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METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF INCLUSIVENESS OF NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF AGRICULTURAL LAND USE

Topicality. *The guiding vision of a stable market economy in Ukraine is accelerating the transition to the introduction of the principle of inclusiveness in market conditions, which, in the context of broadening the overall employment of the population, is an increase in access to education, entrepreneurship, services for young people, women, people in less developed regions and those with disabilities. Implementation of the country's strategic priorities for the transition to sustainable development should take place by ensuring inclusiveness, in particular through agricultural land use. An important task of promoting the principles of inclusiveness is to assess its impact on specific target groups.*

The introduction of inclusiveness in terms of economic development has a long-term perspective, covering social interests and the rational use of resources. The main focus is on productive employment as a means of reducing the stratification of society by income and raising the standard of living of less well-off people.

Aim and tasks. *The purpose of the article is to analyze the definition of the inclusiveness of nature use as an economic category in the context of land use, namely the development of inclusive activity. Disclosure of the characteristics of the inclusive approach to land use and outline its benefits. Formulation of the intrinsic features and objectives of the inclusive economy, in particular inclusive agricultural land use. Justification of the scientific principles of the implementation of the principles of organizing the inclusion of land use in agricultural activities.*

Research results. *The concept of inclusiveness in the context of nature use in generalized form and in accordance with land use is developed in the part of expanding the attraction of as many members of society as possible. Improved conceptual-categorical apparatus of the study of "inclusiveness", in particular inclusive growth, inclusive economy, inclusive activity in the context of land use, inclusive ecological agriculture. The relationship between these categories is determined. Formed general scientific principles of inclusive development, principles of inclusive agricultural land use: systematic and complex, adequacy and flexibility, objectivity and accuracy, efficiency, purposefulness, scientific, priority of economic interests of the state. The principles of inclusive agricultural land use are determined on the basis of generally accepted conditions that form the basis of inclusive development and determine its directions and priorities. The advantages of creating ecologically clean lands and conducting ecologically oriented agriculture as one of the directions of development of inclusive nature management in Ukraine are grounded.*

Conclusion. *It is substantiated that, despite a number of literature and discussion of this topic, there is no single definition of the concept of inclusive growth. In the article the genesis of inclusiveness is investigated and the preconditions of the emergence of "inclusive economy" are determined. It is determined that the basic principles under the influence of which the concept of "inclusiveness" was formed are from the theoretical and methodological foundations of sustainable development, "green economy", social economy, and innovation economics. The market component of inclusive land use has been identified and theoretically grounded, which is to involve individual and individual peasant farms in order to organize activities and processes of rational land use, which includes individuals from all walks of life and psychophysical possibilities, through the expansion of: access to land resources; possibilities of land use grouping; the availability of special technical equipment for all individuals; opportunities for obtaining or improving qualifications in the field of ecologically oriented agriculture.*

Key words: *inclusive economy, inclusiveness of nature use, inclusive land use, sustainable development, social economy, green economy, innovative economy, inclusive growth.*

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МЕТОДОЛОГІЧНІ ЗАСАДИ ІНКЛЮЗИВНОСТІ ПРИРОДОКОРИСТУВАННЯ В КОНТЕКСТІ СІЛЬСЬКОГОСПОДАРСЬКОГО ЗЕМЛЕКОРИСТУВАННЯ

Актуальність Керівним баченням стабільної ринкової економіки України є прискорення переходу до впровадження принципу інклюзивності в ринкових умовах, складовими якої в контексті розширення загальної зайнятості населення є підвищення доступу до освіти, підприємництва, послуг для молоді, жінок, людей у менш розвинутих регіонах та з обмеженими можливостями. Реалізація стратегічних пріоритетів країни щодо переходу до сталого розвитку має відбуватись із забезпеченням інклюзивності, зокрема через сільськогосподарське землекористування. Важливим завданням просування принципів інклюзивності є оцінка її впливу на конкретні цільові групи.

Впровадження інклюзивності щодо економічного розвитку має довгострокову перспективу, охоплює соціальні інтереси та раціональне використання ресурсів. Основна увага приділяється продуктивній зайнятості як засобу зменшення розширування суспільства за рівнем доходів та підвищення рівня життя менш забезпечених верств населення.

Мета та завдання статті. Метою статті є аналіз визначення інклюзивності природокористування як економічної категорії в контексті землекористування, а саме розвитку інклюзивної діяльності. Розкриття характеристик інклюзивного підходу щодо землекористування та окреслення його переваг. Формулювання сутнісних ознак та цілей інклюзивної економіки, зокрема інклюзивного сільськогосподарського землекористування. Обґрунтування наукових засад впровадження принципів організації інклюзивності землекористування в сільськогосподарську діяльність.

