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**Rozwój zrównoważony – inkluzywna gospodarka
i społeczeństwo w wymiarach regionalnym, krajowym i globalnym**

**Tetyana O. Zinchuk¹, Nataliia M. Kutsmus²,
Oleksandr D. Kovalchuk³, Svitlana V. Chugaievska⁴**

INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL ECONOMY UNDER GLOBAL CHALLENGES

Abstract: Theoretical approaches to understanding the inclusive development of rural economy are generalized in the article. The aim of the study is to evaluate the impact of the indicators of inclusion of rural population into social and economic processes on the level of development of the rural economy. It was established that people living in rural areas, their needs and well-being should become priorities for the inclusive growth. With the help of correlation-regression analysis it was concluded that inclusion of rural population into land relations, educational opportunities and political empowerment of women have the greatest impact on the welfare of rural population.

Keywords: rural economy, development, inclusive development

Introduction

Articulation of issue. There is an intensification of the influence of global challenges on the development of mankind in general and rural areas in particular under the conditions of the dynamic changes in the world economy and sharpening of the environmental contradictions of economic growth. In the previous decades, the connection between the rural economy and the way of life of the rural population with

¹ Tetyana O. Zinchuk, Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor, Head of Department of International Business Management, Zhytomyr National Agroecological University, Ukraine.

² Nataliia M. Kutsmus, Ph.D., Associate Professor, Department of International Business Management, Zhytomyr National Agroecological University, Ukraine.

³ Oleksandr D. Kovalchuk, Ph.D., Associate Professor, Department of International Business Management, Zhytomyr National Agroecological University, Ukraine.

⁴ Svitlana V. Chugaievska, Ph.D., Associate Professor, Department of Analysis and Statistics, Zhytomyr National Agroecological University, Ukraine.

globalization was barely noticeable; however, it acquired an entirely different character due to the irreversibility of the tendencies that have established in the global economic and social spheres. Among them, key issues for the development of the rural economy are climate change and the reduction of biodiversity, the threat to food security and the loss of control over management and use of natural resources, loss of cultural values of rural areas and negative social and economic trends in the development of rural society, etc.

In this regard, there is a need for countries and their governments to find new, adaptive strategies and models of development for rural economy; these models should be capable to ensure the effective use of the existing potential of rural areas for economic growth in the face of action against potential global risks. From the perspective of sustainability, the concept of inclusive development, which envisages economic growth, encompasses all segments of population, regardless of the level of income, is critically important and non-alternative to ensure such growth.

Analysis of recent research. A theoretical basis for contemporary research into problems of global development has been a series of scientific works that characterize globalization as a growing awareness of the world community that it is an integral unit⁵, the key trend of world economic development⁶. Individual scholars have enriched understanding of the phenomenon of globalization with social and cultural factors. In particular, E. Giddens characterizes globalization from the perspective of intensification of social relations, which bring nearer the most remote places and events⁷. M. Archer analyzes it as a multifaceted process that leads to the interconnection of structures, cultures, and institutions, which encompasses the whole world and which is accompanied by the blurring of traditional boundaries⁸.

The stream of rural research is characterized by a number of theories and conceptual approaches to the study of rural economy. The development of such research has ensured an evolutionary transition in the understanding of the rural economy. If initially it was perceived as a system that harmoniously regulates the relationship between agricultural flora and fauna on the one hand and the human environment on the other hand⁹ and was mostly identified with the agrarian economy¹⁰, whereas modern researchers give it much wider structural and functional content. In particular, this refers to rural economy as "... a combination of types of economic activity regarding the use of natural and acquired resources and opportunities of rural territories; the art

⁵ J. Tomlinson, *Globalization and Culture*, University of Chicago Press, 1999; R. Robertson, *Interpreting globality*, [in:] *World Realities and International Studies Today*, Pennsylvania Council on International Education, Glenside, PA, 1984, p. 7-19.

⁶ T. Levitt, *The globalization of markets*, "Thunderbird International Business Review" 1983, 25(3), p. 17-19; G. Soros, *George Soros On Globalization*, Public Affairs, New York 2005.

⁷ A. Giddens, *The Consequences of modernity*, Polity Press, Cambridge 1990.

