The aim of the article is to define the place of the personal peasant farming in agrarian development and to single out the problems of their activity. Due to the aim of the article and with the help of economics and statistics and monographic methods it is considered the state and amount of the development of agricultural production in the personal peasant farming of Lviv region, analyzed the dynamics of live-stock and the quantity of the basic kinds of vegetation and cattle breeding. Also it is shown the place of personal peasant farming in the agricultural products development by each category of producers. It the article it is highlighted the advantages of personal peasant farming with the other organized rightful forms of farming and indicated the basic problem of its development where the main is the existence of personal peasant farming outside the institutional system of agricultural production. Based on the system approach to the problem of the personal peasant farming development it is found out that its integration to the agricultural production must be effected on the base of the realization of some actions: the improvement of legislation, the increasing of the state support quantity and the setting of the channel for products realization.

Key terms: agricultural production, integration, personal peasant farming.

JEL Code: Q18, Q12.

1. Introduction

During the independent years it is monitored the untypical situation for European countries in agricultural productions: basic producer of many kinds of agricultural output are small producers – personal peasants farming. But, doing socially important functions, personal peasant farming comes into contact with a row of problems that restrain its development. The reason is the absence of appropriate conditions for its development because practically the personal peasant farming stay out of the institutional system of agricultural production.

The aim of the article is to analyze the state of personal peasants farming of Lviv region, to show their place in agrarian sector, to define the problems which the personal peasant farming comes into contact during the process of its activity, and also to propose the action that would make its integration into the agricultural production system faster. The purpose of the study is the complex of theoretical and methodological aspects linked to the activity problems of personal peasant farming and its
further development. The object of the study is the social and economics relation where the activity of personal peasant farming is made.

2. Methodology of the research

The theoretical base of research is the system approach and also the results of research of personal peasant farming activity by famous Ukrainian and foreign scientists. So the question of personal peasant farming role in home agrarian sector became the purpose of the research by P. Berezivskyi (2002), F. Žynovieve (1999), Y. Kyrylova (2010), S. Kovaliova (2007), who proved the fact that personal peasants farming are the main producers of vegetative and stock-breeding products in Ukraine.

The historical aspects of personal subsidiary farming development and its value in planned economics of XX ct. could be observed in works by Ostrovskyi (1988).

As to the problems of personal peasant farming development and the ways of their elimination they were studied by A. Adukova (1999), L. Mykhailova (2001), I. Prokopa (2011), M. Shulskyi (2003), I. Svynous (2003) in different times. In particular, L. Mykhailova (2001) admitted that the factors which will promote the development of personal peasant farming are the development of cooperation and integration between farming and APC enterprises. According to I. Svynous(2003), the immediate actions for providing development of personal peasant farming should become the purchase of vegetative and stock-breeding production in those farming and ensuring the personal peasants farming with young cattle and poultry. A. Adukova (1999) pointed that for continuous development the farming also are in need of financial and credit, transport, veterinary and agronomic services.

As to the opinion of M. Shulskyi (2003), the problems of personal peasant farming development have to be solved both on personal peasant farming and local authorities level and also on regional and governing public authorities. In turn, I. Prokopova (2011) confirms that all problems which restrain personal peasant farming development may be overcome with the help of correction of the means of home agrarian politics realization.

So for today it is already formed a considerable theoretical subsoil of further personal peasant farming development. But until today there is no any unified approach to the integration of personal peasant farming into the agricultural development system.

3. Research Results

On the world space Ukraine is known as an agrarian country that is famous for the descent potential and first of all by its black soil and favorable conditions for conducting the agriculture. Ukraine is also famous for diligent rural population that in difficult transition period support the provision safety of the country with the help of manual labor and economic enthusiasm. Now such economic activity of rural population is adjustable by the state and the economic are endowed with the row of rights and responsibilities.
The beginning of the official acceptance of personal peasant farming may be considered the 30th years of the XX century. During the period of the transition to the socialism, the collective farms and the state farms that have became the main place for work for the peasants could not secure the appropriate level of life for villagers. That’s why it was determined in 1937 by constitution of USSR the main aspects of the personal subsidiary farming activity. By its social and economic nature, the personal subsidiary farming were the components of social development relation system and were based on the personal labor, and the income from theirs conducting was only additional source of products needed for members of collective farm, workers and public servants for providing the provision needs. And nevertheless the soviet authority was trying to destroy the host in the countryside, the effectiveness and the result of the personal subsidiary farming was very high.