Результати. Розвинуто поняття інклюзивності в контексті природокористування в узагальненому вигляді та відповідно до землекористування в частині розширення залучення якомога більшої кількості членів суспільства. Удосконалено понятійно-категоріальний апарат дослідження «інклюзивності», зокрема інклюзивне зростання, інклюзивна економіка, інклюзивна діяльність, інклюзивна діяльність в контексті землекористування, інклюзивне екологічне землеробство. Визначено взаємозв'язок між даними категоріями. Сформовано загальнонаукові принципи інклюзивного розвитку, принципи інклюзивного сільськогосподарського землекористування: системність і комплексність, адекватність і гнучкість, об'єктивність і точність, дієвість, цілеспрямованість, пріоритетність економічних інтересів держави, науковість. Визначено засади інклюзивного сільськогосподарського землекористування на основі загальноприйнятих умов, що формують підґрунтя інклюзивного розвитку та визначають його напрями та пріоритети. Аргументовано переваги формування екологічно чистих земель та ведення екологоорієнтованого сільського господарства як одного із напрямів розвитку інклюзивного природокористування в Україні.

Висновки. Обґрунтовано, що незважаючи на низку літератури та обговорення даної тематики, немає єдиного визначення поняття інклюзивного зростання. В статті досліджено генезис інклюзивності та визначено передумови виникнення «інклюзивної економіки». Визначено, що основні принципи, під впливом яких сформувалося поняття «інклюзивності», беруть свій початок з теоретико-методологічних засад сталого розвитку, «зеленої економіки», соціальної економіки, інноваційної економіки. Виділено та теоретично обґрунтовано ринкову складову інклюзивного землекористування, яка полягає в залученні індивідуальних та особистих селянських господарств об'єднуватися для проведення заходів та процесів раціонального землекористування, до складу яких входять індивідууми всіх верств населення та психофізичних можливостей, через розширення: доступу до земельних ресурсів; можливостей угруповання землекористування; доступності використання спеціального технічного обладнання для всіх індивідів; можливості отримання або підвищення кваліфікації у сфері ведення екологоорієнтованого сільського господарства.

Ключові слова: інклюзивна економіка, інклюзивність природокористування, інклюзивне землекористування, сталий розвиток, соціальна економіка, «зелена» економіка, інноваційна економіка, інклюзивне зростання.

Problem statement and its connection with important scientific and practical tasks. An urgent continuation of the development of a general concept for striking a balance between meeting the modern needs of mankind and protecting the interests of future generations, including their need for a safe and healthy environment, have become efforts to combat poverty and inequality. Prospects of employment, quality of work and economic opportunities are defined as critical issues regarding the effective development of world economies. Actual is the problem of individuals who do not have access to opportunities through their gender, age, place of birth or other circumstances, and can not receive quality education, low qualifications and limited employment prospects.

Efficiently functioning, sustainable economic systems should provide fair access to their capabilities for all actors, regardless of circumstances and opportunities. This approach, according to international documents, was defined as "inclusiveness".

The strategy of economic inclusiveness determines the vector of research of this approach, according to which it is the key quality of a stable market economy. The accelerated transition to market inclusiveness involves expanding and improving access to universal employment, education, entrepreneurship, services for young people, women, people in less developed regions and those with disabilities; a thorough study of the approach to inclusiveness in the context of country priorities; introduction of an assessment of the impact of systemic inclusiveness on specific target groups. In the framework of these tasks, which correspond to one of the goals of Sustainable Development, namely, "Overcoming hunger", it is necessary to constantly seek opportunities for the implementation of projects and other measures that will enhance the economic inclusiveness.

Analysis of recent publications on the problem. Investigations of inclusiveness were primarily conducted by foreign scholars, namely, such as Daron Ademoglu, James A. Robinson, Amartia Sen [1]. It is substantiated that the reason for the emergence of inclusive development was the imbalance of economic growth among groups belonging to one or another social class, gender role, age, and physical characteristics. It is proved that poverty is not just a lack of material and financial resources, it is the lack of opportunities to fully realize its human potential, its abilities, skills and talents. Inclusiveness, as a new type of economic relations, arose in order to realize all human capabilities, leaving the right to choose the place of work, objects and objects of sale-for each individual person.

Bedos Z.M. [2] determines the priority direction of inclusiveness as the submission of the inequality of each member of a particular group so that he has the same income as the other.

Podest J. In his sense of inclusiveness sees the main point in creating greater opportunities for people, as well as in deeper attachment to economic, social and political life. Saskia Hollander and Royan Bolling see in inclusiveness, first of all the job creation and income stability for poor and lower middle class [3].

Allocation of previously unsolved parts of the general problem. The World Bank Group, which brings together 189 Member States and more than 130 worldwide offices, employing staff from more than 170 countries, is a unique partnership of five institutions that develop effective solutions to poverty reduction and universal welfare. In 2009, the term "inclusive economy" was proposed as sustainable economic growth, the main objective of which is to reduce poverty and inequality among different types of people. (Table 1).

An inclusive approach to the economy, as defined by the Commission on Growth and Development, covers equity, market protection and is an important component of any successful growth strategy [5].