⁸ M. Archer, *Culture and agency: the place of the culture in social theory*, University of Warwick, 2004.

⁹ J. Ise, *What is rural economics?* "Quarterly Journal of Economics" 1920, 34, p. 300-312.

¹⁰ H. Taylor, *The place of economics in agricultural education and research*, "Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station Research Bulletin" 1911, 16, p. 94-130.

of their purposeful and harmonious use”¹¹. Despite the productive nature, the rural economy is oriented towards people and creates better conditions for their life¹², and its development should be considered in terms of its multifunctionality¹³.

The transformation of the sociological concept of inclusive development into the economic plane occurred due to the scientific work of individual scholars¹⁴, as well as under the influence of the activities of international organizations. The notion of “inclusive growth” has been included in the annual report of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to characterize the type of economic growth that ensures the use and consumption of the benefits of economic development by all segments of population and leads to a reduction of gaps in income and wealth¹⁵. The general scientific principles of inclusive development are joint participation in the management, distribution of profits; absence of discrimination; accessibility of growth benefits; providing equal opportunities for obtaining benefits, etc.¹⁶

In spite of the great number and thoroughness of existing scientific developments, the theoretical and methodological problem of inclusive development of the rural economy needs to be deepened and enlarged taking into consideration global challenges, which determined the need for this research.

The purpose of the study is to determine the impact of indicators of inclusion of the rural population into social and economic processes on the level of development of the rural economy.

The methodology of the research is based on a systematic approach, which considers the rural economy as a social and economic system that ensures the transformation of the exogenous and endogenous potential of rural areas into a certain level of rural development, the welfare of the rural population. Formation of the methodology for the development of rural economy is associated with such methodological approaches as *economic, ecological, social and institutional*, each of which elaborates the idea of interdependence between rural economy and its basis – rural areas. Statistical and economic methods, in particular, correlation-regression analysis were basic in the study. With their help the dependence of the level of development of

¹¹ D. Sosiura, *On the Question of Identification of Rural Economy*, “Problems of Contemporary Economy” 2010, 3, p. 418-420 (In Ukrainian).

¹² N. Kutsmus, *Methodological peculiarities of rural economy research from neoruralism standpoint*, “Baltic Journal of Economic Studies” 2015, 2, p. 69-76.

¹³ L. Tarasovych, *Paradigmatic Concept of Rural Economy*, “ZNAEU Reporter” 2015, 1 (48), p. 3-10 (In Ukrainian).

¹⁴ K. Ogilvie, A. Eggleton, *In from the Margins, Part II: Reducing Barriers to Social Inclusion and Social Cohesion. Report of the Standing Senate Committee on Social Affairs, Science and Technology*, Canada, 2013 [online], http://www.parl.gc.ca/Content/SEN/Committee/411/soci/rep/rep26_jun13-e.pdf; C. Benner, M. Pastor, G. Guista, P. Stephens, and M. Wonder, *Inclusive economy indicators: framework & indicators recommendation*. USCDornsife, 2016; I. Ali, H. Son, *Measuring Inclusive Growth*, “Asian Development Review” 2007, 24(1), p. 11-31.

¹⁵ Trade and Development Report, *Policies for Inclusive and Balanced Growth*. United Nations, New York and Geneva 2012, [online], <http://unctad.org/en/pages/PublicationWebflyer.aspx?publicationid=210>.

¹⁶ AFD, *Inclusive development*, 2017 [online], http://www.hiproweb.org/fileadmin/cdroms/Handicap_Developpement/www/en_page61.html.

the rural economy on the inclusion of the rural population into the economic and social processes in rural areas was established.

Research results

Evolutionary changes in the agrarian sector of the Ukrainian economy caused irreversible trends in the social and economic development of rural areas, as well as made the issue of the search for a model for the development of rural economies topical. Numerous studies of the system of rural economy, implemented from the perspective of the methodology of ruralism and neo-ruralism¹⁷, did not provide an unambiguous answer to this question. At the same time, they proved the justification and lack of options as to shifting the emphasis from the importance of agricultural production and food security to people living in rural areas, their needs and well-being. In this regard, among the existing models of social and economic development (Table 1), the inclusive model is the most acceptable in terms of ensuring the competitiveness of the rural economy and the equal increase of the well-being of the rural population.