When Ukraine got the independence (1991), the meaning of the personal subsidiary farming did not decrease. In the period of the collective farms and the state farms disintegration, providing the agricultural provision was mainly the task of the small forms of economy – personal subsidiary farming, and from 2003 – personal peasant farming.

The substantial reason of the rapid development of personal peasant farming became the agrarian reform that was based on the sharing land and property of the late collective farms.

Today the activity of the personal peasant farming is regulated by the Ukrainian law “About the personal peasant farming”, that determine organizing, economic and social bases about conducting the agriculture. According to the law the personal peasant farming – is an economical activity, that is performing by physical person without making the person juristic one individually or by the persons who are in family or blood ties and live together with the aim to satisfy personal needs by the way of development, recycling and consumption the agricultural production, realization its surplus and promoting the services with using the personal peasant farming property including in the green tourism sphere.

The owners of personal peasant farming are physical persons whom the plot of land is transferred for conducting personal peasant farming, and theirs members are the persons who are in family or blood ties and live together.

Personal peasant farming is kept on the plot of land less than 2 hectares, although in some cases it may be extend.

For the property that is used for keeping personal peasant farming belong dwelling houses, administrative buildings and structures, agricultural technology, the stock and equipment, means of transport, agricultural and domestic animals and poultry, swarms of bees, perennial plants, developed agricultural production, products of its recycling and the other property, gained as property by the economical members.

Comparing modern personal peasant farming with personal subsidiary farming of the Soviet Union times it may be said that now they are imparted with much more extended economics competence and accepted as equal rights participators in economic relation.

The important attached to low competence is the right for commercial activity and the access to the recourses. Such kind of activity as the realization of products
surplus and the offering of services gives the opportunity for personal peasant farming to get the additional and even basic income from its activity. And that’s why very often under the contributory conditions the economy of consuming type is transferred into commodity and high commodity economy.

Comparing with other organizing and rightful forms of economy activity, the personal peasant farming has a lot of benefits:

- its activity doesn’t demand the registration, reporting and calculation;
- it doesn’t pay the profit tax (if the plot of land where the development is conducted doesn’t exceed 2 hectares);
- its activity doesn’t demand descent investments;
- it is easier for small forma of economy to adapt to the market demands;
- the production made in personal peasant farming is notable by its ecology and that’s why it has bigger demand.

All these benefits displace the pole in development of the separate kinds of agricultural production from the big economy to the personal peasant farming. To confirm this let’s analyze the condition of the personal peasant farming. The example of this region is completely interesting because here were the first in Ukraine economical transformations in the countryside and the genetic memory about the private development didn’t leave Galician village.

According to the sums of the state statistic monitoring in 2012 year in Lviv region there were 290,7 thousands of personal peasant farming (table 1).

Table 1. The dynamics of the main indexes of the development of personal peasant farming of Lviv region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>2008 year</th>
<th>2010 year</th>
<th>2012 year</th>
<th>2012 till 2008 yr, %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The amount of economy, thousands</td>
<td>321.6</td>
<td>321.2</td>
<td>290.7</td>
<td>90.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General area of the plot of lands, thousands hectares</td>
<td>332.0</td>
<td>329.4</td>
<td>344.6</td>
<td>103.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Including for keeping the personal peasant farming, thousands hectares.</td>
<td>195.1</td>
<td>188.3</td>
<td>185.6</td>
<td>95.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The area of the plot of lands calculated on one economy, hectares.</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>114.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Including the plot of lands for keeping the personal peasant farming, hectares.</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>105.24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The increasing of the living level and social defense of the population during the last years caused in 2012 year comparing with other years the decrease of their quantity. In particular in 2012 year comparing with 2008 year the quantity of personal peasant farming decreased in 9.61%. The area of the plot of lands for keeping the personal peasant farming also decreased.

