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SCIENTIFIC AND METHODOLOGICAL BASES OF RESOURCE POTENTIAL AND ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE FORMATION OF ORGANIC AGRICULTURE IN THE CONDITIONS OF A GREEN ECONOMY

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Abstract

The scientific and methodological aspect reveals the essence and evolutionary development of resource potential. Its importance in the formation of organic agriculture is substantiated, taking into account the introduction of green technology and the objective need to create organizational and economic conditions for the most profitable combination of resources and resource conservation in the process of their use in agriculture. The main directions of sustainable development of agriculture in the foreseeable future are substantiated, taking into account the improvement of the structure, composition and increase in the qualitative properties of the components of the resource potential. The interpretations of economists on the definition of resource and production potentials, as well as the distinction between them, are critically studied. The problems of providing people with environmentally friendly agricultural products and food security by creating conditions for environmental improvement and innovative use of land and water resources based on the widespread introduction of resource-saving green technologies are considered. It is substantiated that in agricultural economic entities, the separation of the farmer from the land, means and results of labor as one of the main reasons for the negative impact on the sustainable development of this strategic sector of the economy, since it was precisely this that to a certain extent generated and nurtured the indifference of the worker to the resources of social production. The ways of further improving the agricultural system in the context of the transition to a "green" economy based on the methods and methods of the disciplines of "green taxonomy" are proposed as a promising innovative direction in economic science.

Keywords: *green taxonomy, green technology, green economy, environment, resources, resource potential, production potential, combination, transformation, sustainable development.*

Introduction. The article is devoted to the study of the scientific and methodological foundations of the resource potential from the standpoint of substantiating its importance in the formation of organic agriculture in the context of the transition to a green economy. It is appropriate to note that in economic literature (E. Mayer, A. Lyubishchev, E. Kalashnikova, Ivanova and L. Levchenko) the formation of organic agriculture, as one of the important structure-forming and fundamental blocks of the green economy, has not been sufficiently studied in the aspect of the evolutionary development of the resource potential and its components, taking into account the introduction of innovative green technology. Moreover, especially from its transition to a green economy, as an important strategic direction in the field of environmental improvement, reducing CO2 emissions (carbon gas), providing people with environmentally friendly products and food security of countries, taking into account the principles of green taxonomy, meaning classification and systematization of the order and structure of sustainable development of a particular sphere of human activity. "The term "taxonomy" was first proposed in 1813 by Augustin de Candolle, who was engaged in the classification of plants and was initially used only in biology. Later, this term began to be used to denote the general theory of classification and systematization of complex systems both in biology and in other fields of knowledge, in linguistics, geography, geology." Naturally, the term "taxonomy" is also applicable in the process of studying the problems of sustainable development of agriculture, as a complex hierarchical system.

Based on the above general interpretation of the problem statement, the purpose of this article is to scientifically substantiate the relationship and mutual influence of the components of the resource potential of agriculture, its importance in the context of the transition from green technologies to a green economy to ensure the sustainable development of organic agriculture. To achieve this goal, the following tasks are set: a) to scientifically and methodologically reveal the essence and significance of resource potential as an economic category in the formation and sustainable development of organic agriculture, b) to develop scientific proposals and practical recommendations for ensuring sustainable development of agricultural production with a justification for the need for resource conservation based on the most profitable combination of components of resource potential in the context of the transition to a green economy.

Main part. Any object and process are only a moment of some integral hierarchical system, having unique and characteristic taxa. No thing, no phenomenon exists by itself. They can neither arise, nor persist, nor change without connection with many other things, phenomena. Each of the latter, in turn, is perceived by a person as a certain concept. This, naturally, fully applies to the concept of "resource potential" as one of the modified forms of the concept of "potential", which in recent years has often been encountered in all spheres of human activity and at all levels of public administration of society.

