

EFFECTIVE USE OF PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR OF UKRAINE

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The current economic situation makes the agricultural sector to use its resource potential with the greatest efficiency. The topic of the research is relevant because of the need to improve the mechanism of controlling agricultural sector to use the production resources efficiently. Such a mechanism should take into account the specifics of the industry and solve the problem of growth of agriculture, improving the efficiency of agricultural production.

The resource potential of the agricultural service has several problems, including low wages for workers and high unemployment in the villages, which cause an outflow of labour to cities, leading to the extinction of the villages.

There is a need for effective management of the resource potential of the agricultural sector on the basis of fundamental changes in agriculture, implementation of research in this field in production processes, new technology, and organization of labour resources. The essence of the efficient use of the productive resources means the integrated use of resources, maximum protection against losses, involvement in economic activities production and secondary energy resources to replace exhaustible and non-renewable resources. The dominant system resource postulate is that the rational use of inputs achieves the emergent effect and significantly increases the level of agricultural development in general, reducing their expensiveness and extensiveness. Results of the agricultural production depend primarily on the resource potential. It includes all the resources associated with the activity and development of agriculture, land, labour, working capital, fixed assets and so on.

Lack of resources dramatically alters the paradigm of efficient management and necessitates the development of concepts such as “efficiency” and “resource potential”.

Therefore, efficiency should be considered not only as a result and the ratio of costs to receive it, and above all, as the degree of the resource potential of the entity.

Analysis of domestic and foreign experience shows that the efficiency of the agricultural sector depends not only on the number of inputs and, above all, the ability of the maximum potential use of available production resources, and the development of the resource-saving organization of the company.

Efficient use of productive resources is formed from interlocking components: resource potential (human resources, land, biological potential of plants and animals) and the development of resource-saving technologies. As we know, research issues are related to functioning systems for traditional pattern often founded on the concept of efficiency as the identical results.

It appears reasonable to consider efficiency as one of the components of the impact of certain processes that occur during the operation of agriculture as a complex stochastic dynamic system control. The operation of the system is a system performance of certain functions, which defined the resource, industrial, material, financial, social, economic, environmental, technological, logistic, institutional and other potentials (resources), which is associated with the corresponding risk, involves the consequences of this implementation, management therefore needs.

The functioning of the agricultural system in a changing external environment necessitates improving the management of the system. The system is based on a mechanism as a set of goals, objectives, functions, principles, methods, tools, techniques, factors, technology, resources, and types of results.

The components of complex systems management mechanism should include performance indicators and operation of these systems (which can be called by

SEE-control mechanism). By the authors' method, resource component of this mechanism can be considered as the F-pulses of the functioning of complex systems, which certainly include the agricultural sector.

Resource potential in agricultural production should be formed taking into account the need for production facilities. This potential can increase as government support agrarian sector and the efficiency and effectiveness of its implementation.