

# The Current State of Environmental and Economic Monitoring of Rural Territories During Martial Law

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# The Current State of Environmental and Economic Monitoring of Rural Territories During Martial Law

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## Abstract

*Civilization-wide turbulent processes of the formation of a global information society of balanced development inevitably determine the environmentalization of the philosophical-scientific worldview and social practice, the change of dominants of social existence in all its forms. It is not the first time during the period of anthropogenesis that humanity is experiencing a global ecological crisis. But the latest crisis is not like those that have arisen before. Nowadays, scientists see the origins of the modern civilizational crisis, all its manifestations - spiritual, social, ecological, economic, scientific, technological, etc..*

*In order to assess the real situation and make balanced decisions regarding the justification of strategic guidelines for the development of rural areas in the context of global challenges and threats, it is necessary to develop a system for monitoring the achievement of their main goals, criteria and indicators.*

*The fundamental essence of the concept of ecologically balanced development of rural areas today is the harmonization of ecological and economic (economic) solutions received by society within the framework of complex system programs that determine the process of functioning of systems of various scales and their ecologi-*

*cal and economic efficiency. The main goal of the rural development policy is to create conditions for ensuring a sufficiently high standard of living of the rural population and the service sector, increasing the economic efficiency of production and long-term environmental management, restoring and preserving the natural resource potential.*

**Key words:** ecological crisis, socio-economic upheavals, socio-economic monitoring, rural territories

***Formulation of the problem.*** It is not the first time during the period of anthropogenesis that humanity is experiencing a global ecological crisis. But this crisis is not like those that have arisen before. Nowadays, scientists see the origins of the modern crisis of civilization, all its manifestations - spiritual, social, ecological, economic, scientific, technological, etc. - in the technomorphic way of thinking, in the dualistic worldview of the “subject-object” model, which has supplanted modern science organically holistic, holistic relationship “Human-Nature” [1, 2].

The lack of centralized management of natural resources, a low level of ecological and economic education, an ineffective regulatory and legislative framework in the system of nature management cause additional predatory loads on ecosystems. In the pursuit of immediate economic benefits, unsystematic, ecologically harmful use of nature has developed.

The rapid industrial development of civilization began to exhaust the existing resource and ecological base, which accelerates the era of global crisis, which covered various aspects of human life. The formation of mechanisms for regulating economic development and measures to prevent the unfolding of this crisis is one of the most important tasks both for Ukraine and for the whole world [3].

The category of “rural territories” has not long been included in our scientific and practical activities. In terms of the depth of research into this category, Ukraine is still significantly behind world science and practice, we have a rela-

tively fragmentary study of individual issues of this problem. At the forefront of research into the category “rural territories”, especially from the point of view of their ecological development, are the countries of the European Union (first of all the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, the Czech Republic, Poland and others), the USA, Canada. In all developed countries of the world, the development of rural areas is financed by the state. In Ukraine, with the beginning of the reform of the common agrarian policy of the European Union, rural development plays the most important role in promoting the development of rural territorial communities and effectively solving their economic, social and environmental problems [4].

The European rural development policy is traditionally based on the agro-food economy, high-quality preservation of the environment and the multi-functionality of agriculture, in particular, the solution of demographic problems in rural regions. It consists of three intervention and methodological basis “LEADER” [2, 3, 8].

According to the scientists of the State institution “Institute of Economics and Forecasting of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine” [3], this policy will have to face huge challenges, which consist in the need for a decisive contribution to ensuring the competitiveness and sustainable development of rural areas for the coming years. In order to move along the planned path, it is necessary to unite both local subjects of rural development (communities and their leaders) and representatives of various levels of government. Therefore, the European rural development policy, although large-scale, is at the same time well structured.

This network will cover all relatively separate bases of rural development policy: increasing the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sectors, improving the state of the environment and rural areas, ensuring the quality of life in rural areas and diversifying its economy, the “LEADER” initiative and the con-

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centration of efforts of all subjects, that implement them in practice.

In order to assess the real situation, make balanced decisions regarding the justification of strategic guidelines for the development of rural areas in the face of global challenges and threats, it is necessary to develop a system of socio-ecological and economic monitoring to achieve the main goals of balanced development, develop criteria and indicators, and identify difficulties in the implementation [4, 5].

**Therefore, the purpose of the work** is to analyze the current state of ecological and economic monitoring of rural areas, its modernization with modern technological structures, which will make it possible in the current conditions, complicated by the military situation and social upheavals, to effectively receive information to create conditions for ensuring a sufficiently high standard of living of the rural population and the service sector, increasing the economic efficiency of production and long-term environmental management, restoration and preservation of natural resource potential - the main goal of the policy of balanced development of rural areas.