A number of terms for inclusive economic activity are provided in the literature. UNDP describes inclusiveness (engagement) as being intended to include poor people as producers, workers, or consumers in a society and social activity in such a way that it is characterized by equity and sustainability.

Financial support for inclusive enterprises, defined as "... commercially viable and reproducible, including low-income consumers, retailers, suppliers, or distributors," is provided by the International Finance Corporation, one of the five institutions of the World Bank Group [6]. The application of a holistic, inclusive approach allows for greater socio-economic value for all segments of the population (each individual) and extends opportunities for the private sector.

Despite a number of normative and scientific literature and the discussion of this topic, there is no single definition of the concept of inclusive growth. According to the documents of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), inclusive growth is an economic development in which opportunities

for all segments of the population are created, and material and intangible benefits are fairly distributed in society in order to increase its welfare.

Table 1

Prerequisites for the emergence of an "inclusive economy"

| Positive trends | Negative trends |
|--|---|
| 1. The development takes place in the direction of productive employment, rather than direct redistribution of income, as means of increasing incomes for certain population groups 2. Long-term perspective and transition to sustainable development 3. The concept combines justice, equality of opportunity and protection of everyone in market relations | 1. Coverage of the poor by social support is lower than the coverage of the whole population 2. Lack of resources not only for development, but also for payment of basic household and social services 3. Lower living standards and opportunities for consuming the benefits of the vast majority of families 4. Restricted access of rural residents to infrastructure facilities, medical, social, educational and other services 5. Geopolitical instability and high poverty (due to loss of housing, property and sources of living as a result of armed conflicts) 6. Medical and rehabilitation poverty (due to illness or individual failure to receive treatment, to buy medication) 7. Poverty on the basis of debt (debt to banking institutions and high interest rates on loans against the background of lower real incomes) 8. Significant growth of tariffs for housing and communal services (heating, gas, electricity, water, etc.) |

Source: compiled using source [4, p. 16-17]

The concept of inclusive growth and inclusive economics is also reflected in a number of documents such as the Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth Strategies [7], the Inclusive Growth and Development Report (World Economic Forum) [8], Women, Business and Law (World Bank Group) [9], etc.

Formulation of research objectives (problem statement). The purpose of the article is to analyze the concept of the inclusiveness of nature use as an economic category in the context of land use, namely the development of inclusive activity. Disclosure of the characteristics of an inclusive approach to land use and its benefits. Formulation of the intrinsic features and objectives of the inclusive economy, in particular inclusive agricultural land use. Justification of the scientific principles of the implementation of the principles of organizing the inclusion of land use in agricultural activities.

An outline of the main results and their justification. In international documents such as the Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Strategy developed by one of the six members of the European Parliament, it is recognized that the environment and economic productivity are essentially related, and increasingly this relationship relates to the upheavals and consequences of events with climate change, and the growth and emergence of new environmental industries that address both the solution and the mitigation of environmental impacts. Thus, one more prerequisite for the emergence of an inclusive economy was that growth should not occur due to environmental losses, but should be achieved for citizens through the development and maintenance of quality of workplaces and living conditions.

Inclusiveness focuses on sustainability, which can be defined as providing a strategy for long-term and permanent profits, long-term victories in the short term. Thus, inclusive and sustainable economic growth is one that focuses on economic, social and environmental outcomes.

Inclusive growth is based on the principles of: anthropocentrism; realization of human potential; development of high-quality jobs; openness to business; creativity; innovation; engagement; partnership.

According to the foregoing, it can be argued that inclusion is a process of increasing the participation of all individuals and different segments of the population through access to opportunities, natural, material, financial resources, realization of human potential, fair distribution of results of labor.

Inclusive growth policy is an integral part of any government strategy for sustainable development of the country's economy. The main instrument for sustainable and inclusive growth is productive employment, which is based on productive labor and provides decent income from human labor. The growth of employment creates new jobs and incomes for individuals - from wages in all types of enterprises to self-employment. The ability of people to work effectively depends on the full and rational use of available natural resources. The transition to inclusive growth is characterized by perspectives of long-term sustainable development. The vector of inclusive growth is aimed at forming a policy that should be implemented in the short term, but for sustainable inclusive growth in the future.

Inclusive growth means that the economy should not only support the pace of social and economic growth, but also disseminate the results of the work of all strata of the population in harmony with the environment.

