

## **THE CONCEPT OF LAND RESOURCE POTENTIAL IN THE ECONOMIC ECONOMY**

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*The article analyzes the conceptual and terminological support in the field of economics of nature management and environmental protection. The need for an in-depth etymological study of the terminological apparatus related to the concept of "land resource potential", namely the concepts of "resource", "potential", "land" in terms of increasing competition among businesses for resources and markets for manufactured products. The role of resource potential in the agro-industrial complex of Ukraine is substantiated and determined. The author's interpretation of the concept of "land resource potential" as a set of land, labor, material and economic resources, endowed with the potential for the development of productive forces and characterized by indispensability in the production of dependent and territorially spheres of production. The generalization of concepts is carried out and the mathematical interpretation of the concept "land resource potential" is offered. The establishment of classification features is substantiated and the species classification of resources is carried out. In the course of the research the functional properties of land resource potential were identified and generalized. The role of land resources as one of the main ones in the structure of the nature management system is determined.*

**Key words:** *land resource potential, land use, nature management, economics of nature management, land.*

**Formulation of the problem.** The total land resource of the country is the main national wealth, the territorial basis of state sovereignty, the main resource of Ukrainian society, an instrument for overcoming poverty and improving living standards. Also, land is traditionally the main means of agro-industrial production [37]. The need to consider the problems of economic resource management, due to the dynamism of economic processes, increasing competition among businesses for resources and markets for products. The current situation requires an in-depth etymological study of the terminological apparatus related to the concept of "land resource potential", namely the concepts of "resource", "potential", "land". Therefore, the main task today is to develop a strategy for rational use of natural resource potential, with emphasis on economically viable and environmentally sound land use, which is not possible without scientific justification of terminological and conceptual apparatus of economics and environmental protection.

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** Many foreign and domestic scientists have been engaged in research of land resource potential and its assessment, namely the following works are devoted to the issue of this issue: Balatsky O.F., Baranovsky V.A., Brindzi Z.F., Hoffman K.G., Gutsulyak G.D., Dobryak D.S., Kantorovich V.S., Nemchinova V.S., Nekrasova V.S., Melnyka L.G., Mintsia A.A., Reimers M.F., Strumilina S.G., Tretyak A.M., Fedorenko M.P., Khvesika M.A. etc. The issues of complex ecological and economic assessment of effective use of land resource potential are devoted to scientific works of such scientists as: Andriychuk V.G., Borshchevsky P.P., Gnatkovich O.D., Gorlachuk V.V., Gutorova O.I., Danylyshyna B.M., Doroguntsova S.I., Yevsyukova T.O., Korchynska O.A., Martina A.G., Sabluka P.T., Sokhnycha A.Y., Tregobchuk V.M., Tretyak A.M., Fedorova M.M., Shkuratova O.I. and others. The study of the philosophical essence of the concept of "land" is devoted to the work of such famous economists as: D. Babmindra, S. Belinskaya, D. Dobryak, G. Kireitsev, S. Loika, L. Novakovsky, A. Pantyukhov, V. Sidor, A. Sokhnych, N. Titova, A. Tretyak and others. The essence of the concept of "resource" has repeatedly been raised in the works of such famous scientists as L.I. Abalkina, A.N. Azrilian, A. Breslavtsev, M. Ivanov, N. Konishcheva, V. Korshunov, M. Kushnirovich, O. Kroli, O. Lapko, V. Mykytenko,

D. Lipnytsky, A. Nevelev, A. Oksanych, P. Orlov, I. Podolny, A.M. Prokhorov, A.N. Rodnikov, D.M. Rosenberg, V. Sirenko, T. Sigareva, G. Sokolovskaya, R. Fatkhutdinov, L. Khyzhnyak. Considering the concept of "resource" as an integral part of production and economic development of territories, economists such as: M.I. Belyaev, I.G. Berezhnoy, Ya.S. Larina, Yu.P. Maidanevich, V.N. Margelov, S.V. Mocherny, V.P. Panteleeva, G.A. Petrov, V.I. Semenov, O.A. Ustenkova substantiated the meaning of this concept. In the economics of nature is extremely important to understand the concept of "potential", the interpretation of which is covered in the works of Abalkin L.I., Arkhangel'sky V.M., Lapina E.V., Mochalova B.M., Revutsky L.D., Repin I.M. and many other domestic and foreign researchers.