#### *Analysis of recent research and publications*

The fundamental essence of the concept of ecologically balanced development of rural areas today is the harmonization of ecological and economic solutions received by society within the framework of complex system programs that determine the process of functioning of systems of various scales and their ecological and economic efficiency in the conditions of martial law [6, 7].

Modern rural development policy includes both agricultural and general economic and social development, diversification of production, promotion of entrepreneurship and rational management of the environment. The development of rural infrastructure, agricultural processing industry, local crafts and the service sector requires special attention.

The situation that has developed in Ukraine with a socio-ecological and economic component should be resolved guided by the goals of balanced development. As part of this approach, it is necessary to develop a systematic monitoring of the ecologically balanced development of rural areas, which would include monitoring their ecological and economic condition, collecting a database of the real state, assessing and forecasting the future in order to determine the strategic prerequisites for the further development of rural areas in our country.

In modern conditions, schools of scientists and practitioners have been formed, which consider the development of rural areas taking into account the ecological component.

Theoretical and methodical approaches to the consideration of ecologically balanced development of rural areas are described in the works of scientists V. Borshchevskogo, T. Vasylytsiva, V. Boyka, M. Zgurovskogo, L. Marmul', L. Moldovan, O. Furdychka, O. Drebot, N. Palapy, O. Nagorniuk, V. Sobchuk, B. Paskhavera, I. Prokopy and others.

Such scientists as M.M. Gorodniy, O.G. Tararik, T.V. Ilyenko, T.L. Kuchma, V. I. Shavrina and others are engaged in improving agroecological monitoring and developing measures to restore soil fertility.

A.M. Lischuk, A.I. Parfenyuk, M.V. Dragoyu, I.M. Horodiska, O.M. Mikhalska, P.Kh. Ponomariov, O.I. Tsyganenko, L.V. Kalinenko, I. M. Hudkov, I. I. Yaskovets investigated the problem of nitrates, heavy metals and radionuclides entering the human body and their impact on soil and water pollution and on people's health.

The vast majority of scientific research on the problems of the ecological state of air, drinking water, and soils is devoted mainly to urban settlements. As for rural settlements, the research is mainly aimed at studying the socio-economic problems of the village (V.G. Andriychuk, O.G. Bulavka, Y.E. Gubeni, V.I. Kutsenko, M.Y. Malik, O. I. Pavlov, I. V. Prokop, P. T. Sabluk, V. K. Tereshchenko,

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L. O. Shepotko, V. V. Yurchyshyn, V. F. Ivanyuta, M. O. Baranovskyi, etc.) [15, 16].

Issues of ecological and economic provision of rational use of natural resources of Ukraine and in particular rural areas are dealt with such scientists as O.I. Drobot, O.I. Furdychko, M.Ya. Vysochanska, N.V. Palapa, O.M. Nagorniuk and others.

The results of numerous studies by domestic and foreign scientists, conducted over the past three decades, prove that the general trends in the world in the field of preserving the balanced development of rural areas are now worse than in the 90s of the last century; the measures used do not give the required effect [14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20].

#### ***Research materials and methods.***

To carry out the research, general scientific and special research methods are used: analysis and synthesis (establishing the influence of natural and anthropogenic factors on the formation of the ecological, social and economic state of rural areas, the level of anthropogenic load, the quality of the environment as a whole); system and factor analysis (assessment of the impact of natural and anthropogenic factors on the formation of the quality of life of the rural population in rural communities, the ecological state of rural areas using modern technological and information methods, etc.); clarification, enrichment, systematization of terms and concepts in science; to improve the system of scientific information, which is based on objective facts, and the logical-analytical tool of scientific knowledge.

The information base of the research is data from annual statistical reports on the state of the environment of the Ternopil region, the ecological passport of the region, materials from periodicals, scientific and practical conferences, literary sources.

***Research results and their discussion.***

In Ukraine, in connection with the implementation of the decentralization reform, there is a need for constant monitoring and assessment of needs, determination of priority tasks, implementation of program documents, in particular, on recovery and socio-economic development, and minimization of possible potential risks at the regional and local levels. This requires increasing the institutional capacity of local executive bodies, local self-government bodies, and public organizations in planning, monitoring and evaluating the results of implementation and strategies, programs and projects of restoration and peace building in the east of the country [8].

In modern economic science, there are about a thousand different criteria and approaches characterizing the level of balanced development. Most often, the analysis of its level is carried out using two main approaches:

- construction of an integral index based on an aggregated assessment of sustainability (Aggregate Sustainability Measures – ASM);
- construction of a system of separate sustainability indicators (Sustainability Performance Indicators – SPI).

