



colloquium-journal

ISSN 2520-6990

Międzynarodowe czasopismo naukowe

Art
Jurisprudence
Historical sciences
Economic sciences
Philological sciences
Pedagogical sciences
Physical education and sports

№10(97) 2021

Część 2



colloquium-journal

ISSN 2520-6990

ISSN 2520-2480

Colloquium-journal №10 (97), 2021

Część 2

(Warszawa, Polska)

Redaktor naczelny - **Paweł Nowak**
Ewa Kowalczyk

Rada naukowa

- **Dorota Dobija** - profesor i rachunkowości i zarządzania na uniwersytecie Koźmińskiego
- **Jemielniak Dariusz** - profesor dyrektor centrum naukowo-badawczego w zakresie organizacji i miejsc pracy, kierownik katedry zarządzania Międzynarodowego w Ku.
- **Mateusz Jabłoński** - politechnika Krakowska im. Tadeusza Kościuszki.
- **Henryka Danuta Stryczewska** – profesor, dziekan wydziału elektrotechniki i informatyki Politechniki Lubelskiej.
- **Bulakh Iryna Valerievna** - profesor nadzwyczajny w katedrze projektowania środowiska architektonicznego, Kijowski narodowy Uniwersytet budownictwa i architektury.
- **Leontiev Rudolf Georgievich** - doktor nauk ekonomicznych, profesor wyższej komisji atestacyjnej, główny naukowiec federalnego centrum badawczego chabarowska, dalekowschodni oddział rosyjskiej akademii nauk
- **Serebrennikova Anna Valerievna** - doktor prawa, profesor wydziału prawa karnego i kryminologii uniwersytetu Moskiewskiego M.V. Lomonosova, Rosja
- **Skopa Vitaliy Aleksandrovich** - doktor nauk historycznych, kierownik katedry filozofii i kulturoznawstwa
- **Pogrebnaya Yana Vsevolodovna** - doktor filologii, profesor nadzwyczajny, stawropolski państwowy Instytut pedagogiczny
- **Fanil Timeryanowicz Kuzbekov** - kandydat nauk historycznych, doktor nauk filologicznych. profesor, wydział Dziennikarstwa, Bashgosuniversitet
- **Aliyev Zakir Hussein oglu** - doctor of agricultural sciences, associate professor, professor of RAE academician RAPVHN and MAEP
- **Kanivets Alexander Vasilievich** - kandydat nauk technicznych, docent wydziału dyscypliny inżynierii ogólnej wydziału inżynierii i technologii państwowej akademii rolniczej w Połtawie
- **Yavorska-Vitkovska Monika** - doktor edukacji, szkoła Kuyavsky-Pomorsk w bidgoszczu, dziekan nauk o filozofii i biologii; doktor edukacji, profesor
- **Chernyak Lev Pavlovich** - doktor nauk technicznych, profesor, katedra technologii chemicznej materiałów kompozytowych narodowy uniwersytet techniczny ukrainy „Politechnika w Kijowie”
- **Vorona-Slivinskaya Lyubov Grigoryevna** - doktor nauk ekonomicznych, profesor, St. Petersburg University of Management Technologia i ekonomia
- **Voskresenskaya Elena Vladimirovna** doktor prawa, kierownik Katedry Prawa Cywilnego i Ochrony Własności Intelektualnej w dziedzinie techniki, Politechnika im. Piotra Wielkiego w Sankt Petersburgu
- **Tengiz Magradze** - doktor filozofii w dziedzinie energetyki i elektrotechniki, Georgian Technical University, Tbilisi, Gruzja
- **Usta-Azizova Dilnoza Ahrarovna** - kandydat nauk pedagogicznych, profesor nadzwyczajny, Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute, Uzbekistan

    SlideShare



INDEX COPERNICUS
INTERNATIONAL

НАУЧНАЯ ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ
БИБЛИОТЕКА
LIBRARY.RU

«Colloquium-journal»

Wydawca «Interdruk» Poland, Warszawa
Annopol 4, 03-236

E-mail: info@colloquium-journal.org
<http://www.colloquium-journal.org/>

CONTENTS

ART

Yulyakhshiev Sh.N.

GENERAL CONCEPTS OF MUSIC AND ITS ROLE IN THE WORLD OF MANKIND4

HISTORICAL SCIENCES

Levchuk K.I.

AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS IN UKRAINE UNDER THE TRANSITION TO A MARKET ECONOMY6

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS

Скибицький І. Г., Шабуніна В. В.

ВПЛИВ МОТИВАЦІЇ ДОСЯГНЕННЯ НА ПСИХІЧНИЙ СТАН СПОРТСМЕНА13

Skybytsky I. H., Shabunina V. V.