Defined in international documents, the Goals of Sustainable Development include the implementation of tasks that, to a certain extent, ensure *inclusive growth*, namely:

1. Income, jobs and decent work
 - increase in income per capita;
 - reduction of part-time employment;
 - decent workplaces and economic opportunities for young people, women, the elderly, especially in land use and environmentally-friendly agriculture;
 - reduction of unemployment for vulnerable groups;
 - reducing the proportion of employees who work at the minimum wage;
 - rural settlements are centers of cultural and economic activity with modernized infrastructure.
2. Poverty, inequality and hunger
 - poverty reduction;
 - reducing poverty among women;
 - reducing the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.
3. Social security and protection
 - receiving social protection and providing vulnerable groups of people, including people with disabilities, the elderly and children.
4. Modern and viable living environments
 - workers in the agricultural sector have access to decent living conditions;
 - processing more than half of agricultural waste.
5. Education and science, technology and innovation
 - well-educated and skilled agricultural workers;
 - development of science, use of technologies and innovations.
6. Renewable energy sources
 - increase of the share of renewable energy (wind, solar, hydro, bio- and geothermal) in the total energy production;
 - increase in the amount of transport for low-emission fuels;
 - use of "gray" water ¹ [10].

In particular, in the field of agricultural land use:

7. Productivity and production of agricultural products
 - allocation of annual state expenditures for the development of environmentally friendly agriculture;
 - increase participation of young people and women in ecologically oriented agricultural enterprises;
 - reduction of losses after harvesting;
 - increasing the sustainability of individual farms to climatic and weather risks;
 - increase in the share of GDP at the expense of private peasant farms.
8. Sustainability and readiness for climatic and natural disasters
 - practice of climatically sustainable production systems;
 - reduction of the risks arising from the loss of biodiversity in agriculture, land use.
9. Biodiversity, conservation and rational use of natural resources.
 - increase of areas of ecologically pure agricultural lands;
 - preservation of the genetic diversity of cultivated plants, farm animals;
 - land quality management;
 - zoning, classification, land use planning;
 - monitoring, certification of land.

The basic principles under the influence of which the concept of "inclusiveness" was formed, originate from sustainable development, "green economy", social economy, innovation economy.

Since the inclusive approach has a long-term perspective, it covers social interests and rational use of resources. It focuses on productive employment as a means of reducing the stratification of society by income

¹ Gray water is all waste water generated in households or office buildings from streams without faecal contamination, ie all streams, except wastewater from the toilets. Sulfur sources include sinks, shower cabins, bathtubs, washing machines for clothes or dishwashers. Since gray water contains less pathogens than household wastewater, it is usually safer to handle and easier to reuse. The use of reuse of gray water in urban water supply systems provides significant benefits to the water supply subsystem by reducing the demand for fresh clean water, as well as to the waste subsystem by reducing the amount of wastewater required for transportation and treatment.

levels and raising the standard of living of less well-off segments of the population. It is believed that the ultimate result of preserved ecology, rational nature use and healthy society justify the efforts to introduce inclusiveness.

The understanding of sustainable development as a harmonious combination of economic, social and environmental components of development is universally recognized. In connection with the concept of sustainable development, many new terms appeared in economics and science. The multifaceted tasks of achieving it have led to the development of such a direction of obtaining results as green economy "green economy". In the classic definition of the United Nations, the green economy is an economy that preserves natural capital, minimizes greenhouse gas emissions, rationally uses natural resources, preserves ecosystems and biodiversity, and, accordingly, provides revenue and employment growth [11]. First of all it concerns ecologically oriented sectors of the national economy and sectors that need the fastest ecologization.

The interconnection of all components contributing to sustainable development and green growth leads to the transition to an inclusive economy, which involves the achievement of this type of economic recovery, which covers all spheres of society and population and allows you to get tangible results for each person. (Fig. 1).

