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THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CATEGORY "RESOURCE POTENTIAL" IN AGRARIAN ECONOMY

The article analyses the historical features in the formation of the definition "resource potential". The notion of "resource potential" is enlarged in accordance with the classical and system approaches to studying the economic development within the agrarian sector of the economy.

Keywords: resource potential reproduction, agrarian economy, economic system, R. Solow's model of economic development.

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СТАНОВЛЕННЯ КАТЕГОРІЇ «РЕСУРСНИЙ ПОТЕНЦІАЛ» В АГРАРНОМУ СЕКТОРІ ЕКОНОМІКИ

У статті проаналізовано історичні особливості формування категорії «ресурсний потенціал». Додовнено визначення «ресурсного потенціалу» у відповідності до класичного та системного підходів до дослідження економічного розвитку в аграрному секторі економіки.

Ключові слова: відтворення ресурсного потенціалу, аграрний сектор економіки, економічна система, модель економічного зростання Р. Солоу.

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СТАНОВЛЕНИЕ КАТЕГОРИИ «РЕСУРСНЫЙ ПОТЕНЦИАЛ» В АГРАРНОМ СЕКТОРЕ ЭКОНОМИКИ

В статье проанализированы исторические особенности формирования категории «ресурсный потенциал». Дополнено определение «ресурсного потенциала» в соответствии с классическим и системным подходами к исследованию экономического развития в аграрном секторе экономики.

Ключевые слова: воспроизводство ресурсного потенциала, аграрный сектор экономики, экономическая система, модель экономического роста Р. Солоу.

Introduction. In the period of transformation of Ukrainian economy to market conditions there is a necessity to research the reproductive process of the resource potential of agrarian economy. Special features of this research are conditioned by the development of private and collective property and new legal forms of businesses such as private businesses, farms, collective enterprises, agroholdings and others.

It is very important to use labor, technical, land, financial and other components of resource potential more effectively and therefore to increase the amounts of agrarian production, to improve its quality, to limit expenses, to increase the level of economic security in the country and to receive competitive advantages in the world economy.

Analysis of latest research and publications. We find the first attempts to study the abovementioned question in the works by ancient authors, such as Socrates and Xenophont (400 B.C.), in the works by A. Smith (1776), D. Ricardo (1817), K. Marx (1867), A. Marshall (1890), O. Bem-Bawerk (1888), J.M. Keynes (1936), J. Hicks

(1939), P. Samuelson (1967) and others. Modern Ukrainian agrarian economists B. Paskhaver (1979), V.H. Andriychuk (1983), A.V. Krisalniy (1986), A.E. Yusephovich (1987), M.V. Gladiy (1998), O.I. Chaliy (2003), O.V. Ulyanchenko (2006), H.M. Pidlisetskiy (2008), V.V. Rossoha (2009), O.M. Vyshnevskaya (2011) and others researched this problem on micro- and macroeconomic levels. Their works defined the process of development of the category "resource potential", improved the methodology of scientific research and determined the ways for further development of different components of the resource potential of Ukrainian agrarian economy.

Unsolved problems. Further development of social relations needs the improvement of scientific research of agrarian resource potential and its development under conditions of economic integration to the world economy.

The aim of the research is to define special features of the category "resource potential" formation in Ukrainian agrarian economy.

The main results of the research. The notion "potential" should be understood as available resources, their optimal structure and ability to use them rationally to reach certain aims. The category "resource potential" formation in modern scientific research is dated 1979, when B. Paskhaver (1979) mentioned that the effectiveness of agrarian production is defined by the level of feedback of 3 groups of industrial resources: labor, material and land. He considers necessary to calculate the integral index of resource potential in order to define the direction and speed of the effectiveness of agrarian production. V.H. Andriychuk (1983) defined "the resource potential of agriculture" as the material basis of industrial potential which conditions enterprise's abilities to produce certain amount of agricultural production. The productive potential of agriculture is defined by the level of economic results on condition of the rational use of industrial resources.

In "The Economic Dictionary of Agroindustrial Complex" A.V. Krisalniy (1986) defined the resource potential of an agricultural enterprise as a combination of labor, material and natural resources which are characterized by the quality, quantity and structure of each resource. Differently from productive potential, resource potential characterizes only available resources, without considering the amount of production which may be produced by an enterprise. The scientist named the subjective factors: the level of an enterprise's labor organization and labor quality and the objective ones: the normative feedback of resources, the type of specialization and others. We agree with his idea that the perspective field of use of the resource potential index is the location of agricultural industry, the definition of differential rent, fixing payments for resources etc. Also, there is a reverse interaction – the location of agricultural industry after privatization processes, tax rate and the level of payments affect the level of resource potential. So, resource potential and final production are connected by the process of production and are the components of the reproduction process.