IMPACT OF ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION ON MENTAL STATE OF SPORTSMEN13

PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Barakayeva D.H., Toyirova M.G.

ROLE OF ENGLISH IN TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY16

Kuychieva Z.U.

TRADITIONAL SINGING (THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF SHASHMAKAM)18

ECONOMIC SCIENCES

Мамій С.А., Заруба Д.С.

МЕХАНІЗМ ЦЕНООБРАЗОВАНИЯ21

Mamiy S.A., Zaruba D.S.

PRICING MECHANISM21

Kysh LM.

ANALYSIS OF E-COMMERCE RISK TYPOLOGIES23

Очак П.К., Мамій С.А.

КОНКУРЕНЦИЯ И МОНОПОЛИЯ29

Ochak P.K., Mamiy S.A.

COMPETITION AND MONOPOLY29

Томашевська О.А.

ЕКОНОМІЧНА СВІДОМІСТЬ: СУТНІСТЬ, СКЛАДОВІ ТА ФАКТОРИ СТАНОВЛЕННЯ31

Tomashevskya O.A.

ECONOMIC CONSCIOUSNESS: ESSENCE, COMPONENTS AND FACTORS OF FORMATION31

Швецова А. В., Байчерова А.Р.

ВЛИЯНИЕ ЦИФРОВИЗАЦИИ НА РЫНОК ТРУДА34

Shvetsova A. V., Baycherova A.R.

THE IMPACT OF DIGITALIZATION ON THE LABOR MARKET34

HISTORICAL SCIENCES

УДК 316.3:329"19"(477)

Levchuk K.I.

*Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor,
Head of the Department of History of Ukraine and Philosophy,
Vinnytsia National Agrarian University*

AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS IN UKRAINE UNDER THE TRANSITION TO A MARKET ECONOMY

(Historiography and source base of the study)

Abstract.

The article systematizes and generalizes various scientific works aimed at studying the transformational changes in the agricultural sector of Ukraine during the first half of the 90s of the twentieth century. The source base, which can be used by researchers of agrarian relations in Ukraine, is considered. General scientific and historical research methods that can be used in the study of agrarian history of Ukraine are analyzed.

Keywords: *historiography, land reform, agrarian relations, market transformations, historical aspect, independence of Ukraine.*

Formulation of the problem. With the proclamation of Ukraine's state independence, a transitional period in its history began. Understanding the essence of the transformations of Ukrainian society requires taking into account the fact that the transition from totalitarian to democratic regime in Ukraine began with Gorbachev's reforms, formed against the background of the struggle for sovereignty and independence of Ukraine, and since 1991 state-building processes. There was a need to rethink the historical past, develop state ideology, adapt social structures to democratic principles of society, ensure political and ideological pluralism, create a diversified economy, legislative protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens. Therefore, transformations in Ukraine during the first years of independence meant: change of political regime and state system; transition from command-administrative planned economy to market mechanisms of socio-economic development of the country.

During the transition period, a set of legal measures aimed at ensuring the priority of laws over ideology, humanization of all social relations and the revival of man as a morally responsible person, the growth of his psychological thinking, political culture, responsibility for the state of affairs in production, participation in socio-political life of the country.

Radical changes in the political and economic systems of the country have radically affected the processes in the agricultural sector - one of the most important components of the national economy of Ukraine. In the process of land reform, the pluralism of ownership and management was established here, and opportunities for business development were expanded. This was manifested, first, in the restoration of the role of the farmer as the owner of a certain share of land, property, products; secondly, in the revival of the farmer as a master with the right to organize his abilities to productive and creative work, to participate directly in solving economic and social problems; thirdly, in creating opportunities for monitoring the implementa-

tion of the laws of Ukraine on the agrarian-peasant issue, the activities of persons who have the right to manage certain parts of the agricultural sector; fourth, in consolidating the rights of every citizen to participate in the activities of parties, movements, public organizations, to elect and be elected to public authorities; fifth, in expanding the opportunities to use the spiritual heritage of the Ukrainian people.

The processes of state formation, changes in the political and economic systems, in the psychology and life of citizens, the transition to a market economy require comprehensive analytical consideration. Therefore, research on the selected problem is of great theoretical and practical importance, are the most timely.

The purpose of our article is to study the historiography and source base of the study of transformational changes in the agricultural sector of Ukraine in the transition to a market economy.

Presentation of the main research material. The relevance of the study is due to a number of important factors of a national nature.

First, the place and role of the agricultural sector in the economic and socio-political life of Ukraine. Its employees create food for all citizens, raw materials for a number of industries and provide other needs of the country. The demand of the population of Ukraine for consumer goods is largely met by this important sector of the economy.

