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SOCIO-ECONOMIC NATURE AND COMPONENTS FORMATION OF BRANCH TRANSFORMATION PROCESS

This article outlines the main types of transformations given their full details: Manifestations, causes, wait implications for controlling character and choice of laws. Considered administrative divisions of the country as well as abroad and priority directions of development of agriculture administrative regions of Ukraine. One of the key areas of regional transformation of agricultural production and agricultural areas of the country as a whole should be optimizing their functional, sectoral and territorial structures.

For Ukrainian market economy in agriculture is particularly important, since agricultural production can provide food security and create appropriate conditions for the functioning of all segments of agriculture. The complexity of modern agrarian economic system needs to rethink the nature of structural transformation process, identifying the role of the state in the process of providing positive structural changes and the formation of a new concept of transformation. The transformation processes in the economy should be managed, i.e. structural agricultural policy must be aimed at improving the quality characteristics of the agricultural sector, namely its effectiveness.

In modern economic science, there are a number of concepts concerning the interpretation of the essence and definition features of transformation and change. In our opinion, the most capacious definition of transforma-

tion is a process of expanded reproduction level. That play in this case is understood as the focus of human activity on the conservation and development of living conditions prevailing, the material basis of its own existence, unity expressed in mutual stages of production, sale and consumption. So playing in itself is considered as the transformation of the external business environment to meet the needs of working life.

Modern industry and functional structure of the national economy, the agricultural sector of the economy and most of its regional divisions is not perfect and is characterized by imbalance and disparity in the development of raw material and processing units, a significant backlog of infrastructure and logistic support, poor development of additional, related or alternative activities. The total lack of raw materials and products, as practice shows, are the result of insufficient investment in new technology intensive and generates a total uncertainty of production. In addition, the distribution of funds for the development of food production and remains extremely uneven. The main trend of transformation of the agricultural sector of the economy and its regional units, which has developed gradually and was confirmed over the past 20 years, is the growing role of agriculture in the stabilization processing plants or relative growth of infrastructure companies.