Table 1. Alternative models of development of the rural economy

Model name	Description
Segregation (<i>Lat. segregatio – separation</i>)	It is based on the division of people in society into categories on the basis of differences in social status, which leads to limitation of the sphere of life and interaction.
Integration (<i>Lat. integratio – replenishment, revival</i>)	It presupposes adaptation of society members to a single social and economic system.
Extraction (<i>Lat. extractum – drawing out</i>)	The division of society into constituent parts by means of the created conditions in which they are distributed unequally.
Inclusion (<i>Eng. inclusion – engagement</i>)	Increasing the level of participation of all citizens in society through the access to opportunities and fair distribution of work results.

Source: built basing on A. Bazyliuk, O. Zhulyn, *Inclusive growth as a basis of social and economic development*, “Economy and Management on Transport” 2015, 1, p. 19-29 (In Ukrainian).

Transforming the research ideas of the group of American scientists, C. Benner, M. Pastor, G. Guista, P. Stephens, M. Wonder, described in the work “Inclusive Economic Indicators: Framework and Indicators Recommendation”¹⁸ in the field of rural research, it can be stated that an inclusive rural economy should meet the following characteristics:

¹⁷ G. Halseth, S. Markey, D. Bruce and others, *The Next Rural Economies: Constructing Rural Place in Global Economies*, CABI Publisher, 2010; S. Gudeman, *The Demise of a Rural Economy: from Subsistence to Capitalism in a Latin America Village*, Routledge 2013; C. Hedberg and others, *Translocal Ruralism: Mobility and Connectivity in European Rural Spaces*, Springer, 2012; A. Wilbur, *Growing a Radical Ruralism: Back-to-the-Land as Practice and Ideal*, “Geography Compass” 2013, 7(2), p. 149-160; D. Basset, *Ruralism*, “Iowa Low Review” 2003, 88, p. 275-342; S. Kraus, *A Call for New Ruralism: Reinvestment in Metro-Region Agriculture Is Integral to Metro-Region Sustainability*, [online]. www.sagecenter.org/new-ruralizm.pdf.

¹⁸ C. Benner, M. Pastor, G. Guista, P. Stephens, M. Wonder, *Inclusive economy indicators: framework & indicators recommendation*, USCDornsife, 2016.

1. *Participation* – people are able to participate in economic processes and take the responsibility for their future. Universal access to markets of workers, consumers and business owners is provided.
2. *Fairness* – expanding opportunities to ensure the mobility of a greater number of people. All layers of society, especially poor or socially vulnerable groups, can take advantage of these opportunities. Inequality is gradually decreasing, equal access to public goods, services and infrastructure is being provided.
3. *Growth* – the economy ensures the growing production of goods and services, while creating opportunities for the growth of well-being and opportunities of the rural population, especially for its poorest layer.
4. *Stability* – Individuals, communities and enterprises have a sufficient level of confidence in their future, are able to predict the results of their economic decisions, are sufficiently protected to invest in their future. Economic systems become more resistant to shocks and tensions, disproportional impact on poor or vulnerable communities.
5. *Sustainability* – economic and social wealth is maintained over time, thereby maintaining the welfare of generations. Economic and social wealth is the social value of the entire complex of assets that provide the welfare of people, including the people created capital (production, financial, human, social) and natural capital.

Consequently, from the theoretical point of view, the development of rural economy under the inclusive model implies the growth of material well-being of the rural population on the one hand, and on the other hand it is not limited to this growth and provides the formation of conditions for social cohesion and preservation of an ecologically safe environment of life.

The analysis of the indicators of material well-being of the rural population demonstrates a steady tendency towards their growth. In particular, the aggregate resources of rural households (*they reflect the potential resources of households irrespective of their sources of origin and consist of total revenues as well as used savings, growth of loans, credits, debts taken by a household and returned to a household*) were constantly growing during 2005-2015 both in nominal aspect and adjusted to the level of inflation in Ukraine (Fig. 1).

However, this growth cannot be considered progressive and sufficient. Correction of the real aggregate resources of rural households in relation to the inflation factor in the country shows that during 2005-2015 they grew by only 13.5%. Moreover, the analysis of the dynamics of the size of the aggregate resources of the rural population does not answer the question of the inclusive development of the rural economy, the impact of the level of engagement/inclusion of rural population into social and economic activities on this process.