However, it is appropriate to note that in the economic literature, a clear theoretical understanding of the potential of agriculture and its resources separately has not yet been formed, which complicates the development of methods for their quantitative assessment, analysis of development and efficiency of use. Consequently, the substantiation and development of methodological foundations for the study of resource potential are of great scientific and applied importance. The importance of solving this problem is greatly enhanced in the context of the transition from green technology to a green economy, when under the influence of new economic thinking and the introduction of green technology, as well as qualitative growth, the old laws and methods that have not justified themselves in a particular social formation are replaced by new innovative technologies and methods that ensure expanded reproduction of resources and production and economic relations between economic

entities.

However, it should be especially noted with regret that in many cases and entities in agriculture, the separation of the farmer from the land, means and results of labor as one of the main reasons to a certain extent gave rise to and nurtured indifference in the worker to the resources of social production, while agrarian relations always and everywhere develop in accordance with natural laws and factors of nature, the ability to rationally use them, taking into account the principles of a green economy to ensure sustainable development of agriculture. Therefore, there is an urgent need for a scientifically sound accounting of the interrelation, interdependence, complementarity, mutual influence and mutual substitution of a complex of resources of natural and artificial origin for the successful implementation of the main goal of sustainable development, that is, a stable and dynamic increase in well-being and ensuring a high standard of living of the population. The possibilities of implementing this strategic goal of society are mainly determined by the availability and development of the resource base of the entire system of social production. Therefore, in the methodological aspect, it is necessary to develop principles and an evolutionary system of resource development from the position of creating material goods.

Resources are the original material basis of production, but in statics, that is, until the moment of their involvement in the production process. They are only the starting point of the beginning of the production process and can enter it in a wide variety of combinations with each other and, depending on the production process, as a multifaceted and dynamic phenomenon, ensure the receipt of a wide variety of end results. "Resources are an expenditure (cost) part of the production process and characterize only what can be used, but not what can be obtained as a result of the implementation of the production process. In other words, resources represent a dialectical opposition to the results of production. They determine the results, are inseparable from them, but are not identical to them."

Consequently, the initial basis for the formation and development of the resource potential of agriculture are all resources of natural and artificial origin, regardless of their indirect, direct involvement or non-involvement in the production process. The main thing is the reasonable and effective use of this potential depending on the formation and development of the general needs of mankind, as well as obtaining the most profitable mass in a market economy. At the same time, the system of intellectual and practical human activity constantly needs to take into account and study the process of change and transformation to establish lawful tactical and strategic actions in the development and improvement of the human social system.

Thus, the essence of intellectual and applied human activity lies in the scientifically sound use of those resources that, firstly, are directly related to the implementation of a specific production goal, secondly, in the process of change and transformation acquire a more productive character than in previous forms and combinations, thirdly, allow producing products of higher quality and in greater quantities with the least cost based on the introduction of the most profitable combination of resources. They are called production resources. In order to draw a clearer line between the two possible interpretations of the concept of resources, i.e. resources in general and production resources in particular, the relationship between the following characteristics is essential: the volume of demand for a given factor; the total available volumes of a given factor, considered across all sources of its mobilization; the possibilities of involving it in production turnover and the intensity of use of a given factor. For example, according to A.I. Anchishkin, the general features of production resources "are the potential possibility of their participation in the production process". Such resources are economically significant, since changes in their type and volume affect the level of social production at a given degree of development of productive forces and production relations.

The above general scientific interpretation of the category of resource potential serves as the theoretical basis with the help of which it is possible to study the epistemology of the evolutionary development of resource potential in a dialectical sequence and in historical terms. Initially, resource potential, as is known, was determined by only two components - land and labor resources. Functional complication of formation and development of resource potential in historical aspect was connected with creation by man himself of material and technical resources, and at the present stage of innovative green technologies. This was also dictated by the fact that the products and services obtained as a result of functioning of social production, or generally the product, especially in dynamic renewal of its assortments, types and qualities, require for its creation very diverse techniques and technologies, investments, innovations, information, highly qualified personnel and other resources. Interacting with each other in a certain production technology they are embodied in specific products with corresponding consumer value. That is, the consequence of the innovative approach is expansion of volumes and nomenclature of resources involved by man in the sphere of social production, changes in the structure of their consumption and thus in growth of their importance.

