

Agroindustrial management and contemporary demands

P. Sabluk,

Academician of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Doctor of Economic Sciences
National Academy of Agrarian Sciences of Ukraine

The purpose. To determine features of agrarian science in conditions of decentralization. To create innovative centers of development of agrarian production and village terrains. To justify organizational structure of such centers, to inflate with the content their operation according to the offered algorithm. **Methods.** The scheme is elaborated of operations on creation of innovative centers in oblasts, their branches in administrative areas, etc. Correlation between administrative and managerial links and production, operation of village terrains and agrarian science is justified. **Results.** Creation of innovative centers in regions will promote convergence of scientific activity and necessities of agrarian production. **Conclusions.** Changes in the power of authorities in the state and accordingly in scientific activity will considerably pull together science and necessities of production of its primary links, and will also improve use of agrarian potential in each region.

Key words: *decentralization, management, regions, algorithm of operations, consolidation of force, system and the integrated approach.*

The results of scientific research on given problem indicate that the fundamental principles of management in the interests of the primary production units have always been in the center of attention of the scientists-managers [1—10].

For practical realization of theoretically substantiated positions are not enough. For a long time, the management system was centralized. Only in recent years, the State has noticed this problem and began to embody the development of science in practice. At one time, the leadership of each region resolutely solved the problem of establishing agrarian higher education institutions as centers for the training of agricultural specialists, and the development of scientific research results. Teachers of higher educational institutions lived by the lives of agrarians of specific regions, trained themselves and organized student traineeships there.

However, at the request of "above" in the recent past, agrarian high schools were subordinated to the Ministry of Science and Education, which weakened the interest of teachers and students in agrarian problems of the regions, and as a result, most graduates of schools now have no desire to study in agrarian higher educational institutions of Ukraine. We believe that the research centers creation in the regions would contribute to solving this problem. The agrarian higher education institutions teaching staff, together with enterprises and institutions of the NAAS system, which operate on the territory of a particular region, should become the basis for regional innovation centers. By consent, scientific institutions of other ministries and departments, public organizations can enter. Due to this, it will be possible to identify responsible scientists for the development of spheres of agrarian activity, administrative districts, communities, and individual economic entities. That is, conditions will be created for scientific support (through scientists, teachers, students) which carried out in the agribusiness production processes. The science interest to production is deepen and vice versa. For lack of jurisdiction, it is extremely necessary to develop in each district, without exception, a community, economic entities, investment programs for their development.

At the same time, it should be noted that each economic entity for which such a program will be developed, has its own specifics. If you can use average indicators at the administrative district level, then for a business entity, this program should be more specific. All these features should be known by the scientists and, together with the managers and specialists of the district of a particular company, should ensure the development and support of such programs implementation. For the research centers successful functioning in the regions, their leaders need to be fully aware that their responsibility is to ensure the successful functioning of all economic entities in the region. After the decision at the regional level about the

scientific centers establishing and their leaders' selection it is important to determine the centers' functions, structure and composition. For this purpose, it is necessary to develop and the Center provisions approve, its statute, which would take into account the specifics of the region's agrarian activities. The center should involve the research institutions and public organizations which are operating in the region and involved to agrarian production in order to provide scientific support to all administrative areas (communities) and business entities.