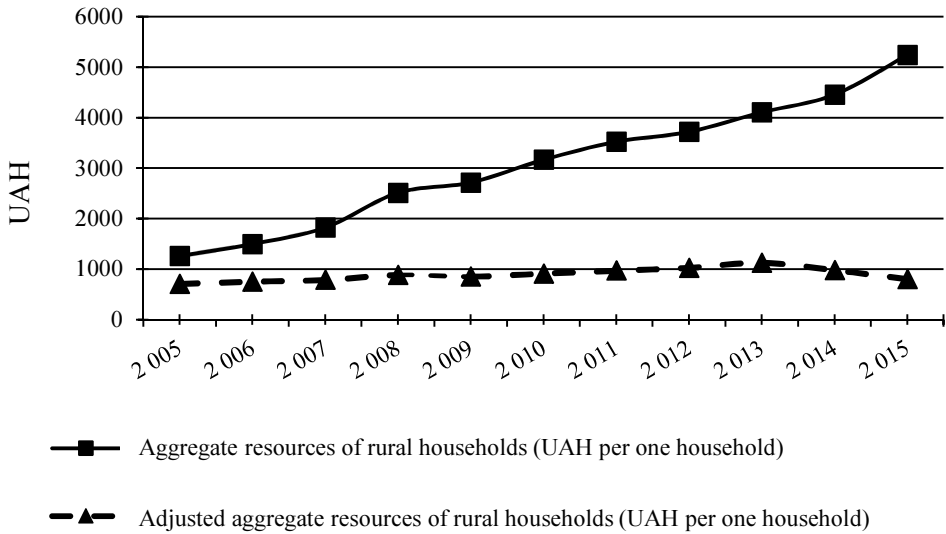


Figure 1. Dynamics of aggregate resources of rural households in Ukraine during 2005-2015.

Source: Built according to the data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine (ukrstat.gov.ua).

In view of this, a correlation-regression model was developed to illustrate the dependence between the size of the aggregate resources of rural households (Y), which show the ability of the system of rural economy to ensure the material well-being of the rural population, and a number of indicators of inclusion of population into social transformations and economic relations occurring in rural areas (Table 2):

- x_1 – *level of economic activity of rural population aged 15-70, %* – demonstrates the level of participation of rural population in employment relations. During the period of research, after sustainable growth during 2005-2013 it dropped to 60.8% in 2015 as a result of destructive changes in the economy of Ukraine owing to the military and political factors.
- x_2 – *average rent in Ukraine (per one land share (3.72 ha) for a year, UAH)*. The area of agricultural land in Ukraine amounts to 42.7 million hectares, 28.0 million hectares of them is black soil. However, the unregulated issues of buying and selling agricultural land and the lack of prevalence of farmer-type of agricultural production in Ukraine led to the active development of leasehold relations – the share of leased agricultural land reaches 97.0%¹⁹. Landlords are peasants who received a land share (on average 3.27 hectares of land) during the restructuring and division of property of collective farms in the 90's of the twentieth century. The tenants are predominantly agroholding structures that run large-scale agribusiness (the land bank of agroholdings

¹⁹ T. Zintchuk, V. Dankevych, *European experience of forming the market of agricultural land, "Economy of Agroindustrial Complex" 2016, 12, p. 84-92 (In Ukrainian).*

reaches 5.6 million hectares). The development of agribusiness in Ukraine, under the influence of the proliferation of agroholdings, caused intensification in the competitive struggle for the main production resource, which is land. As a consequence, there was an increase in the rent for land shares. In this study, the amount of the rent that peasants receive from leasing their land shares is considered as an indicator of the benefit they receive from participation in the possession and use of the endogenous potential of the rural economy, in particular, of its land component.

- x_3 – *the level of inhabitation of villages, persons/per 1 settlement*. This indicator in its content has a dual significance in the research. On the one hand, reducing the number of people living in the same village can encourage the reduction of the competition for local resources, their release for business initiatives of other residents, and consequently the development of the rural economy. On the other hand, such a reduction can lead to the aging and degradation of the rural society, which jeopardizes the phenomenon of a village.