In spite of decreasing the quantity of personal peasant farming their part in agricultural production development take a descent place. Especially the personal peasant farming is major potato, vegetable and horticultural crops producers (table 2).
Table 2. The development of the vegetation by personal peasant farming in Lviv region, thousand hectares

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>2008 year</th>
<th>2010 year</th>
<th>2012 year</th>
<th>2012 till 2008 year, %</th>
<th>Quota in development by every category of economy, 2012 year, %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grain and leguminous plants</td>
<td>356.71</td>
<td>298.61</td>
<td>396.37</td>
<td>111.12</td>
<td>37.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar beets (fabric)</td>
<td>126.51</td>
<td>32.62</td>
<td>36.08</td>
<td>28.52</td>
<td>4.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>1335.49</td>
<td>1209.86</td>
<td>1765.14</td>
<td>132.17</td>
<td>96.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>394.51</td>
<td>392.72</td>
<td>443.1</td>
<td>112.32</td>
<td>94.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horticultural crops</td>
<td>87.22</td>
<td>89.35</td>
<td>92.04</td>
<td>105.52</td>
<td>98.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Personal peasants farming can’t be the competitor to the agricultural enterprises in development of the basic goods group: grain and leguminous plants, technical and oil plants, because this activity demands the great area of the plot of land and the availability of the technology for cultivating the soil, inoculation and gathering the harvest. Breeding the vegetables, potatoes and horticultural crops the economies do on the little areas in most cases only with the help of manual labor of the family members. Here the manual labor and the traditional technologies still provide the effective result although it is monitoring the penetration of modern technologies. The part of personal peasant farming in development these crops is more than 90.0%. Besides every year the amount of vegetables, potatoes and horticultural crops development in personal peasant farming unceasingly increase.

Due to the sugar beets it can be stated that during the examined period in the personal peasant farming in Lviv region the development of this crop substantially decrease. Such situation connecting with the deep structural changes in sugar beet cultivation especially because of bankruptcy of the most sugar beet plants in Lviv region and formulating the new row-materials politics where mostly no any beets getting centers and the no interest in small beets producers. The absence of the selling channels and other economical motives caused the producers’ refusal from the sugar beets breeding.

The personal peasants farming stay the original nucleus of cattle breeding. In the personal peasants farming it is concentrated the bigger part of the live-stock of agricultural animals (table 3). Especially the personal peasants farming keep 89.91% of the cattle, including 93.95% of cows, 98.38% of horses, 96.79% of rabbits, 88.39% of sheep and goats from the live-stock of all the economy categories.

During the period from 2008 year till 2012 year. The live-stock of sheep, goats and poultry increased in personal peasant farming, however the live-stock of the cattle including cows and also pigs, horses and rabbits decrease a little.
Table 3. The live-stock of the cattle and poultry in personal peasants farming in Lviv region, thousands heads

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>2008 year</th>
<th>2010 year</th>
<th>2012 year</th>
<th>2012 year till 2008 year, %</th>
<th>Quota in the live-stock of all the economy categories, 2012 year, %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>271.23</td>
<td>227.76</td>
<td>225.17</td>
<td>83.02</td>
<td>89.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Including cows</td>
<td>166.97</td>
<td>151.9</td>
<td>143.22</td>
<td>85.78</td>
<td>93.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigs</td>
<td>188.63</td>
<td>186.85</td>
<td>178.39</td>
<td>94.57</td>
<td>58.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep and goats</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>20.59</td>
<td>25.33</td>
<td>129.90</td>
<td>88.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses</td>
<td>52.8</td>
<td>49.11</td>
<td>46.69</td>
<td>88.43</td>
<td>98.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>4826.8</td>
<td>4801.6</td>
<td>4975.9</td>
<td>103.09</td>
<td>56.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbits</td>
<td>244.27</td>
<td>241.2</td>
<td>178.75</td>
<td>73.18</td>
<td>96.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the live-stock of the cattle and pigs decreasing, the development of such products as milk and meat decreased too. And even for the last years it is observing the tendency for decreasing the live-stock of the agricultural animals in private peasants farming but still in the development structure they stay absolute leaders.

Table 4. The development of the cattle breeding products by personal peasants farming in Lviv region, thousands ton

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>2008 year</th>
<th>2010 year</th>
<th>2012 year</th>
<th>2012 year till 2008 year, %</th>
<th>Quota in the development of all the economy categories, 2012 year, %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meat</td>
<td>101.69</td>
<td>95.93</td>
<td>93.09</td>
<td>91.54</td>
<td>53.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>707.63</td>
<td>633.25</td>
<td>594.98</td>
<td>84.08</td>
<td>95.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>120.00</td>
<td>92.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs, thousands pieces</td>
<td>419.14</td>
<td>440.75</td>
<td>456.72</td>
<td>108.97</td>
<td>87.84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the statistic data analyses it may be concluded that the personal peasants farming take the descent place in supplying the provision secure of the country. Besides it the keeping of the personal peasant farming cooperate with the increasing employment level in the country, because the members of the personal peasant farming whom has been given the plot of land for keeping the personal peasant farming are related to the employment population.

