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Levchuk K.I.*Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor,
Head of the Department of History of Ukraine and Philosophy,
Vinnytsia National Agrarian University***THE INFLUENCE OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS ON THE REFORM OF THE AGRARIAN SECTOR OF UKRAINE (1990s)****Abstract.**

The article analyzes the contradictory processes of reforming the agro-industrial sector of Ukraine in the first years of independence. Forms and methods of activity of associations of citizens which were directed on protection of interests of the Ukrainian farmers are defined. The views of supporters of cooperative and collective management in the countryside are studied. It is established that the lack of unity in views on the dominant forms of organization of labor and property in the agricultural sector hindered the consolidation of public organizations that expressed the interests of different segments of the Ukrainian peasantry.

Keywords: agrarian reform, farmers' association, peasant union, legislative activity.

Formulation of the problem. The desire of the Ukrainian people to be masters of their land was embodied in the Declaration of State Sovereignty and enshrined in the Act of Independence of Ukraine on August 24, 1991. Changes in the political and economic systems of the country have affected the processes in the agricultural sector – one of the most important components of the national economy of Ukraine.

On December 18, 1990, the Verkhovna Rada of the Ukrainian SSR adopted the Resolution "On Land Reform", according to which on March 15, 1991, all lands of the Ukrainian SSR were declared the object of land reform. Local councils of people's deputies, the Council of Ministers of the UkSSR were instructed to register citizens wishing to organize a peasant (farmer) economy. Based on the inventory materials, part of the land that was not used for its intended purpose, was transferred to the stock of land for subsequent provision as a priority to citizens for the organization of farms. [1, p.100] Thus, the reform of the agricultural sector began with land reform, which contributed to the establishment of pluralism of ownership and management, the revival of the farmer as the owner with the right to dispose of land, their property, products.

In October 1991, the concept of privatization and privatization of land was approved. It was assumed that from 1992 collective farms would be transformed into business associations. At the same time, the right of every collective farmer to leave the collective farm and create an individual private farm was ensured.

Measures to accelerate reforms in the agro-industrial complex were determined by decrees of the President of Ukraine "On urgent measures to accelerate land reform in the field of agricultural production" (November 1994) and "On the procedure for allocating land transferred to collective ownership of agricultural enterprises and organizations" (August 1995).

The Decree "On Urgent Measures to Accelerate Land Reform in the Field of Agricultural Production" provided for three stages of land reform. The first is the privatization of land, that is, the transfer of land to collective societies in collective ownership so that they can share the land. The second is the distribution of land and the transfer of ownership to those who cultivate it.

The third stage is the formation of collective agricultural enterprises and farms.

Literature analysis. Participation of public associations in the improvement of laws and regulations on the development of the agro-industrial complex, their direct activities in reforming the forms of ownership and management in the agricultural sector of the agro-industrial complex in the first half of the 90s of the twentieth century. analyzed by N. Goncharuk, S. Kolomyets, L. Kutsenko, V. Morgun. [2], [3]

The object of O. Kropyvko's research is the propaganda and organizational activity of public organizations, the forms and methods of their relations with state structures, participation in the agrarian reform. The statement of the researcher about belonging to public associations of the Ukrainian fund of support of peasant (farmer) farms is debatable. The activities of the fund indicate that it is a state specialized structure that performed the functions of implementing state policy to support peasant (farmer) farms. [4, p.14]

The purpose of our article: to investigate the participation of public organizations in protecting the interests of various segments of rural producers.

Presenting main material. The development of new forms of management in Ukraine took place with considerable difficulties. Factors that hindered the development of farms in Ukraine were: small plots of land allocated to farmers; lack of necessary equipment, equipment, seeds; underdeveloped market of agricultural machinery and products; lack of effective state aid; non-implementation in full of the legislative acts adopted in support of farming, unresolved issues on training and retraining of future farmers. Thus, as of July 1, 1992, farmers owned only 0.3 percent of agricultural land. On average, 20 hectares of land were assigned to each farm, of which 17 hectares were arable land. 44 percent had no agricultural land at all. The farm had two head of cattle, three pigs, two sheep, and 20 poultry. The indicators characterizing the availability of agricultural machinery by private owners remained very low. On average, only one tractor for two farms, one truck for three owners, and a combine harvester for 20 farmers. [5]