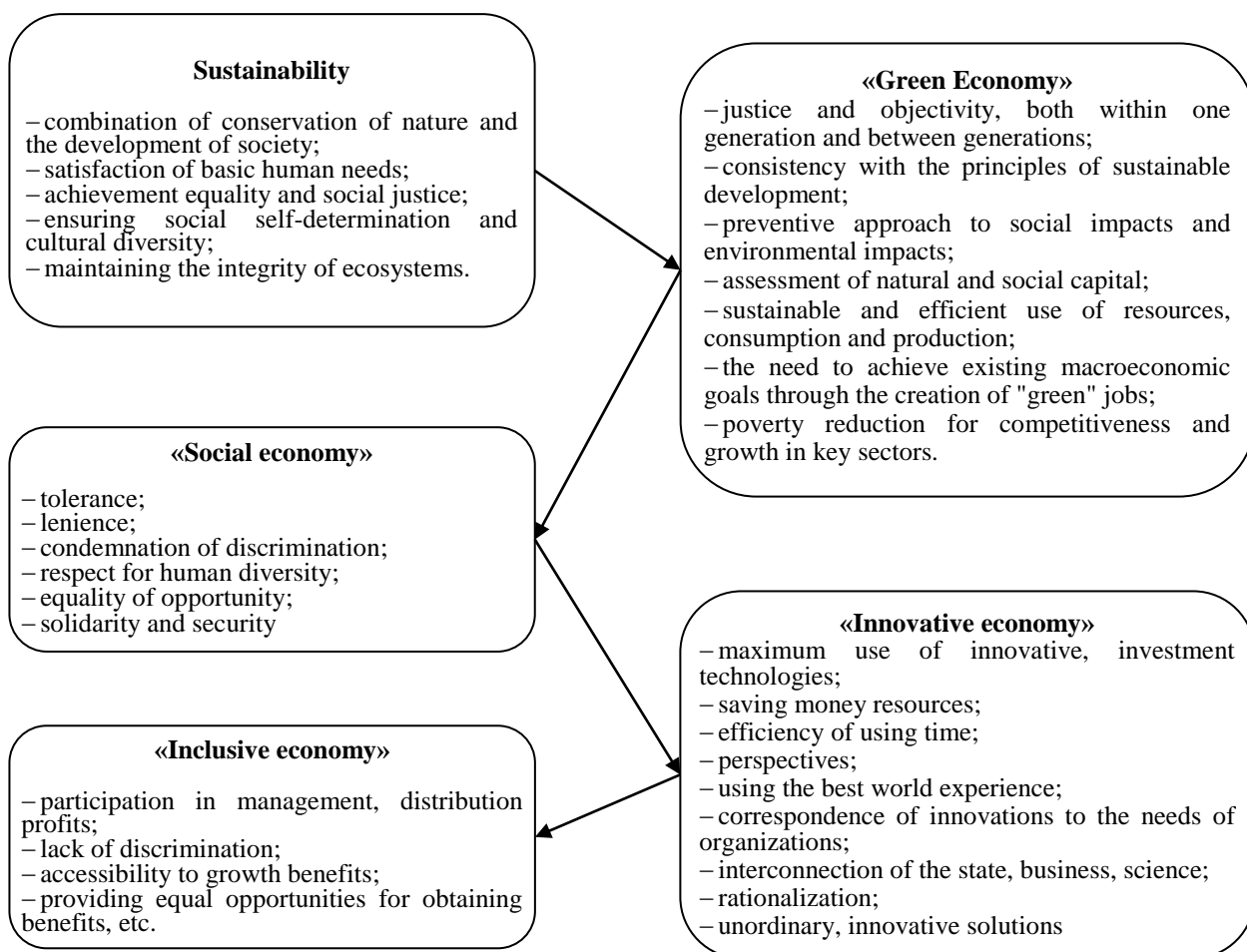


Fig. 1. The origin of the conceptual approach of "inclusiveness"

Source: author's development

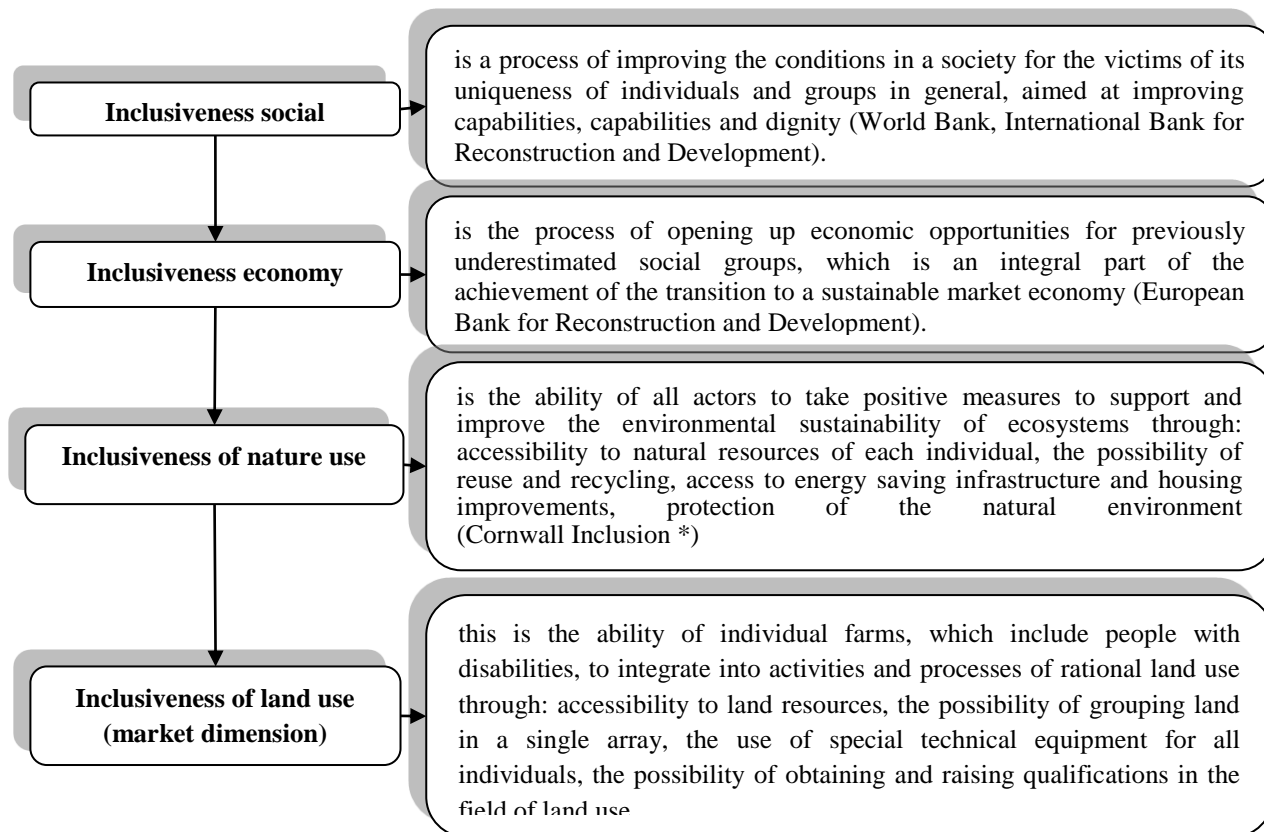
Consequently, the inclusive economy is an economy that allows the most part of the labor force to be attracted to effective economic activity, thereby ensuring a high standard of living, with an emphasis on the distribution aspects of prosperity and anti-discrimination growth.