There is a dialectical relationship between the agricultural sector and the vast majority of industries. More than 60% of gross agricultural output goes to industrial processing. The share of products used in the agricultural sector for production needs (seeds, feed, etc.) is 20%. About 30 light and food industries work directly on agricultural raw materials and twice as many - on raw materials and semi-finished products of agricultural origin. At the same time, agriculture uses the products of more than 90 industries. [1]

Produced agricultural products are extremely important and indispensable in the life of man and society.

The political and socio-economic situation in the country, the financial situation and the psychological mood of all segments of the population largely depend on the provision of food to citizens and certain industries.

Secondly, the fact that in accordance with the new legislation property, changed the social composition of farmers, expanded their rights as independent owners and citizens.

Third, the role and responsibility of farmers for the fate and future of the Ukrainian state has increased. Having acquired the right to property, free labor and entrepreneurship, they had to use and preserve land effectively, take care of increasing its fertility, protect the environment from pollution and other harmful effects, increase the production of food and raw materials for industry. At the same time, their participation in solving the problems of increasing the efficiency of production, in socio-political life, responsibility for civic harmony, for the recovery of society on the basis of universal moral principles grew.

Fourth, the development of the agricultural sector is influenced by the presence of political pluralism and multiparty system. This is especially evident in alternative approaches to land reform, which are formulated in the program documents of political parties and movements, NGOs, defining the forms and methods of implementation of various forms of ownership and management.

Fifth, farmers are a significant group of voters. The composition of all, especially the lower levels of the representative government, largely depends on them. At meetings and gatherings, peasants express their attitude to the programs of political parties, public organizations, and public policy. A number of farmers participate in the activities of political parties, movements, which gives rise to different understandings of the problems of political and economic life, the pace of state formation, the development of the agricultural sector and various actions in everyday life.

Sixth, the role of farmers in the spiritual life is important. From them all layers of the intelligentsia are replenished. Its representatives take part in amateur performances, folklore groups, which contributes to the revival of the traditions of the spiritual life of the Ukrainian people. The relevance of the study is enhanced by the need to trace the process of economic change in the agricultural sector in a market economy, in the social structure of farmers.

The market is the most effective way of organizing economic life, the functioning of the whole economy, as it ensures the rational distribution and use of all types of resources. It allows you to most effectively implement a naturally occurring system of exchange of economic activities of people.

The civilized market has a developed, complex and developed infrastructure. It includes financial and credit-banking systems, monetary system, stock and commodity exchanges, etc. A civilized market does not work without a developed infrastructure, including without its legal support. The market is a reflection not only of economic but also of fundamentally important political aspects of the country's development. After all, it is through market relations that goods are exchanged,

which are produced by workers in agriculture and industry. The market satisfies all segments of the population - urban and rural - with food and consumer goods. The psychological attitude of the whole people depends on the volume of the required goods, their quality and prices, and this affects their attitude to certain political forces and state policy. In turn, this affects the socio-political situation in the country. Thus, the transition to a market economy is aimed not only at the restructuring of industrial relations, but also the establishment of the fundamental principles of the political system of an independent Ukrainian state. This fact gives the research topic special relevance.

Chronologically, the study covers the period from the late 80's to mid-90's of the twentieth century. When determining the period of the study, it was taken into account that, despite the relatively short period of time, significant socio-historical events took place at the given historical stage. The most significant of them were: the proclamation of Ukraine as an independent state; defining the essence and directions of its economic and social policy; formation of ways of priority social development of the village and agro-industrial complex in the national economy of Ukraine, implementation of radical land reform, revival of labor and spiritual traditions of the Ukrainian peasantry. New laws and regulations adopted in 1990–1992 were aimed at this. During the same period, measures were taken to change the economic system in the agricultural sector of Ukraine, and changes were made in the social structure of farmers and their relations with the state. In fact, this opened the movement to market relations, wide opportunities for the real formation of agricultural workers' psychology and qualities of the master of production. The degree of elaboration of the problem was taken into account in determining the research topic. Programs of political parties [2] and legislative acts of the state [3] are original publications.