A.E. Yusephovich (1987) defined the agrarian resource potential of businesses and regions as "the quality, availability and balance of natural, biological, material and labor resources which realize their integral ability to produce the adequate amounts of production in the process of their interaction". According to A.E. Yusephovich (1987), productive and resource abilities, objective conditions of production, economic and productive potentials are the synonyms of resource potential. So, the agrarian resource potential of businesses and regions is defined by the

quality, availability and balance of natural, biological, material and labor resources which realize their integral ability to produce the adequate amounts and types of production in the process of their interaction.

M.V. Gladiy (1998) defined resource potential as potential productivity of labor, natural and industrial resources, measured by the quantity of gross production to a land unit, and the effectiveness of its use is measured by the quantity of pure gross profit. The main components of resource potential he considered as the following: labor resources, land, water, climatic and biological resources, industrial means of production, agricultural machines and equipment, chemicals, fuel and other materials which make altogether industrial funds.

According to O.V. Ulyanchenko (2006), resource potential is "a combination of resources of certain quality and quantity which are necessary for the reproduction of ecological social economic system and limit the current and further development". These opinions prove the relation between the scientific questions of resource potential development and economic achievements in the country, especially in agrarian economy.

The results of H.M. Pidlisetskiy and M.I. Tolkach's (2011) research showed that resource potential is "a combination of corelated resources, such as land, material, technical, labor, financial resources". Sometimes the notions "resources", "resource structure" and "resource potential" are considered similar. However, "resource potential" means possible actions and functions or resources which have not been used yet. "Resource structure" is the correlation between its components or productive factors as for their quality and quantity when their price or percentage is calculated. V. Rossoha (2009) in his research said that the main elements making the structure of the potential of agricultural businesses are social, technological and natural components. The link between them is an informational block including intellectual and innovational potentials.

O.M. Vyshnevskaya's (2011) research proved that resource potential is a combination of interdependent components: resource, material, natural, biological, industrial and other potentials directed to reach effective functioning of an industrial business unit. We agree with this idea and at the same time doubt the necessity of assimilation in agrarian economy management. Differential rent, different types of activities, regional features of agrarian industry, climatic conditions, lands, specialization, demographical situation, level of development of agricultural areas and even people mentality are important while planning and fulfilling the state economic policy. That is why we consider the principle of assimilation useless in different regions of Ukraine.

The synergic approach is very important here. According to it, the interaction of two or more factors is much more effective than the actions of separate components. This approach is used by A.E. Yusephovich (1987) in his research of resource potential. He thinks that the system of industrial resources is "not only the system of separate components, but their integral ability". Relatively, the volume of final results of current economic system are defined not only by available resources, but by the level of integral ability of the resources in use.

There is also a necessity to use the synergic approach in scientific research. R. Solow (1987) got the Nobel Prize in economics for the model of economic development which continued the famous macroeconomic model by Cobb-Douglas and

the productive function by V. Leontief (1973). The idea of this model is the following: during the industrial process there is a combination of 3 factors – labor, capital and technological progress. So, the parameters of this model are: labor productivity, capital profit and the general factor of productivity, the so-called Solow balance. So, economic development in a long term is affected by labor productivity, available capital and its effective use and their integral productivity, which reflects the impact of scientifically-technical progress to economic achievements.

The classical approach was renovated and used by O. Chaliy (2003) in the process of forming the category "labor resources". He considers this category as a combination of functional and potential labor force and their relations during the processes of forming, distribution and use. In this definition attention is concentrated not only on material components of labor resources but also on the social component of economic relations.

The system approach to the study of economic development names the following components of economic system: productive force, economic relations and economic mechanism. Economic relations are divided into technically economic ones – connected with making and use of labor tools and objects in the process of production, organizationally economic ones – appearing while using methods and ways of organization and management of social industry, and socially economic ones – based on property relations.

Conclusions. According to the results of the research, the following conclusions can be made:

1. An economic category "resource potential" in agrarian economy has deep historical roots, continues its development and is getting modern features. We offer to specify the essence of "agrarian resource potential" as an economic category basing on the integral approach to the category "resource potential" formation. So, agrarian resource potential is a complicated system of economic relations as for providing, structural formation, effective use of material and non-material resources of agrarian economy and finding additional investing resources into the process of agrarian industry in order to increase the production of food and raw materials to fulfill the increasing needs of society and to develop rural areas.

2. The components of the resource potential of agrarian economy should be considered the following: labor, natural, material, technical, informational, innovative, financial, intellectual, marketing, organizational, enterprise and ecological resource potentials and their synergic interaction in order to make agrarian industry effective, to reach economic increase.

3. The research showed the necessity for further research in the sphere of resource potential reproduction at all its stages, such as providing, producing, use, distribution and consumption of the final production of agrarian economy. We think that the aim of such systematization is the development of all stages of the resource managing process – business planning, programming, rational distribution and use of available resources and proper financing of the producing cycle using such sources as profit and money received from budget and credit systems.

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