We believe that in the context of the foregoing, the question arises concerning the adaptation of the interpretation of inclusiveness in the field of natural resources in the generalized form and land use in particular (Fig. 2).

The process of inclusiveness primarily aims at increasing the participation of all citizens in society, therefore, the development of this socio-philosophical direction was first formed on the basis of social

necessity, namely the inclusion of women, pensioners, people with disabilities and the creation of decent and equal conditions of employment and life. The next step towards the development of inclusiveness is economic, which already covers not only the adaptation of women, pensioners, people with disabilities to living conditions, but considers it as a full-fledged productive force.

Industrial relations of people in the field of nature use are also characterized by a gradual transition to an inclusive approach to economic development. Involvement of individuals with disabilities with access to use and implementation of measures to improve the state of the environment plays a significant role in the development of social adaptation of certain groups of people and encourages the development of society as a whole, towards the ecologically oriented use of natural resources.



Notes: The inclusion of Cornwall is a partnership of organizations and services aimed at social justice.

Fig. 2. The concept and interconnection of processes of inclusiveness in various spheres of social activity

Source: author's development

Inclusive land use as one of the categories of economy of inclusive nature is a process aimed at attracting all individuals with different physical, emotional, social opportunities to rational and efficient use of land, accompanied by appropriate technical and technological equipment, qualification training, decent living conditions, rehabilitation assistance and availability of rational and efficient use of land resources.

According to land use, environmental and efficient practices, the latter, which constitutes agricultural land use, is an integral part of inclusive development, as it is 2-4 times more effective in reducing poverty than in other sectors with an appropriate level of investment. Due to the fact that agriculture is a traditional historical method of management, workers engaged in inclusive agriculture do not require a long-term educational process, even not enough skilled workers can be employed in this sector.

This aspect is supported and strengthened by the renewed mission of the European Union policy and social integration, is one of the six rural development priorities for the program period until 2020 [12].

It is appropriate to determine the nature of the category of inclusiveness in the context of agricultural land use, namely, ecologically oriented (Fig. 3), since the issue of soil fertility and its rational use does not lose its relevance.

According to the latest research by scientists from the Institute of Agri-Ecology and Nature Management of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, the state of Ukrainian soils remains scarce at the balance of humus in crop production – 0.13 t / ha and continues to deteriorate. This is one of many problems associated with the use of land in the country [13]. One of the options for solving the problem of increasing the humus balance may be the formation of inclusive individual ecologically oriented farms and associations of small agricultural producers, in particular, inclusive cooperatives, whose activities are aimed at preserving and reproducing the qualitative state of land resources, biodiversity, ensuring the consumption of the population and future generations environmentally safe quality of food production, general improvement of the ecological state of the environment, the possibility of effective access to infrastructure markets, the acquisition of value added and investments in soil remediation.

