

## SECTION 2. ECONOMY AND OPERATION OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

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### **PROPERTY IN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATION**

Reveals the meaning and content of economic institute land ownership. Investigated the areas of private land ownership, methods of implementation of economic ownership in their focused way.

The reform of the agricultural sector Ukraine led to the development of new socio-economic processes and phenomena in agriculture, the essence of which is to restructure ownership relations, formation of farmer-owner, the formation of the private sector and others. Formation of the real owner of the land - a long complicated process of institutional reforms and improvements. Especially difficult are the areas of private ownership of land, creating conditions for the practical implementation of all private owner of office identified certain set of specified relevant rights.

Becoming institutional preconditions of market transformation of the agricultural sector of Ukraine's economy with a view to substantially increase its economic and social efficiency faces a number of obstacles and challenges of social, economic, legal and regulatory nature. It causes acute need for theoretical analysis and generalization of specific experiences the formation and functioning of the institution of property in agriculture Ukraine economy, determining the prospects for its further development and compliance with its state national economic interests.

Transformation processes of transition related to the institutional features of for-

mation of a new economic system. A special niche covers agriculture, the specifics of which significantly distinguishes him among the institutional features of other components of the economic system of Ukraine. Among the elements of the institutional establishment of transitive economy in the first place are undoubtedly form of law and property relations. The basic structure of society in the same institution can be considered as property, which forms the institutional status of the other components of the system. Legally legal basis of reforming the underlying property AIC resource - land - fixed in adopted in November 2000, the Land Code of Ukraine. The adoption of the Land Code of Ukraine is a necessary and important institutional prerequisite institute radical changes to land ownership, but not sufficient to create real effective land owner.

By itself, relatively abstract category of property, as supplemented by the categories of "relations" and "rights" of property. In general, the property is associated with things (real property), and it is clear that the property is not the same thing as object relations on the property (property of intellectual activity, etc.). As is settled law, relationship take the form of ownership. At the same time, property rights are fixed and determined not only by the state but also by individual social mechanisms (moral norms, traditions and other "unwritten" rules). This suggests that if the objective nature of the property, the property relations, especially

in the emerging institutional environment can be subjective.

In Ukraine, the forming institutional environment market model has not yet been completed. The situation is complicated by the fact that the feature of the mentality of Soviet society was almost complete denial of private property ownership and wealth that shaped attitudes to the institution of property. In addition, in a transitive economy the impact of psychosocial factors increases significantly. This is the negative role played by some informal institutions. Of course, the situation is changing. And if in the national economy as a whole, private property is already largely positive assessment, the property in agriculture (including land) is perceived negatively if not, then at least suspicion that imposes additional subjective effect on property relations in the agricultural sector.

Formation in the agricultural sector of the market economic system selects the optimal

combination of the different forms of property, but not everything depends on the diligence and initiative of farmers from the benefits of an ownership or management. The decisive role belongs to increase the degree of institutionalization of economic relations, including agricultural. This should apply as property relations and relations of distribution to ensure their transparency and at the same time results.

In these circumstances, the role of the state as an important institution regulation and enforcement - the third party in market transactions. However, the government itself produces formal institutions. Relations between the state and agricultural producers constitute a separate group of agrarian relations. In the formation of informal institutions is essential rooting positive public perception as private property, legal consciousness, legal state and fair and transparent distribution of economic benefits between different sectors of the national economy.