Three groups of indicators are used to assess balanced development: *эколого-economic, ecological-social-economic and ecological.*

The most rational is the system of measuring balanced development proposed by the Institute of Applied System Analysis of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine [15]. According to this methodology, each aggregated index is calculated using a large number of indicators and data sets of both quantitative and qualitative nature. By foreign economists, the integrated approach to the construction of an aggregate indicator of sustainable development is most fully implemented in the development of UNDP and other UN organizations [16, 18, 20].



Unfortunately, achieving positive results in the implementation of the goals of balanced development is hindered by both external and internal factors.

During all the years when Ukraine did achieve its goal of gaining independence, after the collapse of the USSR in 1991, Russia did not abandon its efforts to regain its dominant position, including on the territory of Ukraine. Until 2014, it terrorized the former republics using methods of inciting internal conflicts with the help of agents (so-called useful idiots). And in 2014, it dared open aggression, trying to annex the east and south of Ukraine, the most powerful raw material and resource base of our territory.

In 2019, not without her participation, a global terrorist act involving the use of biological weapons was invented, which was named COVID-19.

The rapid and uncontrolled spread of the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus in the world has become a challenge to all mankind, has very seriously affected the current socio-economic processes both globally and nationally, and will undoubtedly affect economic and social development in the future. The situation turned out to be too unexpected for the global and domestic economy, which was not foreseen by any forecast of socio-economic development. The socio-economic consequences of the corona crisis led to the need to act simultaneously in both directions - to stop the virus and mitigate the negative impact on society. The social sphere in the conditions of the pandemic is under increased load. The emerging situation contributes to the identification of new and aggravation of existing problems in the social sphere. This requires an in-depth analysis of trends occurring in society, finding answers to challenges. The pandemic can have the most significant consequences in three areas. Health care system. It was she who suffered the greatest load during the pandemic and needed the mobilization of all available resources. Ukraine is significantly inferior to both the old EU countries and the new Eastern European EU members in spending on the health care system (3.2

% of GDP versus 5-8%) [27].

Humanity hoped that after the end of the pandemic, a serious analysis of the problems that emerged in the field of health care and the development of strategic measures aimed at supporting the national health care system, medical institutions and medical workers would be needed. It will be necessary to increase the role of the state in the national health care system and to reconsider the reform processes that revealed the absolute incapacity of the Ukrainian health care system in crisis conditions [28].

However, the Russian Federation once again distinguished itself by its beastly nature. On February 24, 2022, it started a full-scale war against Ukraine, but as it became clear later, also against the entire civilized world.

In addition to the enormous loss of life and destruction, Russia's unprovoked invasion of Ukraine - the "breadbasket of Europe" - caused energy and food supply problems, increasing the vulnerability of existing food systems already weakened by climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic. Fears of an unprecedented global food crisis similar to or worse than the 2007-2008 crisis are growing, exacerbating a domino effect on security, migration and political instability. The supply shock triggered by the blockade of Ukrainian exports, combined with record high energy and commodity prices, has forced several countries to impose export restrictions, fueling market turmoil and speculative transactions, leading to unpredictability in global food supplies. With the war still ongoing and the stakes rising, the Russian Federation is increasingly using fears of food shortages as a new weapon in its hybrid warfare, and since February 2022, food security has become a top issue on the international political agenda [25, 29].

The global characteristics of the "development" of rural areas are frankly depressing: millions of people die of hunger, hundreds of millions are starving, billions do not get sufficient education and do not have the opportunity to have a

minimally decent standard of living. There is a clear deterioration of the environment, which is now complicated by military and terrorist activities. Negative trends are developing against the background of steadily growing contrasts in the level and quality of people's lives. The debts of developing countries double every seven years. In technologically highly developed countries, in 1980, upper-level managers earned an average of 42 times more than an hourly worker, and in 1992 - already 157 times more.

The world is constantly in a global systemic crisis ; the majority of global threats and problems are not associated with a lack of resources, but with a direct or indirect, conscious or unconscious violation of the general laws of nature and, above all, the preservation and development of life as a cosmoplanetary phenomenon. Many works concluded that nature and society are a single whole, but the development of parts of this whole is not coordinated ; it is the fundamental disagreement in the development of parts of a single whole that is the cause of various problems, conflicts, crisis situations at both the micro-, meso-, and macro-level, and the unwillingness to solve them.

Thus, the growing crisis of our civilization gave birth to several more global terms – “instability”, “imbalance”. If nothing changes in the world, then this may be the penultimate new global paradigm – “unsustainability of civilizational development”.