Despite the unfavorable circumstances that accompanied the process of revival of the owner in the countryside, farms have achieved significant results. If, as of November 1, 1991, 1,700 farms on 27 thousand hectares of land were registered in Ukraine, [6, p. 74], then at the beginning of 1997 there were more than 35 thousand farmers who cultivated 835 thousand hectares of land, [7] which was 2 percent of agricultural land, or 15 percent of reserve land. In 1996, farmers harvested 1.6 percent of grain, 2 percent of sugar beet, and 3 percent of sunflower. [8]

The Farmers Association of Ukraine (FAU), established in February 1991, played an important role in the formation of the farmers' movement. The dissatisfaction of farmers' activists with the lack of effective action by local councils to register those wishing to set up a farm prompted the formation of an association of citizens. The main purpose of the association was to help establish a private family sector of agricultural production. FAU openly supported the course to accelerate the privatization of the agro-industrial complex, the removal of any legal restrictions on the size of land plots of farms. Speaking at the VII Congress of the Association in February 1997, FAU President M. Shkarban noted that "Ukraine needs reform not only to increase the efficiency of agricultural production. It should strengthen the spiritual content of the Ukrainian peasant through love for his own land." [8]

In its activities, FAU, defending the interests of private rural producers, appealed to the Verkhovna Rada, the President and the Prime Minister of Ukraine to improve the legislative support for the establishment of farming and the strict implementation of already adopted legal acts. Taking into account the practical experience of implementing the Law of Ukraine "On Peasant (Farming) Economy", FAU representatives took an active part in improving "farming" legislation and demanded the acceleration of reforms in the agricultural sector. Thus, in 1993, the Krasnoliman Association of Farms proposed to exempt farmers for 5 years from the payment for a bank loan, and to postpone the repayment of the loan for three years. [9, p.125-126] Sumy regional organization FAU was concerned about the introduction of value added tax for farmers; allocation for those wishing to create a farm of meager plots, which can not be profitable; lack of agricultural machinery for sale to farmers; attempts of some heads of collective farms to evict farming families from houses belonging to collective farms. [9, p.128] Vinnytsia regional organization of the FAU proposed to introduce representatives of the FAU with the right to a casting vote in the district land commissions; not to limit the size of the farm, if they are scientifically sound and correspond to a certain specialization (growing cereals, industrial crops, horticulture, animal husbandry); guarantee the allocation of up to 70 percent of the reserve land for farmers; to teach children of farmers at the expense of the state. [9, p. 162-163]

The requirements of local farmers' organizations were accumulated in the legislative proposals of the People's Deputy of Ukraine, FAU President M. Shkarban. During the first half of 1993, the proposals were repeatedly discussed by the working group on the

preparation of the Law "On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine" On Peasant (Farming) Economy", at meetings of the Commissions for Rural Revival and Social Development and the agro-industrial complex, the Ministry of Agriculture and in the State Land Committee. In the final version of the Law, out of eight proposals, only two were fully taken into account – the stock lands were restored and a real farming fund was created on their basis and the unused reserve land was leased by farmers to former users for one year. [9, p. 228-230]

M. Shkarban noted the contribution of the People's Deputies of Ukraine S. Plachynda, M. Porovsky, I. Zaits, V. Filenko, O. Barabash, M. Horyn, V. Shevchenko, B. Yaroshynsky and the parties they represent in the protection of interests farm movement. In particular, the People's Deputy, member of the FAU Council V. Shevchenko sent a deputy address to the Prime Minister of Ukraine regarding compliance with government guarantees for funding development of Ukrainian farming. The appeal stated that Article 35 of the Law of Ukraine "On Peasant (Farming) Economy" obliges to plan funds in the state budget in a separate line for the needs of the Ukrainian State Fund for Support of Peasant (Farming) Farms – a state institution called to act as a guarantor. implementation of farming development programs, lending to farms, allotment of land plots, scientific and information support of farming, etc. The state budget for 1996 provided meager funds, but the government did not allocate them, financing the Fund's needs by 15.78 percent. The draft State Budget for 1997 did not provide for financing the Fund's activities at all. "Many farmers do not have a single tractor, but are deprived of the opportunity to obtain bank loans, even on unfavorable terms, because banks no longer recognize the guarantees of the Fund. Meanwhile, farmers are, for the most part, yesterday's collective farmers who do not have financial savings or property, thanks to which they could buy tools," V. Shevchenko emphasized. [10]