Studying the tendencies of resource reproduction, accompanied by constant processes of their compensation and replacement through the use of high-quality and highly productive new elements, Yu. V. Yaremenko scientifically substantiates that "economic growth ... is primarily not a quantitative increase in production, but a process of changing the composition of resources, their self-production with the constant release of qualitatively new elements. The degree of quantitative expansion depends on the nature of qualitative changes." Based on this interpretation of economic growth, it should be noted that the formation and functioning of the resource potential, regardless of the nature of the sphere and industry of its development, are carried out mainly in two ways: extensive and intensive. At the same time, we note that in the economic theory of resources, in our opinion, there is a law of absolute and relative growth of the resource potential of society. Let us try to reveal the essence and action of this law. As is known, any law must meet the following main principles: necessity, materiality, sustainability, objectivity, repeatability and globality of relations between phenomena in nature and society. There are three main groups of laws: specific (private), common for large groups of phenomena and universal. In our opinion, the law of absolute and relative growth of the resource potential of society refers to the general for large groups of phenomena. Based on the task set, the epistemology of the law of absolute and relative growth of the resource potential of society can be substantiated in the following directions.

First. With the extensive path of formation, formation and development of the resource potential, its growth is ensured on the basis, firstly, of involving new high-quality and highly productive resources in the production process by activating the cognitive ability of people and improving human activity.

That is, in the first case there is an absolute growth of the resource potential, and in the second - a relative one, since the development of new elements of the resource potential and, on their basis, the replacement of insignificant resources at this stage relatively increases the potential of the resource reserve and the potential of the resources involved in the production process due to the improvement of the qualitative and productive properties.

There is no need to prove that in life and in production processes the extensive path of development never exists in its pure form, because innovative green technologies and the ever-increasing growth of public demand dictate the need to intensively, but taking into account environmental protection, use resources acquired and created by an extensive nature. This is the second direction, that is, the intensive path of formation, formation and development of resource potential. With intensive use of resources, the main condition and requirement is a gradual transition to a green economy and the widespread introduction of its principles and innovative directions. As a result, with an extensive, that is, absolute, increase in the mass of resource potential due to the qualitative renewal of its elements of production (goods, services) is produced with the least cost (resources, this is resource conservation). This means that in the same mass of resources, due to its qualitative transformations in technological operations and production processes, it replaces a larger mass of low-productivity resources.

Here it is appropriate to especially note that until now in many cases and places inefficient resource-wasteful methods and modes of production prevailed, causing destabilization of the environment with huge masses of waste, emissions of carbon dioxide (CO2) and other polluting harmful substances, and also ensuring their existence at the expense of destruction of natural conditions of human life. A peculiar economic system was formed, which over time lost the ability even for simple reproduction, but successfully destroys everything around, including nature. Therefore, the problems of formation and development of resource potential as a whole and its components, for example, in agriculture land, water, material and technical, including labor resources, should be solved precisely from the position of environmental protection and rational use of natural resources.

It is in this aspect, based on the characteristics of the evolutionary process of formation and development of social production, transformation of the boundary between natural conditions and resources, Khachaturov T.S. divides the latter into potential and kinetic (active), the composition of which differs in different eras and is used differently within each of them. In our opinion, potential resources and their stock, as well as kinetic resources and their flow are two sides of the same coin. The stock of resources and their potential in the process of kinetic movement and use by man for production purposes are transformed into material goods. Consequently, the main a feature of progressive changes in resource potential under the influence of the introduction of scientific and technological achievements is the complication of the system of its components and the increase in its integrity. The integrity of the components of the resource potential is explained by the presence of interconnections, interdependence, complementarity and mutual substitution between them in certain specific conditions and technological processes of production. Consequently, a clear idea of the resource potential and its components depending on the degree of their impact on the final results of production, the peculiarities of growing specific types of agricultural crops and the biological properties of farm animals in a particular soil and climatic zone is important for developing a strategy and tactics for innovative agriculture and increasing its production and export potential in a market economy.

