

надання одноразової адресної допомоги молодим працівникам, залученим до роботи в селах і селищах, та переліку професій (спеціальностей, напрямів підготовки), за якими надається допомога».

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On strengthening of organizational component in the field of management of agricultural economics



Scientific problem. Territorial dissemination is a characteristic feature of agricultural production. It is almost impossible to administer this sphere without spreading necessary information to each entity, its departments and workers. Therefore, well-designed system of

management of AIC which should be able to cover all its subjects both in territorial (horizontal) and vertical transect is very important.

Analysis of recent researches and publications. The above mentioned issues have been researched at scientific works performed by researches of National Scientific Centre "Institute of Agrarian Economics" [1-6] and other research institutions and universities in Ukraine.

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The objective of the article. The aim of the article is to find ways to cover all subjects of the agricultural market in the territorial and vertical transects with the help of clear system of organization of management of AIC.

Statement of the main results of the study. Currently, a number of state and public structures which have formed an extensive network of bodies in provinces, districts and villages have been created. However, their work in terms of coherence, consistency and comprehensiveness of functioning and development of rural areas, placing of economic entities is often not interrelated and not coordinated. For example, in some regions there are higher educational institutions, institutes, colleges, various public organizations which function separately and are not aimed at achieving high final results of economic entities in rural settlements (there are 28,500 rural settlements in Ukraine) and improvement of specific areas where they are situated and reside. Therefore, there is an objective need to coordinate their activities and to define the role and status of each in order to achieve the desired outcomes. For this purpose in each oblast should be created economic center of development of rural areas under the leadership of the first person. The need for these centers as a form of government has been noted in the message of the President of Ukraine to the Verkhovna Rada. They should comprise business executives, scientists, espe-

cially specialists of economic profile of all existing in the area public and private institutions and public organizations, businesses enterprises regardless of departmental subordination. The object of interest of these centers should be each area (perhaps on the rights of their affiliates), rural settlements (including people who reside there) and entities. The only purpose of the centers under the guidance of the central, state, scientific and non-governmental organizations is improving the economic and social life of rural residents. We consider that the situation when crop capacity, livestock productivity, fund equipment of agricultural production is three or more times less than in Europe and in the United States is not acceptable. There is no explanation for the fact that level of remuneration in this area is 40% lower than the average for the country. This situation is odd since everybody perfectly understands that country has prospects of development if not only cities but the whole of its territory develops. This is especially true concerning Ukraine and its agricultural sector.

Solution to the problem of creation of the proposed centers stems from the need to eliminate the above mentioned situation by promoting knowledge and transferring of research results to practical level as well as creation of conditions for attracting substantial potential of regional education and science and strengthening coordination (Fig. 1).