At the VI Congress of the FAU in February 1996, a motion was approved by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. In it, farmers drew the attention of legislators to the inadmissibility of creating such legislation in which double understanding and interpretation is possible. Thus, in the Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of December 20, 1991, confirmed by the Resolution of June 24, 1993 "On the Procedure for Enacting the Law of Ukraine" On Peasant (Farming) Economy and Amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On Peasant (Farming) Economy", farmers should "usually" be provided with land near their homes. At the local level, farmers received land for 5-10 km, which created problems for the executive authorities in allocating funds for the construction of roads and other elements of infrastructure. [11]

Local associations of FAU, in cooperation with government agencies, contributed to the development of the farmers' movement in the regions. Thus, during 1992, the council of the Association of Farmers of Kherson region together with representatives of the State Fund for Support of Peasants (Farms) helped to direct public funds to pay for land management projects

of farms, issued guarantees to farmers for loans. The creation of a production farming infrastructure was initiated, which included a number of small processing enterprises, workshops, sections and the formation of a trade network. [12] In Poltava region, the Farmers Association fought for the right of farmers to receive a share of reserve lands. At the end of 1992, out of 150,000 hectares of reserve land, only 6,000 hectares became the property of farmers. Most of the land was redistributed for personal subsidiary farming at the initiative of the council of collective agricultural enterprises (former council of collective farms) of Poltava region. Peasants who aspired to become masters of their land were given worse lands that were unsuitable for management without special agro-technical and reclamation measures. To implement advanced technologies for the production of crop and livestock products, the Association of Farmers of Poltava region together with the Peasants' Union organized individual training of farmers. [13]

Most of the heads of regional associations contributed to the creation of district associations of farmers, small enterprises of insurance and banking structures, contributed to the development of production cooperation. Thus, the Ratay cooperative for growing hybrid corn seeds included dozens of farmers from Ivano-Frankivsk, Ternopil, and Chernivtsi regions. During 1993-1995, hundreds of tons of grain were grown with yields one and a half to two times higher than in nearby collective farms. [14]

To protect the interests of farmers, the rapid implementation of market reforms in the agricultural sector, FAU has intensified its participation in the socio-political life of Ukraine. The decision of the VI Congress of the FAU (February 1996) recommended that the members of the association be more courageous to use political opportunities to fulfill their statutory tasks, to be active participants in political movements of national-democratic orientation. The congress called members of the FAU by all means to promote the formation of the Peasant Democratic Party (PDP) as the closest program to farming issues. All lower-level members of the association were encouraged to take part in the development of a joint election program with the PDP and to actively prepare for joint participation in the next elections. [15]

For successful management, farmers need qualified advice from agricultural specialists, introduction of advanced technologies into production, recommendations of leading scientists. To provide advisory assistance to farmers, FAU has received significant international support, including from the American Business Union, the Canadian Technical Assistance Bureau, the German, Dutch, and other governments of the European Community through the TACIS program. [14] AFU initiated conferences, seminars, "round tables" on agrarian reform, improvement of land relations, solving the issue of training farmers, improving economic relations between farmers and the state. Thus, in Kyiv on October 22-23, 1992 at the Institute of Agrarian Economics O. Schlichter held a scientific-practical conference on the development of farming in Ukraine. The conference was attended by scientists from the Institute

of Economics of the Ukraine Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture, the Institute of Irrigated Agriculture, the Institute of Feed, the Institute of Steppe Livestock, a number of agricultural universities. The conference approved the "Recommendations for the organization of peasant (farmer) farms in Ukraine", "Standards of costs for growing crops on farms" and "Methods for calculating the optimal size of peasant (farmer) farms". [16]

The columns of the newspaper "Nash Chas", the magazine "Rural Horizons", the publishing house of which was started by FAU, contained materials of congresses of the Association, appeals to the Verkhovna Rada, the Government of Ukraine, published information on the development of regional associations, recommendations of scientific and practical conferences. new forms and methods of management in the countryside.