Based on the above-stated problems and directions of formation and development of resource potential, its rational and environmentally friendly use in the conditions of green economy, the scientific and methodological aspect of the main task is reduced to its definition, as a discussion part of this article, since among academic economists in this regard, various, sometimes opposing opinions abound. It should be noted that in economic literature, in addition to the category of "resource potential", "production potential", "production capacity", "economic potential", "export potential" and many other modifications of potential are also used. Therefore, we will limit ourselves to the existing definitions for some modifications of the concept of "potential".

As was said above, when defining the essence and meaning of these categories, many opinions and judgments of academic economists are not clear and distinct. For example, V. Svobodin defines "production capacity" in the following interpretation, that is, "this is the maximum possible output of a given product of a certain quality with full use of available resources based on advanced technology, organization of production and labor... It characterizes the potential capabilities of the enterprise and its divisions for the maximum output of planned products (volume, ratio, quality) for a certain period of time." In our opinion, a number of inaccuracies have been made here. Firstly, potential is identified with production capacity, secondly, "the maximum possible output" is no longer "specified", as the author writes, but potential output, that is, "maximum possible" and "specified" are not the same thing, thirdly, a contradiction is also allowed between the concepts of "potential capabilities" and "planned output". They are also not identical in quantitative terms. Consequently, when we talk about the maximum possible output of products (without the words "specified") in the given interpretation, we mean the production potential of a particular economic entity.

Therefore, S. Muravsky is right when he notes that “first of all, the so-called resource potential should be clearly distinguished from the production, in other words, active potential.” Taking into account this scientifically based approach, we fully adhere to and agree with Yu. V. Vasilenko, who takes a more substantiated position regarding the distinction between resource and production potentials. In particular, he writes that “The resource potential of an agricultural enterprise is a set of labor, natural and material costs, which is determined by the quantity and quality, internal structure of each resource.” “The production potential of an agricultural enterprise is the objective ability of the enterprise to produce agricultural products, which depends on the quantity, quality and ratio of labor, material and natural resources, as well as on the level of their return, determined by the objective conditions of the economy, in particular, the direction of specialization.”

As a result of the study of the essence of the production potential in the system of productive forces and production relations, we proposed the following interpretation. Production potential is the total, maximum possible capacity of an economic entity (industry, enterprise, internal economic unit, etc.) in the production of potential products based on intensive and innovative use with increasing quality and high productivity of accumulated and transformed resources in products and services at a given level of development of social production. This means that we can talk about the full achievement of production potential when the

corresponding assortment and products are produced in the potential volume with the complete transformation of the necessary part of the resource potential in the process of one production cycle.

Thus, in economic science, resource and production potentials are recognized and accepted as economic category, which means the need for quantitative calculation of their indicators taking into account the requirements of the most profitable combination of resources to determine the efficiency of agricultural production. This direction, in our opinion, has priority places and values in the conditions of transition to a green economy, the strategic goal of which is to improve the environment, including land and water resources, which will play an important role in ensuring the sustainable development of organic agriculture and people of environmentally friendly high-quality products in the foreseeable future.

Conclusion. Key findings. 1. The transition from traditional agriculture to green technology methods and techniques as an important area of the green economy, determining and ensuring environmental improvement, including land and water resources, improving mechanical, chemical and other soil properties, preserving biocenosis and biodiversity, as well as conditions for the widespread introduction of innovations and measures to increase the investment attractiveness of the industry are of strategic importance in the transition stage to a green economy. 2. When forming the resource potential and optimizing its structural elements in a particular sector of the economy, as well as in the production of a specific type of product (goods, services), it is necessary to ensure the most profitable combination of resources based on further improving their quality characteristics through the introduction of innovative technologies and scientific developments. 3. In higher education institutions, it is necessary to conduct a special course for students on the problems of the green economy, and in research institutes for doctoral students, the range of topics on the rational use of resources and their potential will be expanded, taking into account the requirements and directions of the transition to a green economy.

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