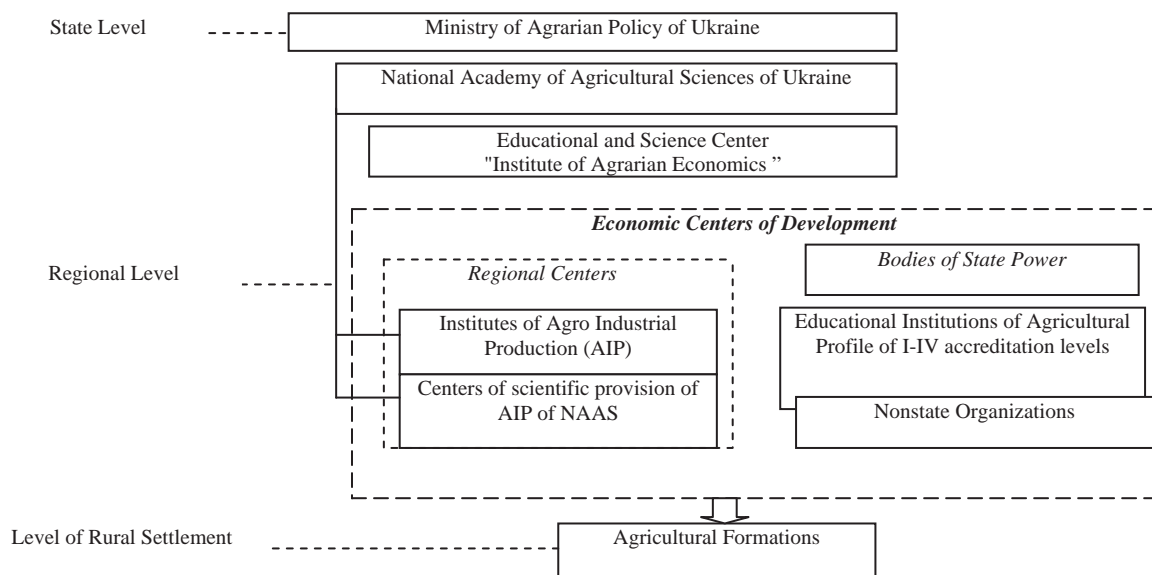


Figure 1. Organizational chart of interaction of institutes of scientific support of agrarian reform and production

Source: personal elaboration of author.

Conducted researches prove the fact that distribution of scientific and innovation potential at the regional level is uneven.

On the basis of calculations in the formation of scientific and innovative potential in the agricultural sphere certainly indexes which take into account the amount of specialists who perform scientific and technical work; quantity of highly qualified scientists (PhD in sciences and doctors in sciences); indices of level of educa-

tion in the regional transects; financing of scientific and technical work for 1 specialist thousand UAH; quantity of work performed to create new plant varieties, animal breeds and resource-saving technologies and quantity of agricultural formations which have performed introduction of innovations, developments have been approved by institutions of NAAS. The results of calculation of integral indices are displayed in figure 2.