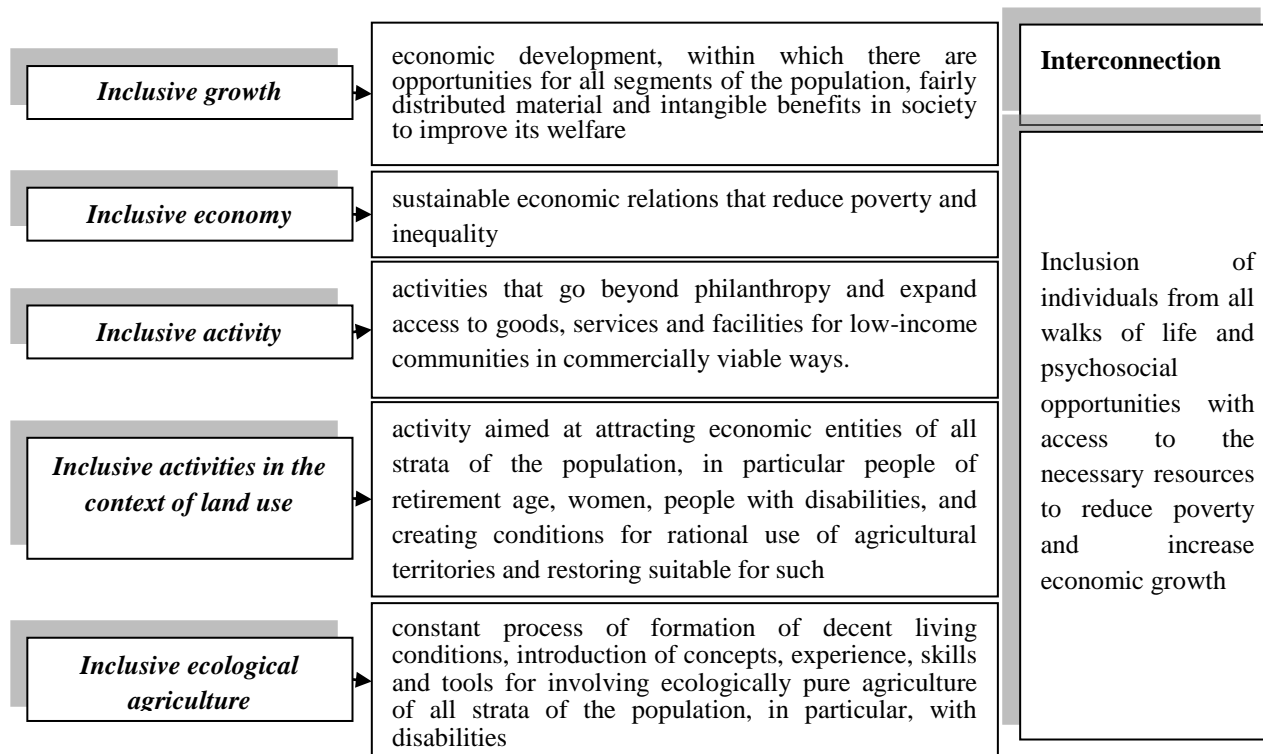


Fig. 3. Essential content of the concept of inclusiveness

Source: author's development

According to official statistics, Ukraine's agro-industrial complex in 2017 is the leading link in the national economy, which largely determines socio-economic development, forming 14% of gross value added and more than 40% of the country's exports. At present, the agrarian sector is perhaps the only locomotive of the Ukrainian economy. Almost 90% of the food needs of the country's population (within its purchasing power) is met at the expense of domestic production.

Based on the main general scientific principles that form the basis for inclusive development, the development of inclusiveness in the field of land use should be based on a number of conditions (Fig. 4).

An inclusive approach to farming, in particular environmentally friendly, involves transferring the experience and specifics of managing specific types of soils, climate and pest populations in the area. This contributes to the development of education and access to new knowledge. The development of inclusiveness in the context of ecologically oriented land use and management should be conducted on a competitive basis by conducting competitions on the progress of individual peasant farms or territorial communities in the reorientation of agricultural production and land use into environmentally safe, with the subsequent provision of grants to those who demonstrate the greatest improvements [17].

The inclusive economy in Ukraine should be supported by the country's registration in the SMART Specialization Strategy Platform, which contributes to the achievement of Europe 2020 for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth through the strengthening of regional and national capacities of EU countries in research and innovation [18]. This requires targeting investments in research, innovation and entrepreneurship in each region in order to fully utilize the potential of Ukraine.

Identification of unique functions and assets of the country, underscoring the competitive advantages of each region and focusing regional partners on the vision of future achievements. It also means strengthening the regional innovation system, increasing the flow of knowledge and spreading the benefits of innovation in the regional economy. At the moment, only Cherkasy, Chernigov, Kharkiv and Zakarpattia regions are registered on this platform.

In Ukraine, the formation of ecologically clean lands and the reorientation of small agricultural enterprises to environmentally friendly production will contribute to the development of inclusiveness in the national economy. Indeed, ecologically pure agricultural production, like any business sector, requires not only direct activities related to the production of environmentally friendly products, but also activities related to informing the population, marketing and promotional activities that increase access to this creative youth and other segments of the population to develop rural areas.