However, despite the depth of research, a number of issues remain related to the study of land resource potential, namely the justification of some aspects of defining the conceptual and terminological apparatus and determining the functional properties of land in the economy of nature.

**The aim of the study** consists in an in-depth analysis of the conceptual and terminological apparatus of the economics of nature management and environmental protection. The task is also to derive the author's vision of the essence of the concept of "land resource potential".

**Research methods:** The initial stage of the study was based on data collection, based on materials available in international bibliographic databases, namely: Index Copernicus, Google Scholar, EBSCO Publishing and other electronic resources of national and foreign libraries. Scientific databases were used to search for research papers on the key words: "land", "resource", "potential", "land resource potential", which helped to study the issues of the research topic. The sample was conducted from a list of available data and documents published for the period from 1991 to 2021. The result of this work was the study of documents filtered by year, authors, affiliation, field of knowledge, journal documents, source and keywords. A systematic analysis and study of selected articles was conducted. Based on the analyzed materials, the author's interpretation of the category "land resource potential" was proposed.

The study was based on general theoretical methods of scientific knowledge, including methods of analysis and synthesis (in identifying the substantive features of the terms "land", "resource", "potential" and the formation of authorial concepts); method of comparison (in the study of substantive differences in the author's definitions of the studied concepts); method of analogy (when providing a comparative description of the author's generalization), methods of induction and deduction (with semantic elaboration of the terminological apparatus).

**Results of research and discussion.** An important component of economic growth is the integrated development of the productive forces of the country's regions, taking into account social and environmental factors. The state of location of productive forces in the country requires improvement of the territorial economic system and bringing it in line with the requirements of the market economy, which can not be achieved without improving the verbal and terminological apparatus of the industry.

Modern economists have studied in depth and detail the issues related to the study of the terminological apparatus of the economics of nature management and environmental protection, but in this study we will try to give an author's interpretation of the concepts studied.

The term "land" is multifaceted and can be interpreted in different ways. First in the global dimension as the planet Earth, secondly as the land, is often identified with the concept of "soil" as the top layer of the earth's surface suitable for plant life, in economic terms, as a common means of labor and the main means of production in rural and forest farms, land law as an area with land that someone owns, an area with a certain legal status. The concept of "land" in different circumstances can be filled with fundamentally different meanings, which leads to additional clarifications of this category. According to the Constitution of Ukraine, the concept of "land" is defined as: "the object of property rights of the Ukrainian people; object of property rights of citizens, legal entities and the state; the object of the law of the territorial community; object of special protection by the state (national wealth) "[18] A slightly different explanation of the chosen term is given in the Law of Ukraine " On Land Protection ", namely:" land - land surface with soils, minerals and other natural elements that

organically combined and function together with it "[14]. The production component of the term "land" is revealed by the economic dictionary - reference book, namely, as: "- the main means of production in agriculture and forestry, the material prerequisite for the labor process, one of its important factors. In the non-agricultural sphere (industry, construction, communications, etc.) land is the basis of production space, source of resources, supply of raw materials "[12]. According to GOST 26640-854, the concept of land is interpreted as "the most important part of the environment, characterized by space, relief, soil, subsoil, water, and is the main means of production in agriculture, as well as the spatial basis for the location of economic sectors" [16 ]. In Mocherny's economic encyclopedic dictionary, the term "land" is considered as "the object of labor, tools and means of labor and production relations that arise in the process of its use and appropriation of labor results" [11]. According to N. Titova, "the earth is a certain part (mass) of matter separated from the natural environment by human labor" [32]. D. Bambindra by "land means the material basis of well-being of members of society and the spatial basis for the location of productive forces and resettlement of people" [10], L. Novakovsky points out that "without land the process of production of both agricultural and forestry products is impossible." 23]. According to A. Sokhnych "land is always a necessary condition and component of the process of reproduction of material values, including those that are not directly created in agriculture" [31].