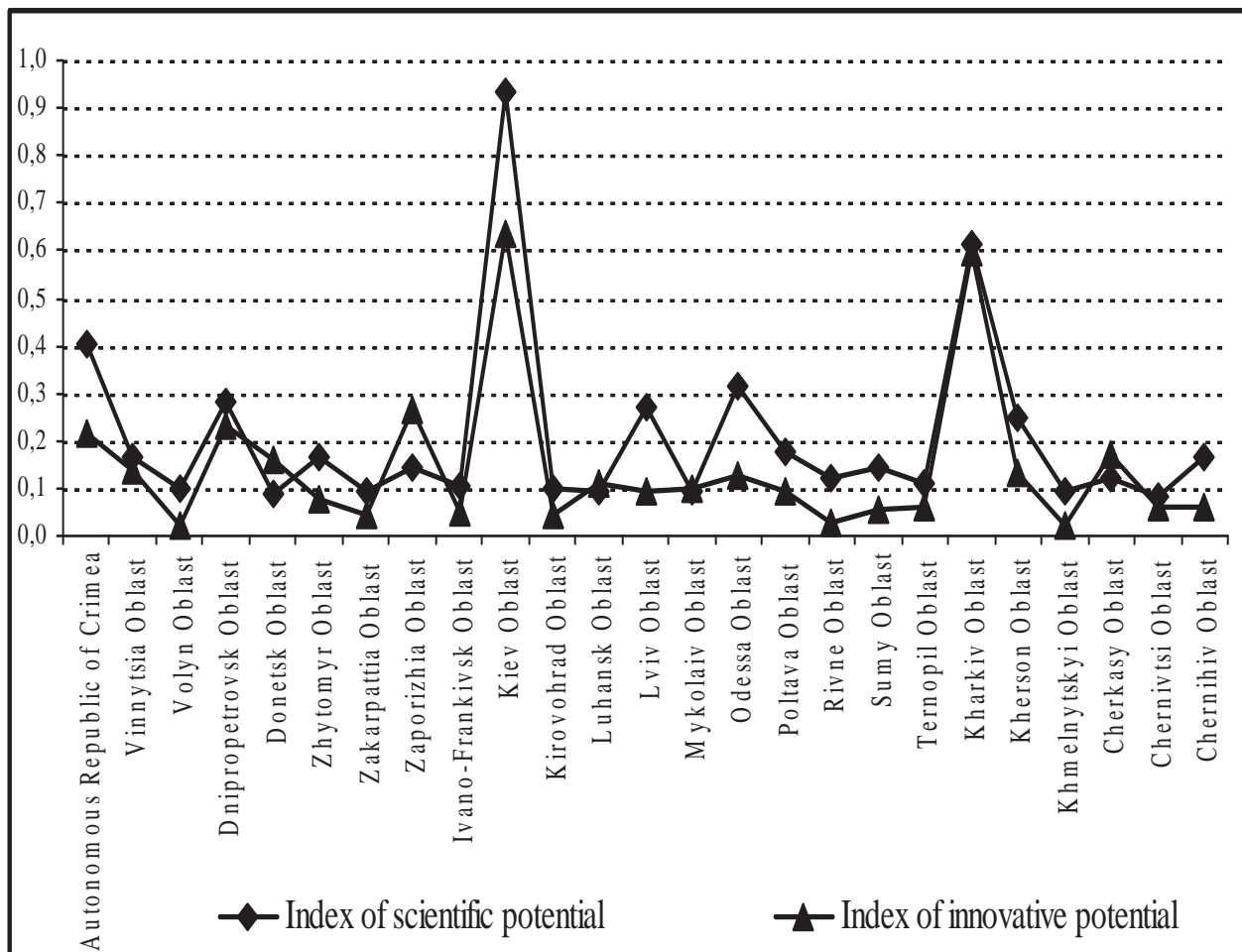


Figure 2. Indexes of scientific and innovative potential of agrarian sector of Ukraine

Source: personal elaboration of author.

According to the index of scientific potential as well as the index of innovative potential Kyiv and Kharkiv oblasts are leading. Ranking of oblasts in accordance with research and innovative potential has allowed identifying oblasts with high value of these parameters (Fig. 3,4).

In accordance with conducting of rating estimation of scientific and innovation potential oblasts with maximum concentration of scien-

tific and innovation potential in the agricultural sector have been revealed (Figure 5). They are the following: Kyiv, Kharkov, Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Dnipropetrovsk, Odessa, Zaporizhzhia, Kherson, Kiev and Lviv oblasts.

Irregularity of distribution of oblasts in accordance with scientific and innovation potential requires strengthening of scientific support of innovation in the agrarian sector of economy at regional level.