The developer of the sustainable development strategy of one of the divisions of the UN, D. Ya. Levin, claims that “instability” is a system-wide crisis: it cannot be overcome without a well-balanced strategy for the development of objectively interconnected subjects and objects of the world process, that is between man and nature [23]. One of the options for explaining the crisis nature of the system-wide development of the modern world community is based on the analysis of the mechanism of realizing progress as an increasingly complete satisfaction of hu-

man needs based on information and technological development. This kind of mechanism actually has the following structure:

- the consumer standards of billions of people constantly drive the intensity of technological innovation;
- new technologies create illusory additional efficiency and in total lead to a constant increase in the consumption of energy and resources;
- the need to compensate for the colossal costs of the destructive impact of the next round of the introduction of new technologies requires another new technology;
- this process requires a constant increase in the dynamics of all life: an increasing number of people and social institutions cannot adapt to too high a speed of innovation;
- the priority of technological dynamics leads to the systematic marginalization of the person and culture, the gradual erosion and denial of the entire spiritual dimension.

“Actually, we see that - points out D.Ya. Levin is what in modern jargon is called a turbomechanism, the rules of the game of which force you to extract an instant profit and pay for it an ever greater and greater price. Some elements of the operation of such a mechanism suggest that the Earth is more of an enterprise in liquidation than a system in a state of balanced development. Within the framework of such an influence, a departure from the quantitative paradigm of progress is promising” [23, 24].

In Ukraine, there are already examples of the development of ecological monitoring - as a set of measures for monitoring, assessing and forecasting the state of the natural environment, which are carried out with the aim of identifying anthropogenic and natural components in its changes.

In particular, the specialists of the “Institute of Regional Ecological Research”

LLC developed for the first time in Ukraine a regional environmental protection program for the creation of an ecological monitoring system in the Zaporizhzhia region. The program received a high rating from the government of Ukraine. The company's specialists have developed similar programs for the Kirovohrad, Dnipropetrovsk, and Chernihiv regions of Ukraine. We propose to create similar improved programs in Ternopil and other regions.

To monitor the ecologically balanced development of rural areas, it is necessary to develop a set of indicators according to four main criteria: economic opportunities, the level of environmentalization, the level of socialization, the level of comfort of rural areas [16, 18, 20, 21].

At the same time, in the presence of a sufficient number of opinions and proposals, the issue of forming a system concept for monitoring the ecologically balanced development of rural areas, taking into account modern computer technologies and software, remains unresolved.

In addition, little attention has been paid to the issues of soil pollution, drinking water, the quality of agricultural products grown in rural settlement areas, reproduction and preservation of the natural resource base.

### ***Conclusions.***

Therefore, ecological and economic monitoring is an important component of the system of managing the quality of the environment in general and the state of rural areas and united territorial communities in particular. Therefore, in the course of the work, the current state of monitoring of rural areas and united territorial communities was analyzed. We come to the conclusion that systematic monitoring of the proposed indicators will significantly supplement and expand the database on ecological and economic monitoring of rural areas and united territorial communities of Ukraine and will provide an opportunity to respond in time to the causes of adverse situations.

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## СУЧАСНИЙ СТАН ЕКОЛОГО-ЕКОНОМІЧНОГО МОНІТОРИНГУ СІЛЬСЬКИХ ТЕРИТОРІЙ ПІД ЧАС ВОЄННОГО СТАНУ

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*Загальноцивілізаційні турбулентні процеси формування глобального інформаційного суспільства збалансованого розвитку неминуче визначають екологізацію філософсько-наукового світогляду і суспільної практики, зміну домінант суспільного буття в усіх його формах. Не вперше за період антропогенезу людство переживає глобальну екологічну кризу. Але остання криза не схожа на ті, які виникли раніше. Нині науковці бачать витоки сучасної цивілізаційної кризи, всіх її виявів – духовного, соціального, екологічного, економічного, наукового, технологічного тощо.*

*Для оцінки реального стану, прийняття виважених рішень щодо обґрунтування стратегічних орієнтирів розвитку сільських територій в умовах глобальних викликів та загроз необхідно розробити систему моніторингу досягнення їх головних цілей, критеріїв та індикаторів.*

*Фундаментальною сутністю концепції екологічно збалансованого розвитку сільських територій нині є гармонізація отримуваних суспільством еколого-економічних (господарських рішень) в рамках комплексних системних програм, які обумовлюють процес функціонування систем різного масштабу та їх еколого-економічну ефективність. Головна мета політики розвитку сільських тери-*

The Current State of Environmental and Economic Monitoring of Rural……

*торій – створення умов для забезпечення достатньо високого рівня життя сільського населення та сфери послуг, зростання економічної ефективності виробництва і довгострокового управління довкіллям, відновлення і збереження природно-ресурсного потенціалу.*

**Ключові слова:** екологічна криза, соціально-економічні потрясіння, соціально-економічний моніторинг, сільські території

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