It is necessary to have the necessary methodological recommendations for the development of investment programs and the organization of their implementation. For example, in the computer network of Ukraine there are indicators of the availability of land to each owner in the state. On the basis of this information, based on the normative relations about the cost of the owners of land, it is possible to separately determine the need for urechevnoy and living labor, and hence - and the size of the profitability of their functioning. Methodological support for the application of these calculations to a particular area should be undertaken by scientists. The algorithm of such calculations in Ukraine and Vinnytsia region is determined (Table 1 and 2). Similar calculations in all regions and regions of Ukraine were carried out at the NSC "Institute of Agrarian Economics". They can become the subject of the talk of solving problems of development of agroindustrial complex, rural areas in the state. To calculate cost indicators in the proposed algorithm of actions at the initial stage of regulation of economic relations, one can use the price of land that financial services use for the calculation of tax payments (column 2 tables). Having thus calculated the value of the land in a particular territory and, accordingly, for each land owner, it is possible to determine the value of fixed assets (column 4) on the basis of normative ratios as a ratio of 1: 1 to the value of land. Deviations from these proportions may depend on the specialization of production, its structure, the prices of means of production, which will be clearly indicated with respect to the particular subject of economic activity. In Europe, according to normative calculations, such average deviations in agricultural activity are small (up to 3%). According to researchers, the need for working capital (along with labor costs) is equal to half the value of fixed assets (column 6). The method of comparing the results obtained by calculations determines the value of fixed assets and working capital, which is not enough for productive use of land. This should be the basis for the priority development of investment programs for the development of territories and the implementation of production programs by business entities. These programs should become obligatory and serve as a guideline for the actions of managers, specialists and all employees who are responsible for the commissioned areas of the economy assessing the resource potential of a specific territory and object of activity (graph 7), it is possible to determine the mass of the predicted to receive as a result of the use of the involved in the production of profit potential, but not less than the average inflation rate in recent years (15%). If you compare it with the actual achieved indicators, you can estimate the level of management on a particular. territory, for each economic entity. We believe that due to the application of the proposed algorithm of action there will be an opportunity for purposeful activity of managers and specialists, all employees of the agro-industrial sphere. The denial of some scholars and managers regarding the fact that the algorithm of action is virtual calculations are not perceived. If you compare it with the actual achieved indicators, you can estimate the level of management on a particular. territory, for each economic entity. We believe that due to the application of the proposed algorithm of action there will be an opportunity for purposeful activity of managers and specialists, all employees of the agro-industrial sphere. The denial of some scholars and managers regarding the fact that the algorithm of action is virtual calculations are not perceived. If you compare it with the actual achieved indicators, you can estimate the level of management on a particular. territory, for each economic entity. We believe that due to the application of the proposed algorithm of action there will be an opportunity for purposeful activity of managers and specialists, all employees of the agro-industrial sphere. The denial of some scholars and managers regarding the fact that the algorithm of action is virtual calculations are not perceived. The question of the need for such actions by agrarian science before the government is put forward, they do not object to it (the report sent to them with the relevant resolutions sent to each oblast). The case for organizing the implementation of the proposed.

Conclusions

The objective transfer of the center of gravity of agricultural production management to the grass-roots requires an appropriate improvement of its organization. Oblast authorities should perform the functions of creating and maintaining innovative centers of development of rural areas, in which it is necessary to concentrate and consolidate the activities of scientists working in the respective territory. З огляду на це потрібно визначитися з лідерами обласних центрів, під керівництвом яких розробити положення про центри, їхні статuti, визначити персональний склад, права й обов'язки членів центрів і філіалів з тим, щоб за науковий супровід наукової діяльності районів і суб'єктів господарювання несли персональну відповідальність науковці, природно, з відповідною оплатою за рахунок частки отриманих від інновацій доходів. Структурно центри мають охопити за вертикаллю і горизонталлю всі сегменти агропромислової діяльності: економіки, екології, галузей рослинництва, тваринництва, матеріально-технічного постачання, переробки, торгівлі, а також участі у зв'язках з центральними науковими установами держави, громадськими організаціями.

References

1. *Лукинов И.И.* Эволюция экономических систем / И.И. Лукинов. — М.: Экономика, 2002. — 567 с.
2. *Гадзало Я.М.* Стратегія розвитку сільськогосподарського виробництва в Україні на період до 2025 року / Я.М. Гадзало. — К.: Аграр. наука, 2016. — 213 с.
3. *Гладій М.В.* Аграрний потенціал України: напрями розвитку. — К.: Аграр. наука, 2016. — 330 с.
4. *Саблук П.Т.* Економічний інтерес у розвитку аграрного виробництва: монографія / П.Т. Саблук. — К.: ННЦ ІАЕ, 2014. — 356 с.
5. *Месель-Веселяк В.Я.* Аграрна реформа і організаційно-економічні трансформації в сільському господарстві / В.Я. Месель-Веселяк // Економіка АПК. — 2010. — № 4. — С. 18.
6. *Малік М.Й.* Інститути та інституції у розвитку аграрної сфери економіки / М.Й. Малік // Економіка АПК. — 2011. — № 7. — С. 169 — 177.
7. *Кропивко М.Ф.* Підвищення конкурентоспроможності та соціальної спрямованості агропромислового виробництва на основі розвитку кластерних систем / М.Ф. Кропивко // Економіка АПК. — 2013. — № 3. — С. 3 — 15.
8. *Стецюк П.А.* Формування фінансових ресурсів сільськогосподарських підприємств / П.А. Стецюк // Економіка АПК. — 2015. — № 11. — С. 111 — 116.
9. *Дієсперов В.С.* Аналітична оцінка трудомістких галузей сільськогосподарських підприємств Одещини / В.С. Дієсперов // Економіка АПК. — 2016. — № 2. — С. 17 — 24.
10. *Шпикуляк О.Г.* Наукове забезпечення інноваційного розвитку аграрної сфери / О.Г. Шпикуляк, М.І. Грицаєнко // Бізнес Інформ. — 2016. — № 4. — С. 143 — 149.