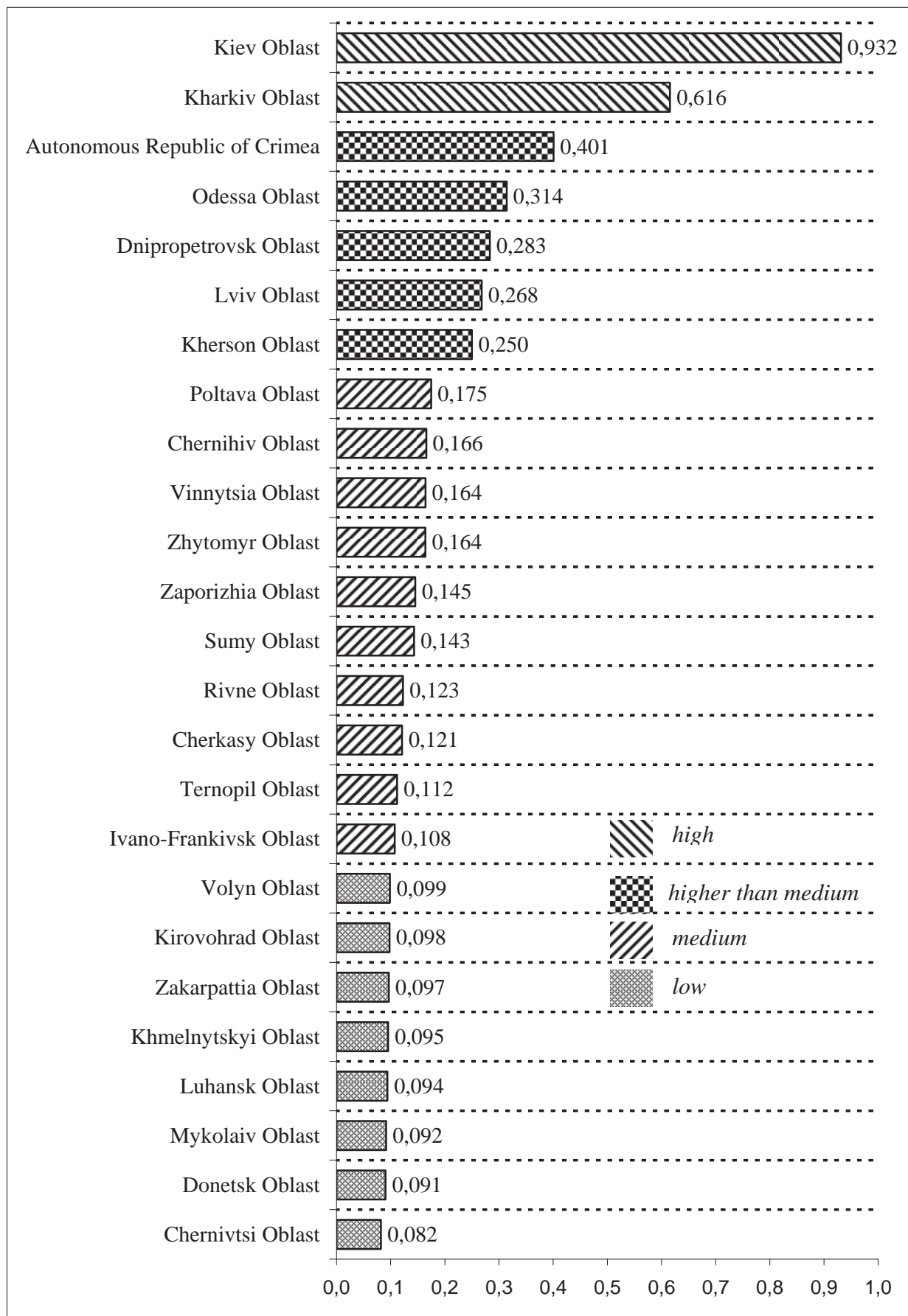


Figure 3. Rating of regions according to integral index of scientific potential

Source: personal elaboration of author.

