

FEATURES OF MODERN SOCIAL RELATIONS IN THE AGRICULTURAL SPHERE AS AN OBJECT OF STATE REGULATION

Soloshenko Ruslan ¹

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Annotation. The article presents scientific provisions regarding the clarification of the features of modern social relations in the agrarian sphere as an object of state regulation based on theoretical analysis. It is shown that the progressive development of agriculture and the agrarian sphere in general, including the development of the village as a system of life organization, is possible only under the condition that the existing social system includes the agrarian system in specific forms corresponding to its nature, i.e. in a certain sense, it adapts to the agricultural sphere. In this regard, it is necessary to search for ways and forms of reproduction of agrarian relations, the socio-economic content and specific forms of which would reflect the modern level of agricultural agro-industrial production, their economic connections and fit into the general process of the development of society. It was determined that the development of social relations in the agrarian sphere is influenced by natural and economic factors of the external and internal environment known in science. At the same time, if they are considered in relation to the formation of an organizational and economic mechanism in crisis conditions, the consideration and implementation of these factors becomes especially important in the case of a deepening agrarian crisis. The critical threshold of any of the factors of the external and internal environment determines the level of bankruptcy and crisis of agro-industrial complex entities.

It is substantiated that the current tasks of sustainable development require the creation of an effective structure of territorial economy, the basis of which is complexity, for the subjects of state regulation. The formation of a multi-system economy contributes to the dynamic development of agriculture. It is emphasized that during the years of reforms, advantages of individual forms of ownership and organizational and legal forms of management have not been revealed. But the role of large commodity farms was constantly growing. Integrated structures with a closed cycle of production - processing - sale of products also function successfully: agroholdings, agroconsortiums, agrofirms, associations of farms. Studies show that in institutional transformations, for the preservation of a multi-system economy, it is necessary to focus on the unification of economic entities with a predominance of cooperative forms of organization.

Keywords: agrarian sector of the economy, production process, state regulation, cooperation, form of ownership, food security.

¹ National University of Civil Protection of Ukraine, (Kharkiv, Ukraine), postgraduate, Orcid id: 0009-0008-2607-1137

Introduction.

In the conditions of globalization and changes in the international economic order, the spread of military conflicts, the agricultural sector of Ukraine faces a number of challenges that require effective public management for its deep transformation and ensuring sustainable growth. This transformation is key to increasing the competitiveness of the agricultural sector of the Ukrainian economy, stabilizing it and ensuring the country's food security. Mechanisms of state regulation that are used to manage these processes must be flexible, innovative and meet modern requirements of efficiency and transparency. They should contribute not only to the adaptation of the agricultural sector to changing economic conditions, but also to activate its internal potential to ensure sustainable development. The study of the peculiarities of modern social relations in the agrarian sphere as an object of state regulation is gaining relevance and necessity. In this context, a key aspect is the ability of the authorities to adapt the legal framework, financial instruments, and management practices to the needs of the agricultural sector. It is important to integrate scientific research and advanced technologies into production processes, which will contribute to the improvement of the quality of agricultural products and, as a result, the growth of Ukraine's export potential.

Scientific works of foreign and domestic scientists, such as: O. Amosov, N. Bondarchuk, V. Vorotin, N. Datsii, I. Dragan, O. Zhemoyda, M. Latynin, I. Lukinov, are theoretical and applied developments in the researched field. , I. Mazurkevich, S. Maistro, G. Mostoviy, A. Romin, P. Sabluk, , T. Shestakovska, Yu. Shpak, V. Yurchyshyn and others.

The purpose of article – clarifying the organizational and economic features of modern social relations in the agrarian sphere as an object of state regulation on the basis of theoretical analysis, and

substantiating the prospects for its further development.

Result.

Progressive development of agriculture and the agrarian sphere as a whole, including the development of the village as a life-organization system, is possible only under the condition that the existing social system includes the agrarian system in specific forms corresponding to its nature, i.e. in a certain sense adapts to the agrarian sphere. In this regard, it is necessary to search for ways and forms of recreating agrarian relations, the socio-economic content and specific forms of which would reflect the modern level of agricultural agro-industrial production, their economic ties and would fit into the general process of development of society.