Table 2. Indicators of inclusion of rural population in Ukraine into social and economic relations

Indicator \ Years	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Level of economic activity of rural population aged 15-70, %	64,1	64,2	65,1	65,6	67,1	67,5	68,1	67,7	68,5	61,8	60,8
Average amount of rent (per one land share for a year, thousand UAH)	0,51	0,53	0,56	0,87	1,03	1,22	1,39	2,16	2,47	2,66	2,51
Level of inhabitation of villages, persons/per 1 settlement	634	627	521	516	511	507	504	501	478	480	485
Level of secondary and higher education of women, %	75,4	77,2	78,5	80,3	82,5	83,7	85,8	88,3	96,3	95,0	95,7
Level of secondary and higher education of men, %	76,1	78,5	80,1	81,4	83,3	83,9	85,9	89,0	89,9	95,7	93,1
Proportion of women among deputies of rural authorities, %	48,0	49,0	49,0	51,0	51,0	51,0	51,0	51,0	51,0	51,0	51,0

Source: built according to the data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine (ukrstat.gov.ua).

- x_4 and x_5 – *the level of secondary and higher education of women and men, respectively, %*. These indicators reflect the availability of education for the

rural population, depending on the gender, which in the long term will determine its ability for effective employment.

- x_6 – *the proportion of women among deputies of rural authorities, %* – is one of the indicators of gender equality, which shows the level of economic and political empowerment of women. It should be noted that in rural areas of Ukraine, this indicator is the highest among all levels of the hierarchy in the system of public administration and is in the range of values from 40 to 67% in different regions of the country.

According to the results of correlation-regression analysis (Table 3), the average amount of rent (the correlation coefficient amounts to 0.9262), the level of secondary and higher education of women and men (0.9284 and 0.9045 respectively), as well as the proportion of women in the total number of deputies of rural authorities (0.8025) have the greatest impact on the level of material well-being of the rural population.

Table 3. Results of the correlation analysis of the impact of inclusion of rural population into social and economic processes on the level of development of the rural economy

Indicator \ Factor	Y	x ₁	x ₂	x ₃	x ₄	x ₅	x ₆
Multiple correlation model	$y(x)=-1179,6187+14,9721x_1+0,0742x_2-0,1215x_3+3,2321x_4+5,6888x_5+6,2052x_6$						
Average value	917,5182	65,5000	1446,1000	524,0000	85,3364	85,1727	50,3636
Mean-square deviation	135,0011	2,5838	849,3803	54,5362	7,6010	6,1897	1,1201
Fractional correlation coefficient	-	0,1598	0,9262	-0,8315	0,9284	0,9045	0,8025
Fractional elasticity coefficients	-	1,0688	0,1169	-0,0694	0,3006	0,5281	0,3406
Fractional β coefficients	-	0,2866	0,4668	-0,0491	0,1820	0,2608	0,0515
Overall determination coefficient	0,9649						
Overall correlation coefficient	0,9823						
Decomposing determination coefficient according to the factors, %	-	4,58	43,24	4,08	16,90	23,59	4,13

Source: Own calculations.

Weak correlation between the aggregate household resources and the level of economic activity of the rural population, which amounts to 0.1598 is paradoxical in the context of the economy. This is partly explained by the high level of shadow

economy in the rural economy (in Ukraine 2.37 million people are consistently employed in private rural households which do not have legal status and do not provide formalization of labor), as well as a large share of the so-called “passive” sources of income in the structure of the aggregate resources of the rural population, i.e. pensions (21.8%), benefits, privileges, subsidies and compensatory payments (3.7%), non-monetary incomes (15.5%, including the cost of consumed products received from private subsidiary farming – 12,2%).

The indicator of the level of inhabitation of villages per 1 settlement, where the tightness of communication amounts to 0.8315, shows inverse relationship with the level of household incomes. Despite the illogical dependence, this nature of the interconnection is explained by negative trends in demographic processes in rural areas.