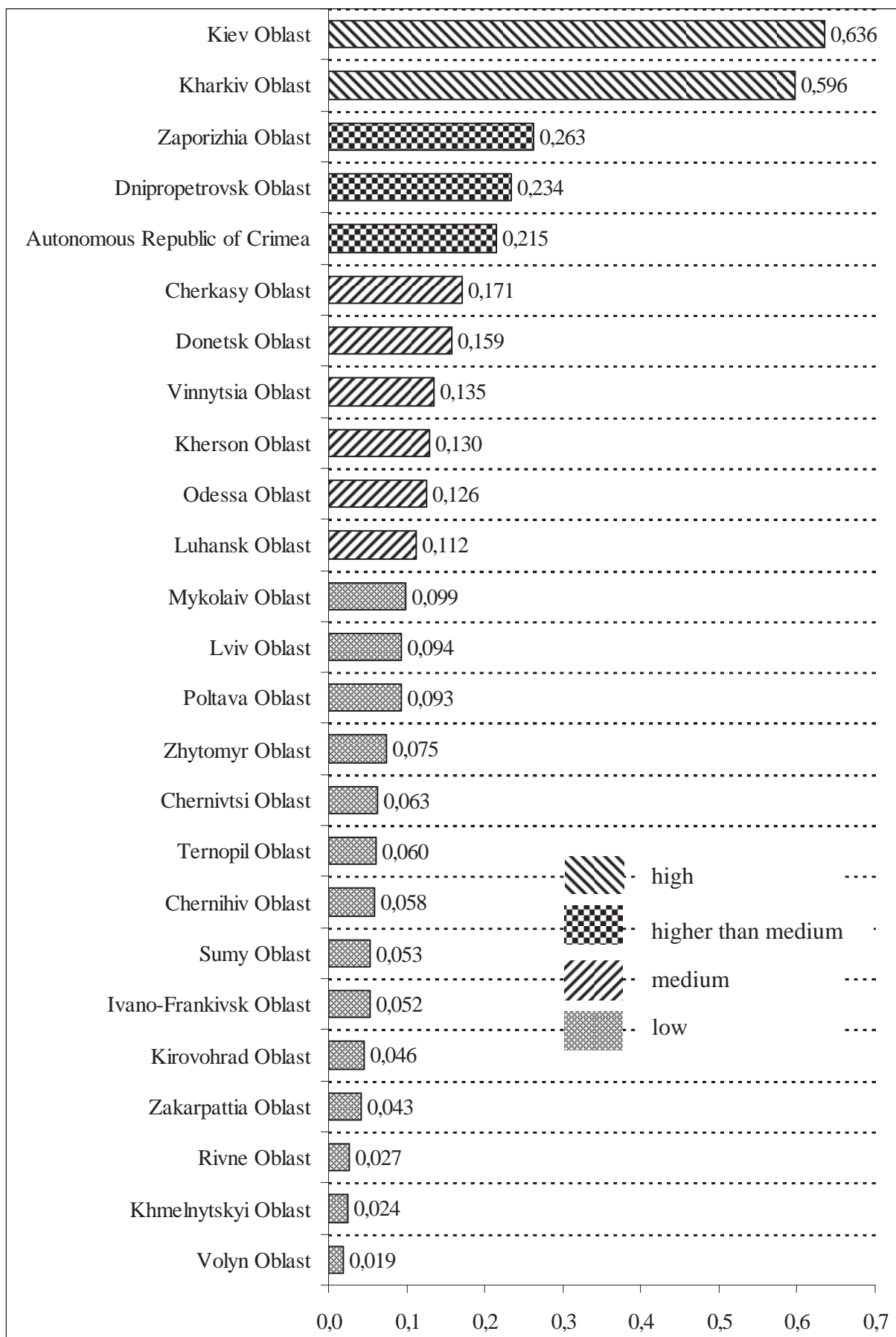


Figure 4. Rating of regions according to integral index of innovative potential

Source: personal elaboration of author.

A network of zonal scientific and innovation centers has been created at NAAS, however, we consider that at first, work of economic direc-

tion should be strengthened at the regional level, then at zonal and state levels.

