ensure sustainable development of rural areas. The system of budget formation in rural areas at present moment doesn't stimulate their development due to the lack of specific ways to attract financial resources. Management of socio-economic development of rural areas requires a comprehensive assessment of their level, as well as the development of new methods and identification of effective tools that consider the current economic situation in Ukraine.

Sustainable development of rural areas is characterized by a steady improvement of social indicators of living standards, education, health care in full accordance with the economic and environmental development of rural areas. This will increase the satisfaction of the rural population with life in general and expand their own socio-economic prospects.

The transition to sustainable socio-economic development must begin at the level of state power. Special attention here should be paid to factors related to the national macroeconomic, political and social strategy of the state [2, 3, 4].

Effective socio-economic development of rural areas is possible with coordinated regulation at the state, regional and local levels. The regulation of rural development at the state level is based on the improvement of inter-budgetary relations, which take into account the interests of local and regional budgets. The socio-economic development of rural areas at the regional level is monitored through the implementation of state support for rural development by regional authorities, including through transfers and subsidies, and through the development and implementation of master plans for local rural development at the local level.

The authorities need to ensure the implementation of social obligations, develop and legislate standards of provision and improve the quality of services provided to the rural population to ensure change in all spheres of life in rural areas. It is necessary to support and stimulate competition in the economic sphere, as well as the creation of a single market space of the agro-industrial complex. You must first determine the available resources in the selected rural area, the scope of their optimal use, and then form a system of measures needed to solve the problem.
State regulation of rural development is implemented within the current legal framework, taking into account the current socio-economic situation in the country. The establishment of legal norms is a necessary condition and an integral part of effective state regulation of rural development because of the legislative field that its foundations are formed, the most important parameters and factors are determined.

The difficulty of reforming the state regulation of rural development requires compliance with the system and comprehensive in the implementation of strategic objectives of the new state agrarian policy. During the development of programs, the principle of concentration should be followed. It provides for the allocation of the main directions and ensuring the financing of relevant activities in sufficient quantities.

Unfortunately, despite the significant number of regulations that establish measures to support rural areas, the problem of their functioning and management remains unresolved. The system of governing bodies is extremely cumbersome in general, and the division of basic powers and functions between several ministries leads to a great deal of duplication of powers.

**Conclusion.** The agrarian sector of Ukraine requires changes in the model of its development and places new demands on the system of state regulation of the economy in general and in rural areas in particular. In order to establish effective state regulation of rural development, it is necessary to further reform this system in the following areas:
- improvement of institutional and legal support of state regulation of rural development;
- coordination of state agrarian policy;
- monitoring of all spheres of rural development;
- formation of strategic development priorities;
- organization of effective information support of state control over the implementation of decisions on state regulation of rural development in Ukraine.

The implementation of these tasks for state regulation of rural development depends on the interaction of social, political, psychological and other components of the life of the rural population.

**References:**


