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OVERCOMING THE TECHNOLOGICAL BACKWARDNESS OF THE AGRARIAN SECTOR OF ECONOMY AS THE BASIS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRY

Each era brings its own philosophy, which is formed from a specific culture of life, way of life, their relationships with each other. History knows the age of bronze and iron, the periods of birth, prosperity and decline of millennial crops, the era of agricultural production and scientific and technological progress. Modernity is

characterized as the day of globalization and the information revolution. Each of these periods of historical development of mankind has its own special and unique philosophy. And at the same time, they all penetrate a special core, the philosophy of which is a kind of spiritual framework of civilization, shapes tradition, determines the main directions of its development. Understanding the "spirit of civilizational development of mankind" is an incredibly difficult affair, but quite possible. [1]

In the context of the transition period and the economic crisis in Ukraine, the main goal of economic development is to adapt to the conditions of increased dynamism of the external and internal environment. Therefore, businesses need an appropriate development strategy that would form the basis for making effective management decisions. The strategic nature of choosing a purpose for the operation of enterprises becomes a priority for senior management staff. Because each company is unique in its existence, the process of developing and implementing a strategy for each of them is individual and depends not only on the external and internal environment, but also on their interaction.[2]

Overcoming technological backwardness in the field of agricultural production, reaching the indicators of economically developed countries on agricultural production, technological leadership and competitiveness require a significant intensification of entrepreneurial activity in the innovation sphere. It is impossible to solve this problem without modernizing the ways and mechanisms of this development, changing its priorities, institutions, relations between the subjects of economic activity, resource base. [3]

The main direction of state policy aimed at modernizing the technological base of agriculture and the sectoral structure of the economy, as the experience of developed countries shows, should be the formation in the country of a complete national innovation system (NIS), designed to ensure the organic incorporation of innovative processes into the progressive development of the economy and agricultural enterprises. Despite the differences in national models of the national innovation system, a unifying feature for them is the leadership of the state, which provides three priorities: the development of science; development of education; development of knowledge-intensive production. The state should play an active role in determining the priorities of scientific and technological development in agriculture, supporting basic research, motivating entrepreneurial activity in the innovation field, protection of intellectual property rights, reform of agricultural education. [3]

Strategic guidelines for functioning and development of NIS are set by priorities for scientific and technological development, which allows not only to overcome the dispersion of scarce development resources, but also to link them with the corresponding priorities in the real sector of production. In this regard, the importance of sound allocation of technological development priorities is increasing. [3]

Strategic direction for modernization of the agrarian sectoral structure of the economy brings to the fore the problem of mobilization of necessary resources, including at the expense of innovations. This process must be preceded by a

preparatory period, the duration of which depends on the accumulated economic potential and the depth of the structural crisis.[5]

The success of measures aimed at developing the economic system within the framework of the anti-crisis strategy will be determined by the extent to which they will be complemented by appropriate transformations and efforts in the institutional, socio-cultural and political spheres. In particular, during the years of market transformations in Ukraine, no complete institutional environment necessary for stable and efficient economic activity of economic entities, their economic and technological progress was created. At the same time, no strategic goal in the field of socio-economic development can be successfully implemented in the absence of an institutional environment that ensures the harmonization of the interests of members of society and achieve a united perception of their development goals.[4]

Thus, the current stage of agricultural development in Ukraine is accompanied by exacerbation of a number of socio-economic problems. However, even under adverse conditions, the agrarian sector continues to show acceptable rates of development, which is primarily the result of land and agrarian reforms. At the same time, new challenges require timely response from the state, agrarian science and practice. How quickly and effectively the domestic agrarian sector adapts to the new economic conditions depends on its further prospects to occupy a worthy place among the leading producers of agro-food products in the world.

Resource potential has significant potential for further active development of the industry, and the state must take real measures to create favorable conditions for the existence of all industries of agroindustrial complex. This will help the products of domestic manufacturers to prevail over the products of foreign companies, will allow to enter the world market, significantly increase profits, and, accordingly, the flow of funds to the budget.[6]

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