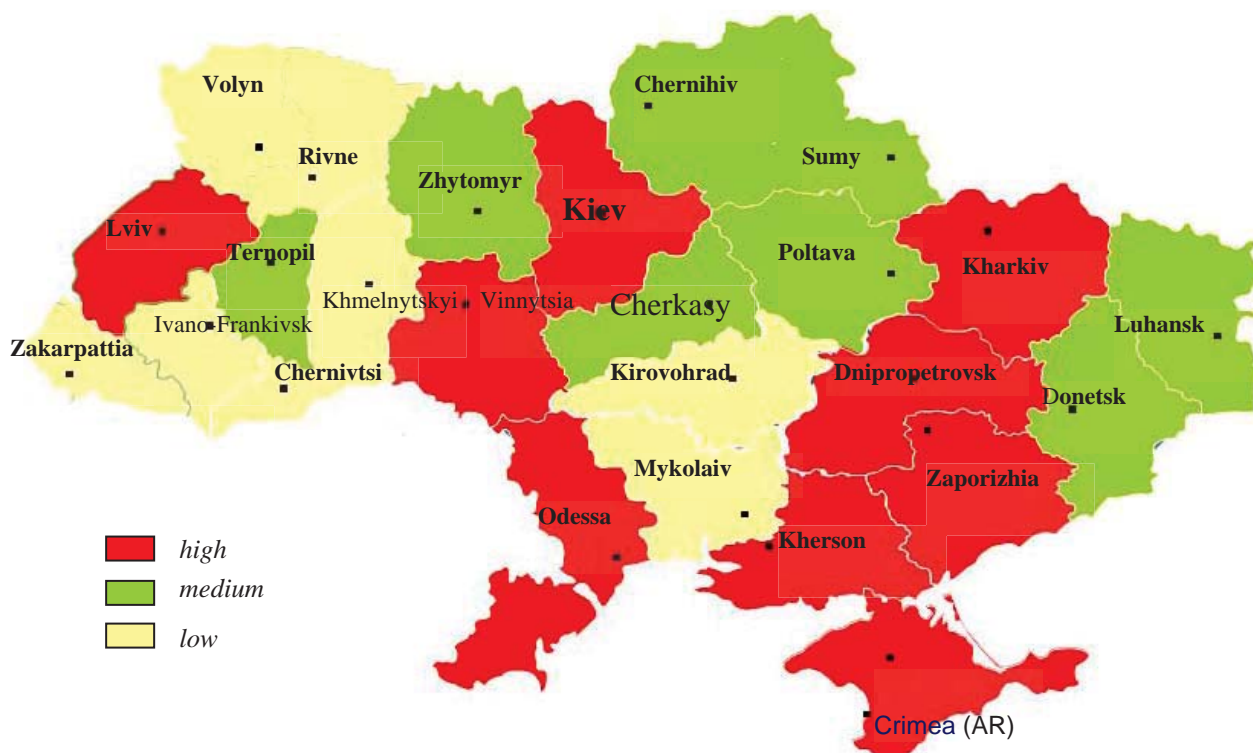


Figure 5. Grouping of oblasts of Ukraine in accordance with scientific and innovative potential of the agricultural sector

Source: personal elaboration of author.

Regional level is much closer to agricultural producer; it takes into account specifics, possibilities and resources, including financial for innovation modernization of agricultural production. Therefore, the content of agricultural education and science must meet the needs of agricultural production. The above mentioned content should be as close to agricultural production as possible.

A network of zonal scientific and innovation centers has been created at NAAS, however, we consider that at first, work of economic direction should be strengthened at the regional level, then at zonal and state levels. The mentioned above work should be fulfilled by centers of economic development and their functions should contain:

- discussing and making decisions about the main activities of agricultural production and he prospects of its development at the regional level;
- development of programs of agricultural production and rural territories;

- consideration of proposals for effective use of existing potential of the agricultural sector, the introduction of agricultural science into production;

- discussion of issues of socio-economic development of rural areas;

- taking part in creating of a regional bank of completed scientific developments and providing assistance in their approbation and implementation;

- implementation of measures to improve the professional development of agriculture at all levels;

- realization of marketing activities through the organization of exhibitions and demonstration polygons and auctions;

- establishing connections between foreign countries (companies) concerning agroindustrial complex;

- creation of favorable investment climate and support of projects with the assistance of public, private and foreign investment in order

to provide innovative development of AIC and socio-economic development of rural areas.

Solution to the above mentioned problem of creation of the centers will contribute:

- providing current information about the state of rural areas, industrial and social needs of the sector in rural areas considering regional characteristics and making reasonable managerial decisions at the level of the district, region and state;

- involvement of enterprises to investing in socio-economic development of settlement network;

- creation of a favorable innovation climate in the field of agricultural production through more qualitative informational renovation of the regional market of innovation with new knowledge;

- intensification of connections between the three members of the agricultural sector - government, science and business - the creation of a qualitative communication system;

- minimization of uncertainties of relations between institutes of production of knowledge

and institutes of consumption of knowledge by means of forming of functional system of knowledge sharing;

- inflows in the scientific sphere of young scientists and ensuring the effectiveness of existing communication channels between the fundamental agricultural science and production.

Conclusions. One of the main guidelines for national regional policy in Ukraine should be complex and balanced development of rural areas and therefore the creation of centers of economic development will contribute to this process. Economic center of development should have the status of an independent advisory and coordinating body. Financing should be provided of numerous sources: state and local budgets, and also due contracts with companies. Creation of these centres will enable ministries to obtain current information about the development of rural territories, the state of science in the regions, facilitating exchange of information and reasoned making of managerial decisions at the regional and state levels.

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