Another view of the future of the agricultural sector of Ukraine, the pace and direction of reforms had the Peasants' Union of Ukraine (PUU), which represented itself as an organization created at the grassroots initiative of all rural producers - representatives of collective farms, state farms, farmers and other land users. PUU Chairman I. Mozgovyi singled out the main principles and activities of the Peasants' Union in the first years of agricultural reform: "First, we protect all who live and work in the countryside." farms should become material and technical base and personnel. Thirdly,... the only way to get the domestic economy out of the crisis is agricultural production... Fourth, we stand for all forms of labor organization and all forms of ownership. And categorically against the revolutionary processes in agricultural production." [17] V. Voshchevsky, Deputy Chairman of the PUU, was more categorical: "The main thing is that we must keep large agricultural producers. We can discuss the organizational form of the former collective farms (be they joint-stock companies, unions, associations), but the main task to be solved as soon as possible is a purposeful state policy to preserve a large producer." [17]

Thus, the PUU, speaking on behalf of collective farms, workers and specialists of state farms, representatives of other enterprises servicing agriculture and processing its products, sought slow, evolutionary changes in the agr sector of Ukraine, tried to adapt the collective farm system to market relations. They referred to the proven practice of developed countries that only large agricultural enterprises can integrate and use advanced technologies that for small-scale production will not find application. It is large producers who will be able to plan and finance the costs of agricultural production. The state should send subsidies to efficient owners, regulate prices for agricultural products. [18]

The PUU advocated the creation of equal political and legal conditions for the development of various forms of labor organization and land management (collective farms, state farms, farming, private rental farms, etc.), emphasizing that collective forms of management will be gradually reformed. The PUU paid considerable attention to solving problems of social, cultural and educational nature, which was to contribute to the revival and improvement of the demographic situation in rural

areas. Thus, during the 90s of the twentieth century. Representatives of the Peasants' Union advocated improving the quantitative and qualitative composition of entrants to agricultural universities and creating conditions for rural youth education, which contributed to the adoption of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On training in rural areas" in June 1999. This document provided for the quota of places for admission to higher education institutions for the training of specialists from among rural youth within the state order, and ensuring their employment in accordance with the specialty at the end of the training period. [19. p.7]

Since 1993, the PUU has had enterprises that formed the material and technical base of the public association. Thus, on the initiative of the chairman of the union I. Mozgovy, the Peasant Investment Company "Sinkom" was established, which in 1996 had 34 branches. Attempts to attract funds from Western investors initiated the creation of the Ukrainian Agrarian Investment Fund. In 1996, PUU began cooperating with Agronaftaprodukt Corporation. In the same year, 250,000 tons of oil and 170,000 tons of raw materials were delivered to refineries. Petroleum products made from it were sent to the countryside and became an important stabilizing factor in providing fuel to machinery during the harvest period. [20] At the same time, the Ukrainian League of Agro-Industrial Entrepreneurs (ULAIE) expressed concern about the introduction in 1995 of a value added tax on imported light petroleum products, which led to an increase in their price by 25-35 percent. The League proposed not to tax light petroleum products, herbicides, agricultural machinery, spare parts that are imported for the needs of agricultural producers [21, p. 1-2]

Conclusions. The lack of unity in views on the dominant forms of organization of labor and property in the agricultural sector hindered the consolidation of public organizations that expressed the interests of various segments of the Ukrainian peasantry. Thus, in 1993, the attempt of the PUU and the Council of Collective Agricultural Producers to hold the All-Ukrainian Extraordinary Peasant Congress failed. The congress was to consider ways and methods of protecting the interests of the Ukrainian peasantry in the economic crisis, the creation of the Agrarian Union, which should unite the largest organizations of rural producers. The FAU refused to participate in the congress, accusing the heads of collective farms and directors of state farms of slowing down land reform. The situation was complicated by the different political orientation of public organizations. If the FAU has been cooperating with national-democratic associations since its inception, the PUU has declared cooperation with the Peasants' Party, the Socialist and Communist Parties, which, according to Chepurny, "can ensure that a large number of deputies pass the upcoming parliamentary elections." from workers, in particular from peasants." [22]