First, they contain significant factual material. Secondly, they formulate the provisions of theoretical-problematic and methodological nature, assessment of certain processes occurring in society, the level of economic development. The program documents of political parties and public organizations, resolutions of their governing bodies contain assessments of the development of the agricultural sector of Ukraine. The first group is assessments of the agrarian policy of the CPSU and the totalitarian Soviet state. The second is to highlight the essence and causes of the crisis in the agricultural sector of Ukraine in modern conditions. The third is to determine the prospects for the development of the agricultural sector and the essence of agrarian reform in Ukraine. A number of publications on the problem are analyzed in the monograph of V. Mykhailiuk "Historiography of the development of agrarian relations in Ukraine (70's - early 90's)". In particular, the author carried out an analytical review of publications and dissertations of O. Bondarchuk, M. Dmytrenko, G. Moriy, V. Plysyuk, P. Tsytkilov, V. Shkvarts, in which the problems of agrarian relations in Ukraine in the 70-80s of the XX century are investigated. V. Mykhailiuk notes that the research of these scientists contains

significant factual material on changes in economic relations in rural areas in connection with the two processes that took place in Ukraine, as well as in the entire former Soviet Union.

. First, from the second half of the 1970s to the end of the 1980s, in the agricultural sector, as well as in all sectors of the economy, there was excessive socialization based on the establishment of inter-farm cooperation and agro-industrial integration. Secondly, in the second half of the 80s of the twentieth century, new categories of farmers have appeared in agricultural production - tenants, family contracts. The authors, whose works are analyzed in the historiographical study of V. Mykhailyuk, mostly defended the integration process, believing that the basis of production relations in the agricultural sector will be inter-farm associations and agro-industrial associations [4]. The author shares the opinion of V. Mykhailyuk that such an approach is unfounded. After all, the real situation in agriculture in Ukraine in the late 80's - early 90's of the twentieth century, did not confirm this. In addition, collective farms and state farms were already being reformed into new structures of collective farms, and the first peasant (farmer) farms emerged. Peculiarities of the development of the agricultural sector of the Ukrainian economy are considered in V. Davydenko's candidate's dissertation "Ecological problems of the Ukrainian village: socio-political aspect of regulation". Here it is reasonably shown that the most important cause of the crisis in the agriculture of Ukraine is the difficult environmental situation. According to the author, it is largely associated with the negative manifestations of the collective and state farm system. In this regard, the scientist concludes that it is important to change the forms of ownership and management in the agricultural sector, to improve agricultural production. However, the author did not take into account alternative approaches to this issue, which are covered in the programs of new political parties and laws of Ukraine on the agrarian-peasant issue and have already been published by the time of defense of the dissertation [5].

The problems raised by the mentioned dissertation were largely reflected in T. Salamatina's candidate's dissertation "Problems of agrarian relations in the activity of modern political parties of Ukraine". The essence and directions of development of production relations in agriculture of Ukraine are covered in the analysis of socio-economic and political preconditions of development of new agrarian policy in Ukraine; consideration of conceptual principles and alternative approaches to land reform and prospects for the development of the agricultural sector based on changes in the economic system in Ukraine. These issues are considered mostly in theoretical and problematic terms. The dissertation essentially does not consider ways to change production relations in the agricultural sector, does not analyze new forms of management under the conditions when the principles of a market economy are established [6].

O. Nestorov's candidate's dissertation "Problems of democratization of production in the activity of political parties of Ukraine in the conditions of transition to market relations" is of some interest. In it the author

does not consider aspects of this problem in the agricultural sector, but many provisions on pluralism of ownership and management, the impact on the establishment of new economic relations in all spheres of economy, industrial democracy are essential for assessing socio-political processes in agricultural production in Ukraine. First, political parties are presented as a factor in the development of industrial democracy in all sectors of the economy. Secondly, on the basis of an analytical consideration of the provisions of the programs of modern political parties, their role in the formation of the ideology of management in the conditions of diversity and transition to a market economy is depicted. Third, the forms and directions of organization of political work on the social orientation of production on the way to the market are considered [7].

Assessments of the development of rent and the activity of cooperative enterprises are directly related to the processes taking place in the agricultural sector of Ukraine. Thus, the monograph makes a reasoned conclusion that on the basis of these forms of management may change the economic system and the broad development of market relations in all spheres of the economy. However, materials about these processes in the Ukrainian countryside are not provided. Problems of development of industrial democracy as an important factor in the restructuring of agrarian relations in the transition to a market economy in historical research is not disclosed at all. First, because this concept was not used by social scientists in Ukraine, as well as in the former USSR. This was first done by economist E. Rudyk in articles published in 1990-1991. They considered three aspects: a) the importance of Western experience in the development of industrial democracy for the USSR; b) on the forecasts of Western scholars on the development of industrial democracy in the USSR; c) the development of industrial democracy in Russia during the transition to a market economy. E. Rudyk cites the position of a number of Western scholars that the development of industrial democracy in the USSR (articles written before the collapse of the USSR) will be possible only with changes in the economic system, the establishment of private property, development of cooperative forms of management, joint stock goods. E. Rudyk especially emphasized the position that democracy in production should be based mainly on property (although there is a connection between them), but on the inalienable right of every worker to participate in the management of production and distribution of labor, regardless of whether he has a share property of the enterprise or not [8].

