

## PROBLEMS AND RISKS OF AGRARIAN GLOBALIZATION

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**Key words:** risks, problems of the agrarian industry, globalization, reforms, agricultural economics.

**Ключевые слова:** риски, проблемы аграрной отрасли, глобализация, реформы, экономика сельского хозяйства.

**Аннотация.** Успешные экономические реформы в нашей стране способствовали формированию и развитию экономических структур, отвечающих современным требованиям в различных отраслях народного хозяйства. Естественно, реформы не могли быть неэффективными в аграрном секторе. В результате этих мер был достигнут значительный прогресс в аграрном секторе, приняты различные государственные программы по дальнейшему развитию этой сферы.

**Summary.** Successful economic reforms in our country contributed to the formation and development of economic structures that meet modern requirements in different sectors of the national economy. Naturally, the reforms could not be ineffective in the agricultural sector. As a result of these measures, significant progress was achieved in the agricultural sector, various state programs were adopted for the further development of this sphere.

In the course of the development of civilization, humanity complex problems arose repeatedly, sometimes also planetary in nature. So it was a distant prehistory, a kind of "incubation period" are modern global problems. To the full, these problems appeared already in the second half and especially in the last quarter of the XX century, that is, at the turn of the two centuries. They were brought to life by the whole complex of causes that were clearly manifested during this period. Among the reasons that led to the transformation of these problems into global, there are reasons for both socio-economic and scientific-technical character:

Socioeconomic reasons: production is not only productive forces, technology, but also the principles of their uses, goals and interests that determine this use.

Consequently, the practice of real development of society, its type relations with the surrounding world, nature is determined not only by the level of development of the productive forces, technological and organizational relationship, but also by the level of the relationship of socio-economic activity. The modern colossal scientific and technical power, realizing the goals of predatory development of nature create dangers threatening the fate of the whole planet;

No less important the scientific and technical side of the problem. The scale of human activity has no similarity in the history of planet. Here is just one example: plowing the soil, people annually move the mass of land, 3 times the number of all volcanic products, rising from the depths of the planet for the same term. People acts in a completely different role as a "carrier atoms ". It has been accumulating in the bowels for a billion years in nature, people extract and carry across the whole planet.

As a result, human activity in the natural environment all the time come not only waste products, but also various substances included in the composition of products of the company. Once in the natural environment, they concentrate and accumulate in the tissues of plants, animals and people, often with very dangerous consequences for life. Conflict situations of a global scale are emerging.

Never before humanity itself increased in quantity 2.5 times during the lifetime of only one generation, thereby increasing the strength of "Demographic press". Never before humanity did entrance into the period of the scientific and technological revolution, did not reach post-industrial stage of development, did not open the road to space. Never before for his life-support was required such the amount of natural resources and returning to the environmental waste was also not so great. Never before had a globalization of the world economy, such unified world information system.

Finally, never before did the Cold War fail humanity is so close to the point of self-destruction.

All this has attracted attention to global problems not only from the point of view politics, but also of science. So, the global problems of our time are set of the most acute world problems, the solution of which requires massive comprehension and integration of efforts of all peoples and states. Their peculiarity is that each of these problems are complex, those are due to the growing integrity of the world.

Global problems:

- First, they concern all humanity, affecting interests and the destinies of all countries, peoples and social layers;
- Secondly, lead to significant economic and social losses, and in cases of exacerbation it can threaten existence of human civilization;
- Thirdly, they require for their decision cooperation in planetary scale, joint actions of all countries and peoples.

The number of global problems varies widely limits: from ten to forty and more. But if we bear in mind the main problems, there are not more than a dozen of them:

1. The problem of peace and disarmament, the prevention of a new worldwar;
2. The environmental problem;

3. The demographic problem;
4. Energy problem;
5. The raw material problem;
6. The food problem;
7. The problem of using the World Ocean;
8. The problem of peaceful exploration of outer space.

All global problems facing humanity, divided into four main groups: political, economic, ecological and social.

Since these problems are global, universal, it is natural, that their decision should be at the epicenter of international politics. Particularly it is difficult to find a sustainable economic development, rationality of production and consumption, because from its solution, at last, the solution of all other problems are depends on.

Modern model of production and consumption in conditions of domination of capitalism on the greater part of the globe is still acts in the concrete historical form of production of value and surplus value - capital. Capital does not have an internal measure and tends to an infinite quantitative increase. Therefore the social wealth is identified with a huge accumulation of goods, and social progress – with an unlimited multiplication of their quantity and diversity.

The ecological problem in its modern form arose in the 60s years of the current century. From this time began shown and amplified symptoms of the ecological crisis, which in our day is typical practically for all continents of the Earth.

The ecological crisis is a sharp deterioration in the state of natural human habitat (biosphere) as a result of increasing poisoning and pollution of the earth, water, atmosphere (one of the manifestations of the systemic crisis of modern civilization).

The whole world cant but disturb the deepening difference in the level life of the peoples of developed and developing countries. Underdeveloped countries often visit hunger, which kills a large number of people. The aggravations of these problems are also facilitated by the discrepancy in ratio between population growth and dynamics of productive forces.

The emergence of global problems affected the entire system of international relations. Indeed, efforts to prevent ecological catastrophe, fight against hunger, deadly diseases, attempts to overcome backwardness cant yield as the result if they are solved alone, at the national level, without the participation of the world community. They require a planetary union of intellectual, labor and material resources.

The globalization of human problems naturally implies the humanization of international and interstate relations. It means that politics is conducted for the sake of people, that the interests of the individual, his rights are above the prerogatives of the state: people live not for the sake of the state, but the state functions for the sake of people, is called to be their weapon, which means, not self-worth. The main criterion of state and public institutions are services to people.

The most important role in solving global problems belongs to international organizations, and primarily the UN system. Preservation of peace, strengthening of international security and disarmament, being the main task of the UN, serve as the main prerequisite for the creation the international climate needed to solve global problems. An important place in the work of the United Nations is occupied by the problems of protection environment, health, normalization of the situation with food, etc.

The International Scientific and Practical Conference was called "Globalization and the Agrarian Economy: Trends, Possible Strategies and Risks".

These are the main resources that are used in the agricultural sector. And it is necessary to increase the efficiency of using this potential both for satisfying the needs of the domestic market and for the world food system. Especially in connection with the worsening world food problems.

The rate of growth in world population is faster than the rate of increase in food production. The scarcity of mineral resources in the world is aggravated by the shortage of land resources and water. The use of water resources accounted for half of their availability – hence the difficulty of providing moisture. The plowing of territories in the world exceeded 40%, in India - 70%, in China - 75%. According to some forecasts, by 2030 the degree of ecosystem damage will increase.

It is important to take into account the growing influence of the global market in the internal processes that take place in our agriculture.

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### **НАУЧНЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ К ОЦЕНКЕ РЕЗУЛЬТАТИВНОСТИ МОТИВАЦИОННОГО МЕХАНИЗМА НА СЕЛЬСЬКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННОМ ПРЕДПРИЯТИИ**

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**Ключевые слова:** мотивационный механизм, мотивация, управленческое решение, критерий, цели, социальные нужды.