Reforming Ukraine's agricultural sector has helped revive the farmers' movement, which needed significant organizational and financial support. In the conditions of economic crisis, the state could not fully perform the functions of protection and development of

new forms of management in rural areas, which led to the formation of the Association of Farmers of Ukraine. Complicated agrarian and land reforms in Ukraine, the confrontation between the FAU and the Peasants' Union on the directions and pace of reforms.

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ВОССТАНОВЛЕНИЕ ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНОГО ТРАНСПОРТА В 1943-1950 гг. КАК СРЕДСТВА ОБЪЕДИНЕНИЯ РЕГИОНОВ УКРАИНЫ

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RECONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY TRANSPORT IN 1943-1950. AS A MEANS OF ASSOCIATION OF REGIONS OF UKRAINE.

Аннотация.

В статье отражен процесс восстановления железнодорожного транспорта, который, по мнению автора, стал одним из средств объединения различных регионов Украинской ССР, особенно в послевоенный период. Отдельные регионы вошли в состав Украины в 1939, 1940 и 1945 гг. и первые шаги своего существования делали в новых социально-экономических и политических реалиях.

Abstract.

The article reflects the process of reconstruction of railway transport, which, according to the author, became one of the means of uniting different regions of the Ukrainian SSR, especially in the postwar period of national history. Some regions became part of Ukraine in 1939, 1940 and 1945 and took the first steps of their existence in the new socio - economic and political realitions.

Ключевые слова: *железнодорожный транспорт, восстановление, регионы, объединение.*

Keywords: *railway transport, reconstruction, regions, associations.*

Historians of Ukraine claim that "An important consequence of the Second World War was the unification of Ukrainian lands" [2, p. 58] where "... Each region has its own historical, cultural, linguistic, ethnic and religious characteristics" [9].

Before the war, the Ukrainian SSR had a developed network of railways, which connected the industrial areas - Donbass and Dnieper with the Right Bank, Slobozhanshchina, South, central regions, and since 1939 and Western Ukraine. The Nazi occupation changed the situation. During the retreat of the occupying army, everything that could not be taken out was to be destroyed on the territory of the republic. The amount of losses to the railway industry of Ukraine were estimated to 10 billion rubles. Therefore, without the reconstruction of the railway infrastructure, it was difficult to wage hostilities, carry out reconstruction processes and unite different regions of Ukraine. It should also be borne in mind that the waterways crossed the territory of the republic from north to south. River transport could not be involved in military transport, and later in reconstruction. In addition, he suffered greatly from the occupiers. Therefore, leadership at that time used the railways to ensure the front,

reconstruction processes, and strengthen the position of the state.

For objective reasons, they were the first to rebuild the railway network of the republic. The battle for Ukraine reached its top in the autumn of 1943 and in the spring of 1944. At that time, the Ukrainian section of the front was 800–850 kilometers. Almost half of the Soviet troops were concentrated within its borders – 30 all-military, 10 tank and 7 air armies. During 1943 – 1944 on the territory of Ukraine there was 1 defense, 11 strategic and 23 front operations in which troops of six fronts were involved – the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Ukrainian and the 1st and 2nd Belarusian, Black Sea Fleet, three military flotillas, several air armies. According to the testimony of the former People's Commissar of Railways I. Kovalev, "... there were up to five, six or more armies in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Ukrainian fronts. Relocation of each required from 60 to 200 echelons of 50 cars in each [10, p. 669]. The large scale of hostilities, the remoteness of the front from the rear in the absence of a developed network of highways put rail transport in the category of important factors in the successful offensive of the Red Army and reconstruction processes. Reconstruction of transport required significant funds, which were lacking. The state was