The next step involves the study of the concept of "resource" (from the French resource - a means, stock, source of income) used in various industries. It is worth considering the meaning that researchers in the field of economics put into the concept of "resource". Thus, according to the Soviet encyclopedic dictionary, resources are understood - money, stocks, values, opportunities, sources of funds, income (eg, natural resources, economic resources) [32]. An identical definition is given in the Great Encyclopedic Dictionary edited by A.M. Prokhorov [5] and in the Great Economic Dictionary edited by A.N. Azrilian [4]. According to Black's explanatory economic dictionary, resources are understood as a concept that includes everything that contributes to economic activity: natural resources (land, minerals,

underwater); human resources, including skills and qualifications; goods for industrial use, or man-made means of production [38].

In the works of Rodnikov A.N. gives the following definition of the term: "Resource (scheduled operating time; anticipated working life) - the established service life of the technical device, after which it is subject to repair or write-off". This source has another interpretation: "Resources (resources) - elements of the economic system used in the process of production consumption or factors of production: labor (workers, engineers, organizers of production), land (mineral reserves, forests), capital (buildings and buildings, technological equipment, vehicles) [21]. In Rosenberg's glossary, the concept of resource is interpreted as a way, means, resources, aid, natural resources [2].

In the economic encyclopedia edited by Abalkin L.I. it is written that: "Economic resources - a fundamental concept of economic theory, which means sources, means of production" [9]. Some scientists, namely Maidanovich Y.P., Panteleeva V.P., Larina J.S., Mocherny S.V., Ustenko O.A., Yuri S.I., researching the concept of "resources" invest in its essence production approach according to which resources are considered the main elements of production potential, ie means of production, which include means of labor and objects of labor, the interaction of which allows to create a certain socially useful good (products) [23, 24]. Scientists - economists, such as: Belyaev M.I., Berezny I.G., Margelov V.N., Petrov G.A., Semenov V.I. and others consider the term "resources", decomposing them into constituent parts, which allows to characterize the structure of resources and identify the elements that are part of them [26]. This approach provides a species differentiation of resources and does not reveal the essence of the latter.

Property content in the definition of "resources" reveal in their works such scientists as Bykov V.A., Bochkareva I.I., Kelyan K., Stanek M. So "resources" should be defined as a set of assets, ie property in its material and intangible forms. This definition gives a comprehensive description of the property component of resources, ie that part of them which is property and has its value [7]. According to V.I. Verkhohlyadova and O.B. Written optimal is a comprehensive approach to defining the essence of the term "resources" [8], which is considered and

substantiated in the works of Azrilian A.N. [1], Borisova A.B. [6], Voznyuk G.L., Zagorodny A.G. [13], Zolotorogova V.G., Mykytyuka S.O., Shvedova N.Yu. The above-mentioned authors interpret the concept of "resources" as stocks, values, opportunities and sources of their formation. In turn, stocks are the basic material component of resources. Values increase the range of resources with intangible components. Opportunities determine potential intangible opportunities that may be involved in the future. Resources should be understood as a set of elements that are characterized by the potential for use in various spheres of social development and create a platform for production and income generation. Active use of the planet's resources requires followers to have a deep understanding of the meaning of "resources" and encourages the constant expansion of the scope of the latter, which inevitably affects their differentiation and compliance with the needs of production.