There are no special works of Ukrainian social scientists on the development of industrial democracy in the agricultural sector. But this problem is to some extent considered in historical research on the state of production and socio-political processes in the Ukrainian countryside in the second half of the 80's - early 90's.

The problems of industrial democracy, in fact, are reflected in the works. V. Shkvarets, devoted to various aspects of the manifestation of collective farm democracy. At the same time, the latter is completely identified with the concept and essence of "industrial democracy" and is a standard of participation of farmers in

solving industrial and social problems [9]. Meanwhile, industrial democracy is manifested in the conditions of diversity and various forms of management in agricultural production.

V. Plysyuk considers the problems of industrial democracy in two directions in his doctoral dissertation "Industrial relations in the countryside in the agrarian policy of the CPSU (1965-1989. On the materials of Ukraine)" [10]. First, this problem is considered in terms of intra-collective production relations - the introduction of more progressive forms of organization and remuneration. In this regard, the disorderly forms of labor organization, collective bargaining with piece-rate bonuses and hourly advances, the activities of rental teams, self-supporting relations were analyzed and evaluated. The dissertation concluded that on the basis of the introduction of these forms of management expanded the democratic principles of farm management, increased creative activity of farmers, their desire to jointly solve problems of industrial and social nature. Secondly, V. Plysyuk argues that the development of inter-economic cooperation contributed to the deepening of industrial democracy. Thus in the positive plan it is a question of influence of these processes on breaking of a format of intracollective economy, convergence and merging of the existing patterns of ownership in uniform - the state. Thus, in these works, the problem of industrial democracy in the agricultural sector of Ukraine is considered in passing, without taking into account the fact that it is most effective in a market economy.

Some aspects of the state of industrial relations in the agricultural sector of Ukraine in the second half of the 80's and early 90's were reflected in the brochures "The main directions of reform of the agricultural sector of independent Ukraine." "New legislative acts of Ukraine on the agrarian-peasant issue", brochures by P. Tsytkilov, K. Levchuk "Agrarian problems in the programs of modern political parties of Ukraine", articles by N. Baranovska, P. Panchenko. [11] First, they substantiate the conclusion that the way out of the crisis should be a course to change production relations through the establishment of diversity and various forms of management. Secondly, the essence of agrarian relations under the conditions of a market economy is formulated in the programs of Ukrainian parties and new legislative acts of Ukraine on the agrarian-peasant issue. Third, it reflects to some extent how farmers perceive land reform and new forms of management. Of particular interest for our study are the works of economists and agricultural scientists, such as P. Haidutsky, V. Yeremenko, P. Sabluk, V. Mesel-Veselyak, V. Khodakivsky, V. Yurchyshyn. [12]

They analyze the problems of radical land reform under market conditions. Their conceptual approaches to the formation of national independence, market economy and economic change in the agricultural sector of Ukraine are largely based on the economic platforms of the Ukrainian Peasant Democratic Party, Social Democratic Party of Ukraine, Democratic Party of Ukraine, Progressive Farmers' Association of Ukraine. In particular, the works of these economists specify the program provisions of these parties on the problems of

various forms of ownership and management, ways to reform collective farms and state farms into new forms of collective farms, farming development, pricing, principles of procurement, procurement and sale of agricultural products.

It should be noted that research focused on assessing the evolution of public organizations, their place in socio-political activities, was continued by F. Joss, O. Kropyvko, N. Goncharuk, S. Kolomiyets, O. Kadenyuk. [13] Chronologically, their works are limited to the first half of the 90s of the twentieth century. At the same time, F. Joss defined the definition of "public organization" as a voluntary association of citizens, which is formed mainly for professional interests and contributes to solving problems in accordance with their statutory requirements. [14. p.5] The researcher focuses on the activities of trade unions, youth and women's organizations, creative unions and consumer cooperatives. However, in our opinion, to attribute consumer cooperation to public organizations is problematic, because the activities of public organizations are usually aimed at protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens, the realization of their interests in the non-profit sphere.

O. Kropyvko analyzes the participation of public organizations in the reform of the agro-industrial complex in terms of the introduction of market relations. The statement of the researcher about belonging to public associations of the Ukrainian fund of support of peasant (farmer) farms is debatable. The activities of the fund indicate that it is a state specialized structure that performed the functions of implementing state policy to support peasant (farmer) farms. In our opinion, the judgment on the inexpediency of classifying associations by areas of activity is also controversial, as the registration of public organizations in the Ministry of Justice by name did not reflect their functional orientation. [15. p. 14] Meanwhile, according to the instructions on state statistical reporting, the direction of activity and socio-demographic composition of the members of the public organization (veteran, charitable, environmental, etc.) must be taken into account. As a number of public organizations acquired the right to preferences from the state, this affected their classification.