A study of specialized literature [1; 2; 4; 5; 6; 7; 9] shows that the most important specific part of the general system of economic relations - the agrarian sector includes interaction between people regarding land and other means of agricultural production, as well as the corresponding connections in the production, distribution, exchange and consumption of agricultural products, their processing and delivery to the consumer. We believe that reducing the essence of the problem only to the production of goods, excluding from its content the social, moral, psychological, historical aspects of the life of the subjects of these relations themselves - this means not fully covering all the problems that are inherent in them. Agrarian relations are a complex multi-layered system. In its structure, national and economic institutions are distinguished, which, in turn, determine a number of systems and subsystems. Consequently, the study involves the use of a systemic and comprehensive approach in the analysis of agrarian relations.

Agrarian relations express the entire set of production, social, cultural and moral relations between people, are based on the system of their natural interests and

aspirations, on universal human values and the rights of a working farmer [8].

It should be especially emphasized that there is a fairly widespread identification of this entire complex system with land relations, i.e. with those that develop in connection with land ownership, land management and land use. This is of particular importance, but in our opinion, agrarian relations should not be reduced to them. On the contrary, land relations are their integral part, which cover the entire process of expanded reproduction in agriculture in its interrelation with other spheres of the agro-industrial complex. The subjects of these economic relations are, first of all, rural commodity producers, workers employed in enterprises of the production and social infrastructure of the village, in industries that produce means of agricultural production, process and bring its products to the consumer. This means that the system of agrarian relations covers not only agriculture, i.e. the central link of the agro-industrial complex, but also determines the economic interaction between its three spheres, as well as the social infrastructure that determines the living conditions of the rural population.

The development of economic relations in the agrarian system is influenced by the natural and economic factors of the external and internal environment known in science. It should be emphasized that if they are considered in relation to the presented research topic on the formation of an organizational and economic mechanism in crisis conditions, then the consideration and implementation of these factors takes on special significance in the current deep agrarian crisis. The critical threshold of any of the factors of the external and internal environment determines the level of bankruptcy and crisis of the subjects of the agro-industrial complex.

Agrarian relations do not function in a static state. The production process is simultaneously a reproduction process. The agricultural reproduction system is a single technological, economic, social,

ecological and organizational structure consisting of the corresponding subsystems. The main reproduction systems that have developed in economic life differ somewhat from the scientific abstraction. Each such system includes, in addition to production and consumption, a connecting element and a specific ownership relationship to the main means of production. In no reproduction system does production arise by itself. It is organized by the owner. Therefore, property acts as a central element of the reproduction system. The type of property determines the type of connecting link between production and consumption and, ultimately, the type of the system itself [1; 3].

The material basis of property, the natural-material form of its manifestation, consists of things, property and non-property rights, information, results of intellectual activity, intangible assets belonging to an individual.

All of the above subjects do not become property in themselves. For property to emerge, in addition to the material basis, there must also be a subject of property, that is (an individual or legal entity) interacting in a certain way with the said things, goods, etc. In order for property relations to arise directly from the said interaction, appropriation must take place. This appropriation occurs in society, can be monopolistic in relation to its other subjects, and is protected by civil legislation, which guarantees the owner the right of ownership not only of possession, but also the right of possession and disposal of objects of property, according to which these relations are formed.

Economic property relations in modern society are realized in legal forms. The latter determine the relations of property subjects (owners and property objects). Property relations include legal norms that determine the rights (authorities) of the owner, the property liability of the owner and protect his rights.

It is known that in the production process the main property relations are the relations concerning the appropriation of the means of production and labor force, which determine the method of their connection. The conducted research shows that in this phase of property assessment it is possible to distinguish the following types of relations:

A) Production and technical. These relations mediate the technological process of production of material and non-material goods. At this stage, the creation and use of property objects in their natural-material form occurs. Property reveals here, first of all, its property to use it, that is, to use property objects (means of production and a specific object - labor force) to carry out the production process. All categories of property subjects (owners, possessors, users) can be participants in production and technical relations.

B) Production and economic. This type of relationship reflects, first of all, the process of organizing production. The main property property here is the right to dispose of it. This property can be realized to the fullest extent by the owner and to a minimum extent by its owner and user.