Based on the research, the concept of "resources" is a set of elements that are characterized by the potential for use in various spheres of social development and create a platform for production and income generation. The proposed generalized classification of resources allows to identify interdependencies in the use of resources in the economics of nature management and to develop directions for efficient and rational global resource use.

In the economics of nature, it is extremely important to understand the concept of "potential", so it is necessary to reveal its essence in more detail. Having deeply analyzed the concept of "potential", it becomes clear the Latin origin meaning power, and in a broad economic sense - the means, stocks, sources that are available and that can be mobilized to achieve a certain goal. The term "potential" is derived from the Latin "force", ie "opportunity", "ability", which exists in a latent form and can be manifested in certain conditions [16]. The concept of "potential" has been extensively studied by various domestic and foreign researchers. In economics, the term "potential" is borrowed (from the Latin "potentia" - force) from the physical and mathematical direction, as the amount of energy stored in the system and able to transform into work. According to Ozhegov's explanatory dictionary, the term "potential" is interpreted as a physical quantity that characterizes the force field of a certain point, or electric charge, or a quantity that characterizes the energy reserve of

a body at a certain point of the force field (electric, magnetic) [24]. According to B. Mochalov, "the economic potential of the country, industry, enterprise is characterized by the volume of production of material goods and services that can be achieved in the future, with optimal use of available resources" [16]. From the scientific point of view of V. Arkhangelsky, the potential should be understood as "means, reserves, sources that are available and can be mobilized to achieve a certain goal or solve a certain task" [27]. According to S. Lapin, economic potential should be understood as "the potential of the enterprise which reflects the real, actual ability to create the maximum amount of material goods, taking into account specific resource constraints, balance of labor and material resources. The maximum possible volume of production of material goods and services in conditions that ensure the fullest use of time and productivity of a certain amount of available economic resources. In A. Anchishkin's research, the concept of "potential" is considered as a set of resources that in the process of production take the form of production factors [16].

In the economics of nature, one of the basic categories is the concept of "land resource potential". The scientific world has been debating for decades the interpretation of land resource potential as an ecological and economic concept. A number of researchers have their own interpretation of the concept of "land resource potential", so according to V. Rudenko and S. Osipchuk, the concept of "land resource potential" should be understood as "total productivity of all used or those that can be used, land resources as means production and consumer goods, expressed in their total social value; the most important component of natural resource potential". The authors also see this concept as "the ability of land to produce certain economic products or be the spatial basis of society in specific socio-economic and historical boundaries of ways and forms of land use" [28]. In the dictionary-handbook of agroecology edited by Furdychko, land potential is understood as "a set of opportunities for the use of natural resources in the economy: soil, plants, animals, minerals, climatic conditions, etc." [29]. According to B. Danylyshyn, land resource potential should be considered as "a measure of the potential of any natural system (or territory) to meet the various needs of society; a set of natural resources and



natural conditions within certain geographical boundaries that meet the needs of society "[9]. S. Kachan holds a similar opinion, namely "the ability of the natural complex or its individual components to meet the needs of society in energy, raw materials, various types of economic activities. The magnitude of the potential of natural resources and landscape potential, in contrast to natural resource, is estimated in natural (natural) indicators "[17]. Korotun's research suggests that land resource potential is "an important factor in the location of productive forces, which includes natural resources and conditions" [19]. J. Oliynyk gives a slightly different interpretation of land resource potential: "a set of natural resources and natural conditions that are within certain geographical boundaries and meet the economic, environmental, social, cultural, health and aesthetic needs of society; a concept that allows us to capture a fragment of real nature as a whole in contrast to the individual natural resources that make up this fragment "[25]. In world practice, the concept of "land resource potential" is seen as a long-term (decades) ability of lands to create and provide society with ecosystem services on soil, climate and topographic - geographical basis [36].