Among the studies published at the beginning of the XXI century, we should highlight the works of S. Zhyvora, V. Kornienko, G. Kryvchyk, S. Padalka, the collective monograph "Ukrainian model of agricultural cooperation: stages of formation and development", [16] and articles by many other researchers who deal with the problems of agricultural policy at the present stage. The general conclusion of the given analysis: the majority of works raises a problem of changes of industrial relations in the village not only in the plan plan, but also as that that needs priority consideration.

At the same time, the authors comprehensively studied the purely practical side of the problem, which concerns the economic justification of the need to change production relations in the agricultural sector, set out in the works of agricultural scientists and economists. [17]

The source base of scientific research consists of published documentary and archival materials.

Published documentary materials can be divided into four groups. The first is the programs, statutes of political parties and public organizations, materials of their congresses, conferences, governing bodies, speeches of leaders and other leaders, which are published as brochures, publications in periodicals. It contains provisions on the ways of building an independent Ukrainian state on democratic principles, on the essence and directions of modern land reform, the expansion of the rights of farmers in solving the problem of management and socio-political life. The second group of published documents - laws and regulations (laws of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, Presidential decrees, decrees and resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, regulations and instructions of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance of Ukraine, their local authorities). They contain guidelines of a legal nature on the establishment of diversity in the economy, including in the agricultural sector, the application of market principles of management.

The specificity of the study of documents that reflect the processes in the agricultural sector of Ukraine in the transition to market relations, was that they contain not only direct but also incidental information, ie there is information not only about the main subject, but also data, facts about activities of political parties, public associations, the implementation of land reform, changes in the social composition of farmers, the results of management of various categories of agricultural enterprises. This necessitated the use of a comparative-historical method, which involves a synthetic understanding of the historical process, based on a specific analysis of historical facts. All aspects of changes in the economic system in Ukraine under market conditions were studied taking into account the specific historical conditions, the specifics of the formation of pluralism of ownership and management in agricultural production and in chronological order.

The third group includes statistical collections, periodic reports of the Ministry of Statistics of Ukraine, relevant departments of other ministries, in which have factual material about the situation in agriculture, the results of management of collective, farming, state structures, changes in the social structure of farmers. The fourth group consists of official materials in the periodical press (magazines, newspapers of political parties and public organizations, publications of government agencies) on the implementation of land reform, organizational and advocacy activities among farmers, their participation in production and socio-political life.

A number of materials are concentrated in the fund 1 "Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine" of the Central State Archive of the highest authorities and administration of Ukraine. Researchers' attention was drawn to description 22 (Commission Department), which reflects the participation of public organizations in legislative activities in 1991-1996. Local associations of the Association of Farmers of Ukraine took an active part in the development of bills aimed at developing new forms of management in rural areas and supporting the farmers'

movement, which is reflected in Spr. 1873 and 1884 of the same description.

It should be noted that documents on modern land reform, the transition to a market economy are largely stored in the current archives of political parties, NGOs, government agencies (minutes of governing bodies, meetings of regional, district, grassroots parties, NGOs, sessions of People's Councils deputies, orders of local state administrations, reports of members of parties, public organizations, deputies, employees of state bodies, special commissions to study certain aspects of economic and social development of the village, organizational and advocacy implementation of measures to change the economic system in the agricultural sector of Ukraine, participation of farmers in solving issues of a production nature and socio-political life). The most widely used materials are the current archives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food of Ukraine, the Ministry of Statistics of Ukraine, the Association of Farmers of Ukraine (their central and local bodies), the Council of Collective Farms of Ukraine (central and regional). The most typical facts are selected and generalized, data that reflect the changes in the economic system in the agricultural sector and allowed to analyze the positive and negative aspects of this process. The results of sociological research on the attitude of farmers to the new legislation on the agrarian-peasant issue, measures to change the economic system in the agricultural sector of Ukraine are used.

The source studies are publications of periodicals - publications of public authorities, political parties, public organizations, which contain a variety of factual material and relevant assessments of agricultural relations in Ukraine in a market economy.

The research method is problematic and partly problem-chronological when it comes to the dynamics of certain phenomena and processes. Their analysis takes into account that in modern conditions the pluralism of the methodological basis of the research is revealed. First, the methodological and theoretical nature of the program documents of political parties and movements, formulated provisions of an evaluative nature and identified their approaches to solving the agrarian-peasant issue and the principles of democratic economic management in terms of building Ukrainian statehood. Secondly, the legislative and normative acts of modern power structures on the agrarian-peasant question have a conceptual and methodological character. Third, methodological and theoretical provisions on the nature, directions, specific forms of economic change in the agricultural sector, including the development of industrial democracy based on market relations, formulated in the works of agricultural scientists, recommendations of scientific and theoretical conferences, symposia on agricultural peasant question.