C) Socio-economic. This type of relationship is most characterized by the implementation of the right of ownership of property objects. This is permissible only for the owner and for the owner of the property.

For this form, in the process of distribution, the main problem in property relations is the question of appropriation of the means of production and products of labor obtained as a result of the implementation of the production process. That is, the dilemma is solved: who and how much will receive monetary income for the implementation of the production process and for its final results.

As is known, distribution relations are a set of economic relations on the distribution of means of production and labor force between branches of production. In this case, the leading role

belongs to property relations, which predetermines the ineffective results of this process. In the distribution phase, it is possible to distinguish two stages in property relations:

- the distribution of the means of production, which includes, in addition to the appropriation of material goods created as a result of human labor activity, the ownership, use and disposal of such a specific means of production as land;

- distribution of products of labor, where the issue of appropriation of necessary and surplus products of labor is decided. In this case, the appropriation of products of labor is carried out by the owner of labor power based on the results of its use for the implementation of the production process: appropriation of the necessary product of labor in the form of wages, bonuses and payments and by the subject of ownership as a result of the implementation of their right of ownership to previously appropriated material and intangible objects.

The conducted research shows that the goal of the developing production relations and property relations is formulated in accordance with the type of consumption. If in the first three phases in property relations the main emphasis was placed directly on the property object, then in this phase, which determines the further specificity of the manifestation of the first three phases, it is necessary to highlight the methods of appropriation of property objects: collective, individual (sole), impersonal (state) and others.

If we proceed from the fact that property is connected, on the one hand, with the necessity of satisfying needs with certain motivations, and on the other hand, with the possibility of satisfying these needs as a result of the labor process, then it is possible to divide it into two main types: property in the means of production and property in the results of labor. In the property in the results of labor, it is again advisable to distinguish property in the

means of production and property in consumer goods.

Due to the fact that ownership of the results of labor, including consumer goods, as a rule, is feasible only through labor activity, ownership of the means of production is historically a prerequisite for ownership of the results of labor and occupies a leading position in relation to ownership of consumer goods. That is, in most cases, the owner of the means of production becomes, as a rule, the owner of the results of labor, including consumer goods or part of them as a result of the labor process.

In accordance with the method of appropriation, and first of all, the appropriation of the means of production, forms of ownership are formed. The method of appropriation, as well as the content and form of ownership, in turn, are closely linked to the mode of production.

In our opinion, it is appropriate to understand forms of ownership as relations that develop depending on the method of implementing the powers of ownership by subjects of civil law in the course of their production, economic and other activities: individuals (legal entities and individuals) – private property; owners who have combined their objects and property rights with the creation of an appropriate organizational and legal structure (legal entity) – common (collective) property and its varieties: shared, joint and others; government institutions – state property; territorial communities – municipal property.

We suppose that such an approach is quite consistent with the current stage of development of social relations. As for the previous stage, a multifactorial analysis of the activities of agricultural enterprises shows that a mechanism for slowing down its socio-economic development and reducing the efficiency of production has

formed here. The main reason for all this is hidden in the property relations that have developed in agriculture and in their nationalization.

Other significant factors determining the crisis in the agricultural sector are the lack of connection between the economic interests of producers and consumers with specific commodity exchange through the market, the lack of economic independence of business entities, their weak material interest in increasing production. At the same time, the directive nature of agricultural planning completely deprived them of freedom to establish economic ties and reduced the activity of their participation in the market of goods and services, leading to the fact that the producer did not feel himself a real owner of production, economically responsible for the results of economic activity.

Conclusion. It is concluded that the current developments of the current development require the subjects of sovereign regulation to create an effective structure of the territorial dominion, the basis of which is richness. The formation of a wealthy economy coincides with the dynamic development of the agricultural dominion. It is clear that during the course of reforms, the superiority of other forms of power and organizational and legal forms of state rule has not been revealed. However, the role of the great commodity dominions gradually grew. Integrated structures with a closed cycle of production – processing – sale of products also function successfully: agricultural holdings, agricultural consortiums, agricultural firms, associations of farming states. The investigations show that in institutional changes, in order to save a rich economy, it is necessary to focus on united subjects of state control over the importance of cooperative forms of organization.

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