Having analyzed open domestic and foreign sources, in the framework of our study, we will try to present the author's vision of the basic concept of "land resource potential" for the economy of nature. In our opinion, the essence of the concept of "land resource potential" should be interpreted as a set of natural, labor, material and economic resources, endowed with potential for productive forces and indispensable in the formation of territorially dependent and territorial spheres of production and natural territorial complexes. Mathematical interpretation of the concept of "land resource potential" is as follows:

$$ZRP = ZR + TR + OVF + OZ, \text{ where}$$

ZRP - total land resource potential; CL - land resources; TR - labor resources; OVF - fixed assets; OZ - working capital.

During the study, a number of functional properties of land resource potential were identified:

- complexity of interaction (this means that in the production process all kinds of resources interact comprehensively, determining each other);

- optimal ratio (production efficiency will depend not only on the total value of land resource potential, but also on the optimal ratio of all types of resources);
- interchangeability (all types of resources are partially interchangeable. For example, poor land quality can be partially compensated by material resources, but to the extent that the soil has sufficient humus for growing plants. If there is no humus in the soil, it can not be compensated by other resources, therefore, production on such lands is impractical. In turn, the lack of labor resources is replaced by an increase in fixed assets and working capital);
- reproduction (each type of resource can be restored to some extent, and each has specific sources of reproduction.) Thus, the source of reproduction of land resources is the rational use of land, adherence to scientifically sound agricultural techniques, etc. The source of reproduction of labor resources is the working population, fixed assets - capital investments, working capital - cash income from sales [35]. In the context of reforming the economic system of Ukraine, land, as the basis of any credit and financial system, was and remains the main resource for improving the economic situation [22]. Involvement in the efficient circulation of land and resource potential and improvement of land relations should be considered as a priority area of socio-economic development of Ukraine.

**Conclusions.** Thus, the improvement of the conceptual and terminological apparatus of the industry will contribute to the functioning of the management system in the field of rational use and protection of land, which would allow effective business development, create conditions for conservation and restoration of the environment. high level of ecological and social living conditions. Comprehensive research of land resource potential will ensure better compliance of the legislative and regulatory framework in the field of land relations regulation so that land use is carried out economically efficient, environmentally sound and socially determined. And this in turn will be the guarantor of the well-being of society, the state and every individual citizen of Ukraine.

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## **ПОНЯТТЯ ЗЕМЕЛЬНО-РЕСУРСНОГО ПОТЕНЦІАЛУ У ЕКОНОМІЦІ ПРИРОДОКОРИСТУВАННЯ**

У статті проведено аналіз понятійно - термінологічного забезпечення галуззі економіка природокористування та охорони навколишнього середовища. Визначено необхідність проведення глибокого етимологічного дослідження термінологічного апарату пов'язаного із поняттям «земельно-ресурсний потенціал», а саме понять «ресурс», «потенціал», «земля» «земельно-ресурсний потенціал» в умовах збільшення конкуренції серед суб'єктів господарювання за ресурси та ринки реалізації виготовленої продукції. В зв'язку із чим, опрацьовано значний обсяг бібліографічних та електронних інтернет джерел, як закордонних так і вітчизняних авторів та дослідників. Обґрунтовано та визначено роль ресурсного потенціалу в агропромисловому комплексі України. Приведено авторське тлумачення поняття «земельно-ресурсного потенціалу» як сукупності земельних, трудових, матеріальних та економічних ресурсів, що наділені потенціалом для розвитку продуктивних сил і характеризуються незамінністю при виробництві територієзалежних та територіємістких сфер виробництва. Проведене узагальнення понять та запропонована математична інтерпретація поняття «земельно-ресурсний потенціал». Обґрунтовано встановлення класифікаційних ознак та проведено видову класифікацію ресурсів. У ході дослідження було

виділено та узагальнено функціональні властивості земельно-ресурсного потенціалу. Визначено роль земельних ресурсів, як однієї із основних у структурі системи природокористування.

**Ключові слова:** земельно-ресурсний потенціал, землекористування, природокористування, економіка природокористування, угіддя.