The assessment of the nature and process of socio-economic transformations in the agricultural sector, its place and role in the socio-political life of independent Ukraine takes into account the provisions contained in political documents and statements of higher bodies of public organizations of Ukraine.

In studying this topic, it is appropriate to use the principle of knowledge of objective historical truth, because the truth of history is, after all, a true idea of historical reality. At the same time, it is taken into account that the principle of historicism, organically inherent in scientific knowledge as a methodology of objective thinking and action, means the most complete implementation of a systematic approach to the study of the problem. A systematic approach is one of the most important methods of historical knowledge.

Therefore, the attitude to the study of issues in connection with specific experience forces, taking into account the results of certain political parties, NGOs, to identify the direction of their socio-political positions, views, effectiveness of their forms, methods and tools among certain segments of the population in order to instill in them their conceptual principles and specific tasks. In this regard, it is important to adhere to the principle of comparison, which makes it possible to identify common and sharply different approaches of political parties, movements, and public organizations to the fateful goal of establishing Ukrainian statehood.

The application of the principle of historicism allows to analyze and evaluate the process of formation of multiparty system in Ukraine, inter-party struggle in the process of state formation, identification of ways, forms and methods of implementing measures to change the economic system based on market relations in all sectors of the economy.

The scientific novelty of the research results is the fact that the study is in fact the first attempt at a comprehensive view of the problems of agricultural relations in Ukraine under market conditions. New assessments of the state agrarian policy are presented, which allows expanding the idea of the essence of land reform, directions of economic change in agriculture of Ukraine, forms of reforming current agricultural enterprises and farming development, social composition of farmers in pluralism of ownership and management, their place in socio-political life of the modern Ukrainian state.

Conclusions. A comprehensive study of the development of agrarian relations in Ukraine in the transition to a market economy has not yet been conducted. The question of the impact of radical land reform on the change of the economic system in the agricultural sector in the first years of building an independent state is not covered. The ways of approving new forms of management in a market economy, factors of changes in the social composition of farmers, intensification of their participation in production activities, socio-political life are not considered. However, the practical significance of the analyzed works is that the new factual material, main provisions and conclusions can be used for theoretical understanding of ways and means of further steps of land reform in Ukraine, preparation and adoption of new legislation on the problems of diversity in rural production.

References

1. Management of agricultural production in the system of the regional agro-industrial complex. / Ed. prof. L.S. Semin. Kiev. : Higher. shk. Head publishing

house, 1989. 160 p.; Dobrynin V.A. Agricultural economics. Moscow: Agropromizdat, 1990. 475 p.

2. See: Modern political parties and movements in Ukraine (information and reference materials) / [I. F. Kuras, F.M. Rudich, O.P. Smolyannikov, O.A. Spirin]. Kyiv: Institute for Political Studies, 1991. 351 p.; Ukraine is multi-party: program documents of new parties / [Preface, ordering: O.V. Garan]. Kyiv: MP "Sights of Ukraine", 1991. 192 p. Slyusarenko A.G. New political parties of Ukraine: reference book. Kyiv: "Knowledge", 1990. 48 p. (Ser. 1 "Time and Society". №12).

3. Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of the Ukrainian SSR "On Land Reform" of December 18, 1990. Information of the Verkhovna Rada of the Ukrainian SSR. 1991. № 10. S.100. Law of the Ukrainian SSR On the priority of social development of the village and agro-industrial complex in the national economy of Ukraine. New laws of Ukraine. Kyiv, 1991. S. 9-13.

4. See: Mikhailyuk V. P. Historiography of agrarian relations in Ukraine (70s - early 90s). Kyiv-Luhansk, 1992. 217 p.

5. Davidenko V.V. Ecological problems of the Ukrainian countryside: Socio-political aspect of regulation: Abstract. dis. ... Cand. Hist. Science 07.00.01. Kyiv, 1993. 21 p.

6. Salamatina T.M. Problems of agrarian relations in the activities of modern political parties of Ukraine: Abstract. dis. ... Cand. Hist. Science 07.00.01. Kyiv, 1993. 19 s.

7. Nesterov A.I. Problems of democratization of production in the activities of political parties in Ukraine in the transition to market relations: Author's Abstract.

dis. ... Cand. Hist. Sciences 07.00.01. Kiev, 1991. 20 s.