In general, the constructed multi-factor correlation model has the following form:

$$Y(x) = -1179,6187 + 14,9721x_1 + 0,0742x_2 - 0,1215x_3 + 3,2321x_4 + 5,6888x_5 + 6,2052x_6$$

The reliability of the conducted calculations was verified using Fisher's statistical criterion. The estimated value of this criterion is 18.34, which significantly exceeds the tabular value of Fisher's function for the given parameters:

$$k_0 = N - 1 = 11 - 1 = 10;$$

$$k_1 = m - 1 = 6 - 1 = 5;$$

$$k_2 = k_0 - k_1 = 10 - 5 = 5,$$

where: N – number of time periods (years); m – general number of variables x_i .

The table value of the F-criterion for normal distribution at a given probability level of $p=0.95$ (95%) is 5.05. Actual values of the coefficient of the F-criterion are higher than the table value. Consequently, the parameters of the constructed model of the dependence of the material well-being of the rural population on the level of its inclusion into social and economic processes (Table 3) reflect the rather high statistical significance of the obtained conclusions. In particular, the determination coefficient amounts to 0.9649. The degree of variation of the effective indicator is determined by the following: an increase of 4.58% in the level of economic activity of the rural population (x_1); an increase of 43.24% in the average size of the rent (x_2); the decrease in the level of inhabitation of villages by 4.08%; the increase of the education level of women and men by 16.90% and 23.59% respectively (x_4 and x_5); the increase in the proportion of women in the total number of deputies of rural authorities by 4.13% (x_6).

It should be emphasized that lower determination coefficient for interconnection between the increasing level of education of rural women (as opposed to men) and the material well-being of households is explained by the fact that gender stereotypes have contributed to the formation of the educational structure of female labor resources, which is inadequate to the needs of technologically intensive agrarian

production. At the same time, the level of development of the non-agricultural segments of the rural economy does not ensure the absorption of the existing offer of female labor. Thus, under the conditions of the low level of diversification of the rural economy and the narrowing of the social sphere of village, there is a risk of further exclusion of women from the rural labor market.

Conclusions

Based on the results of the analysis of the influence of indicators of inclusion of rural population into social and economic processes on the level of development of the rural economy, the priorities of inclusive growth can be distinguished. In their content, these priorities are consistent with the definition of inclusive development proposed by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. According to this definition, inclusive development is an economic growth that creates opportunities and ensures a fair distribution of the benefits of wealth and non-monetary welfare for all segments of the population. The main priorities of the inclusive development of the rural economy are the reduction of poverty through employment and the improvement of the labor market. These priorities obtain essential importance under the conditions of further globalization of economy, which enhances the global challenges of development and at the same time ensures further promotion of ideas of anthropocentrism and inclusive growth.

Implementation of the priorities of inclusive development of the rural economy in Ukraine requires a number of transformations in the agrarian policy of the rural development aimed at increasing well-being of rural population, creating conditions for the development of rural labor market as well as changes in managing social and economic processes in rural areas, strengthening the role and empowerment of rural communities. In particular, this refers to the necessity of the following transformations:

- Stimulation of programs of development for rural labor market (especially to the benefit of rural youth);
- Diversification of rural economy, in particular, development of non-agricultural types of business;
- Increase of the quality of employment from the perspective of ensuring the realization of the professional potential of workers and providing their social protection;
- Leveling of barriers that hinder the equal access to the most important social benefits, employment and other opportunities;
- Reducing manifestations of gender inequality in rural society and economy;
- Overcoming mindsets of passive membership in a community, activation of leader potential.

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Abstract

Inkluzywny rozwój gospodarki wiejskiej w kontekście wyzwań globalnych

W artykule rozważane są teoretyczne podejścia do zrozumienia integracyjnego rozwoju gospodarki wiejskiej. Celem pracy jest ocena wpływu wskaźników inkluzywności rozwoju obszarów wiejskich na rozwój tych obszarów. Wskazano też, że osoby żyjące na obszarach wiejskich, ich potrzeby i dobrobyt powinny być priorytetami dla wzrostu, który zapobiega wykluczeniu społecznemu. Za pomocą analizy korelacyjnej stwierdzono także, że największy wpływ na podniesienie dobrobytu ludności wiejskiej ma zwiększenie możliwości edukacyjnych i upodmiotowienie polityczne kobiet.

Słowa kluczowe: gospodarka wiejska, rozwój, rozwój sprzyjający włączeniu społecznemu