But today there are some grounds to confirm that the personal peasants farming is out of the institutional system, because it is not created by the state the conditions of their development. The main obstacles of the development of personal peasants farming are the followings:

- imperfect legislation that regulate different sides of the personal peasant farming activity not enough, and some norms are not fasten with the under the low acts and that’s why there is no any mechanism of the realization some right of the personal peasant farming members;
- the personal peasant farming members are mostly isolated from the social insurance and social secure. It would have negative results in the future;
the absence of pensionable insurance of people who are involved in personal peasant farming;
• substantial disproportion of prices – the prices on the goods that is produced by personal peasants farming in several times lower than the prices on the goods that were recycled (e. g. the price for milk that personal peasants farming realized is 6 hrn./l., but the price for milk in the supermarket is 10–13 hrn./l);
• the absence of the adequate stocking up system and the agricultural products selling (in the most cases the owners of the personal peasants farming realized the products on the markets themselves), the increasing monopolization of recycling and distribution of the agrarian products including the forming of the closed agro-industrial holdings and groups;
• insufficient level of the state support of this form of the economy;
• the absence of the accessible credit recourses for the economy development etc (today it is almost impossible to find the bank that would give a credit for personal peasant farming development);
• inappropriate level of spreading the information about the ways of development, new markets, formation of the pricing policy etc.

Personal peasants farming on theirs’ development way came into contact with many problems but didn’t stop their activity. Even with the foregoing obstacles they will be doing theirs’ major functions. However the personal peasants farming keep up the level of food secure it is needed to include them into the unique agricultural system that ensure them the equal existence conditions with the other agricultural producers. It may be done with the help of:
• introduction the changes into legislation about the social and pensionable insurance and the realization of the personal peasants farming owner’s rights;
• increasing the level of state support and financial budget;
• stabilizing the prices on agricultural products;
• improvement the acceptance for the credit recourses;
• accomplishment the assignment of the technology on the leasing conditions for the personal peasants farming;
• assistance in ensuring them with the high quality seeds and pedigree cattle and poultry;
• formulating the consulting services that would help with issues on some kind of economy functioning;
• promotion of the high quality farming in transformation into peasant farming and the other organizing and rightful forms of agriculture.

Only with the base of complex solutions of the problems of the personal peasants farming activity it will be their integration into the agricultural production system.

4. Conclusions

1. In the structure of development of agricultural production the personal peasants farming take the decent place producing more than 90% of potatoes, vegeta-
bles, horticultural crops and milk. The bigger part of the live-stock of agricultural animals also concentrates in personal peasant farming.

2. The personal peasant farming staying mass producer of the products, de-facto is out of the institutional system of the agricultural development. Because until today there is no any elaborated complex approach for integration for personal peasant farming into the agricultural development system.

As the personal peasants farming development is a guarantee of social and political stability not only in the countryside but also in the country in general it should be created the condition for their further development on the state level. First of all the legislation should be improved, the level of the state support has to be increased, the effective sales policy should be corrected, the appropriate level of extension in the countryside should be provided, the prices should be stabilized etc. Only the complex approach to the problem of personal peasant farming activity will give an opportunity to faster the international processes.

**Literature**

SANTRAUKA

Straipsnio tikslas – nustatyti asmeninių valstiečių ūkių vietą žemės ūkio sektoriuje ir iššyškinti jų veiklos sprendimo problemas. Straipsnyje naudojami ekonominiai, statistiniai ir monografiniai metodai, analizuojama gyvulininkystės ir augalininkystės produkcijos gamybos dinamika įvairiuose ūkiuose Lvovo regione. Atkreipiamas dėmesys į asmeninių valstiečių ūkių privalumus, palyginti su kitomis ūkių valdymo formomis, taip pat nustatytos pagrindinės jų vystymo problemos. Teigiama, kad asmeninių valstiečių ūkių integracija į žemės ūkio gamybą palengvinėtų tokios priežasčių: teisės aktų tobulinimas, padidinti valstybės parama, naujų produkcijos pardavimo kanalų pasikeitimas.

Raktiniai žodžiai: integracija, privatūs ūkiai, žemės ūkio gamyba.

JEL kodai: Q18, Q12.