8. Rudik E. Western forecasts of the development of industrial democracy in the USSR. Economic issues. 1990. No. 11. S. 41-48; Industrial democracy: the significance of Western experience for the USSR Problems of theory and practice of management. 1991. No. 5. S. 23-30.

9. Shkvarets V.P. CPSU and collective farm democracy: experience, problems, lessons / 1965-1989. Based on materials from Ukraine: Author's Abstract.

dis. ... Dr. Hist. Sciences - 07.00.01. Kiev, 1989. S. 31-33.

10. Plysyuk V.F. Industrial relations in the agrarian policy of the CPSU / 1965-1989. Based on materials from Ukraine: Author's Abstract.

dis. ... Dr. Hist. Sciences - 07.00.01. Kiev., 1990. S. 28-30.

11. The main directions of the reform of the agrarian sector of independent Ukraine / Berenshtein L Yu, Jos F. Kh., Didenko V. V. Kiev: UAA, 1992. 25 p.; New legislative acts of Ukraine on the agrarian-peasant issue / Berenstein L.Yu., Galagan V.Ya., Kolomiets S.S. and others. Kiev: UAA, 1993. 35 p. ; Tsitkilov P.Ya., Levchuk K.I. Agrarian problems in the programs of modern political parties of Ukraine. Kiev: USGA, 1991. 13 p.; Baranovskaya N.P. Could the Food Program in the USSR be Realized? Ukrainian Historical

Journal 1992. № 6. S. 26; Panchenko P.P. The situation of the Ukrainian village (60 - 80's). Ukrainian Historical Journal. 1989. № 8. P.14-21; Deformations in the development of the Ukrainian countryside in the 80's - early 90's. Ukrainian Historical Journal. 1992. № 1. S. 29-38.

12. See: Gaidutsky P.I. Organization of joint-stock and share companies. Kiev., 1992; Priorities of privatization in the agricultural complex. Bulletin of Agricultural Science. 1992. № 6; Yeremenko V. Food policy of the state. Chamber. 1992. № 7; Sabluk P.T., Mesel-Veselyak V.Ya. Ways out of the agro-industrial complex from the crisis. Bulletin of Agricultural Science. 1992. № 10; Khadakivsky V.I. Methodical aspects of construction of organizational and economic structures in terms of market relations. Ukraine economy. 1992. №10; Yurchyshyn V.V. Conceptual bases of agrarian policy of sovereign Ukraine. Ukraine economy. 1992. № 5; His same. Formation of ownership in various forms of management. Ukraine economy. 1993. № 2; His same. Collective or individual. Land and people of Ukraine. 1993. № 1-2.

13. Public associations: their role in the socio-political and socio-economic life of the country / [Joss F.H., Goncharuk N.B., Kadenyuk O.S., Kolomiets S.S., Kropyvko O.M.] Kyiv: VIPOL, 1997. 194 p .; Public organizations: their role in the socio-political life of Ukraine: reference and statistical material / [Joss F.H., Goncharuk N.B., Kadenyuk O.S., Kolomiets S.S., Kropyvko O.M.] Kyiv: International Financial Agency LLC, 1997. 48 p.

14. Public associations: their role in the socio-political and socio-economic life of the country / [Joss F.H., Goncharuk N.B., Kadenyuk O.S., Kolomiets S.S., Kropyvko O.M.]. Kyiv: VIPOL, 1997. 117 p.

15. Kropyvko O.M. Public associations of Ukraine in terms of reforming the agricultural sector of agriculture (1991-1996): author. dis. Cand. Hist. Science.: 07.00.01 Kyiv, 1997. 15 p.

16. Zhyvora S.M. Agrarian reform in Ukraine (1991-2001): dis ... Cand. Hist. Science: 07.00.01. Zaporozhye, 2002; Kornienko V.V. Implementation of land reform in Ukraine (1990-2002): historical lessons and consequences: dis Cand. Hist. Science: 07.00.01. Luhansk, 2003; Krivchik G.G. Social development of the Ukrainian village in the 60-80s of the XX century: dis ... Dr. Hist. Science: 07.00.01. Dnepropetrovsk, 2002; His same. Ukrainian village under the rule of the nomenklatura (60-80s of the XX century). Dnepropetrovsk: DNU, 2001; Padalka S.S. Agrarian policy in Ukraine: formation, ways of realization and socio-economic consequences (second half of the 60s - 80s of the XX century): dis ... Dr. Hast. Science: 07.00.01. Donetsk: DNU, 2005. 27 p.

17. Gaidutsky P.I., Lobas M.L. Sabluk P.T., Yurchishin V.V. Modern agrarian reforms: some assessments and problems. Kyiv, 1998. 267 p .; Problems of market economy formation. Kyiv: KNEU, 2000. 321 p.