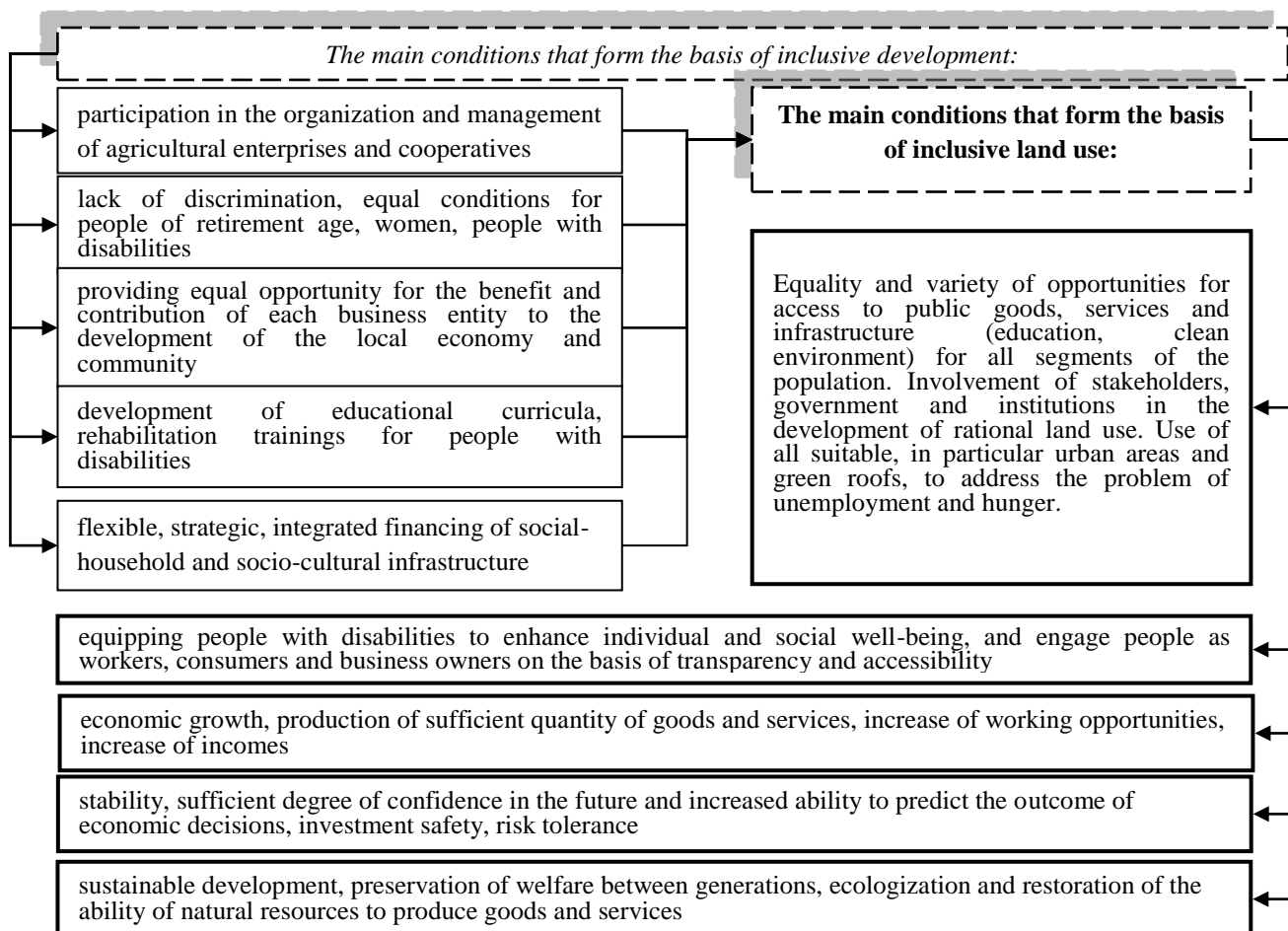


Fig. 4. Terms of inclusive agricultural land use

Source: formed on the basis [14],[15],[16].

Conclusions and perspectives of further research. The analysis shows that the basic principles under the influence of which the concept of "inclusiveness" was formed are from the theoretical and methodological foundations of sustainable development, the "green economy", social economy, and innovation economics. Defining the methodological foundations for the formation of an inclusive approach has allowed to substantiate the genesis of inclusiveness, to determine the preconditions for the emergence of an "inclusive economy" and to establish the specifics. The market component of inclusive land use has been identified and theoretically grounded, which is to involve individual peasant farms in order to organize activities and processes of rational land use, which includes people from all walks of life and psychophysical possibilities, through the expansion of: access to land resources; the possibilities of grouping land use into a single array; the availability of special technical equipment for all individuals; opportunities for obtaining or raising qualifications in land use.

The concept of "inclusiveness" has been improved, in particular inclusive growth, inclusive economy, inclusive activity, inclusive activity in the context of land use, inclusive ecological agriculture, and the relationship between these categories is defined, developing a conceptual-categorical apparatus of the theory of

economic development.

Formed general scientific principles of inclusive development, principles of inclusive agricultural land use: systematic and complex, adequacy and flexibility, objectivity and accuracy, efficiency, purposefulness, scientific, priority of economic interests of the state. The principles of inclusive agricultural land use are grounded, which form the basis of inclusive development and define its directions and priorities. The advantages of creating ecologically clean lands and conducting ecologically oriented agriculture as one of the directions of the development of the inclusive economy in Ukraine have been argued.

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