

of financial flows in order to create conditions for the growth of social and economic welfare. Consequently, the above represented implementation of measures are a necessary precondition for the stabilization of the national banking system, along with the political and social stability.

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AGRARIAN RELATIONS AND THEIR DEVELOPMENT IN MODERN CONDITIONS

Today, agricultural production and the Ukrainian agro-industrial complex as a whole are at the center of public attention, since our already poorly-off the table has recently become particularly impoverished, food prices have soared - such phenomena are causing great concern to the Ukrainian population and exacerbate social tension.

In the agrarian sector there are complex industrial relations, a certain system of land ownership relations in the process of agricultural production, distribution, exchange and use.

Agriculture is one of the main sectors of the national economy, since the production of food is the first condition of the life of direct producers. At the same time, it is a raw material base of light and food industry. Demand for agricultural products is constantly increasing, as the population increases, especially the urban population. In leading capitalist countries, up to 95% of all agricultural production is on the market, acquiring a commodity form.

In agriculture, as well as in other branches of social production, there is a constant development and improvement of productive forces, and on this basis, the efficiency of agricultural labor is increased, which allows a smaller number of manpower to produce more food [1].

In the developed countries of the world there was a transition of agricultural production to the machine stage of development. The basic complex of production operations in crop production, animal husbandry is carried out with the help of machines, which considerably reduces the need for labor.

Land relations in all countries of the world have gone a long way to development, and each country has its own peculiarities in this process. In England, capitalist land ownership arose as a result of expelling peasants from their lands and fencing their land plots. In Germany, the former Russian empire, and a number of other European countries, landowner latifundia gradually turned into capitalist farms. Land reforms of 1848 and 1861 in these countries, eliminating the feudal system, led to the emergence of a large number of small peasant farms.

In all foreign countries, large-scale development has become a lease of land for landowners by peasant farmers and capitalist entrepreneurs.

Rent - is a temporary provision of land for the payment of the capitalist, the tenant or the peasant. Lease of land is quite common in a number of developed countries of the West. Family rental is quite common too. This is such a form of lease, when the head of the family - the land plot owner leases the land to one of the members of his family.

Of all types of agricultural enterprises, the most common in the developed countries of the West are family farms, which tend to produce by

themselves or use partly hired labor to perform seasonal work. Large capitalist farms use hired labor in economic activity. To survive in a competitive struggle with large capitalist farms, small farmers are united in agricultural cooperatives [2].

The transition of Ukraine to market relations requires in the agrarian-industrial complex the development of new approaches to the strategy of agrarian policy aimed at forming the food security of the country, the priority of the development of agriculture, a radical restructuring of economic, social and legal relations in the agrarian sector, freedom of business and competition.

One of the main reserves of growth in the efficiency of agricultural production is the rational use of the main means of land production. Therefore, capital investments in agriculture must first be used for conservation measures, soil fertility enhancement, which will increase the productivity of agriculture and, in particular, create a stable livestock feed base.

The transition of the agrarian sector to market relations has generated fundamentally new forms of management. Not so long ago the priority was given to state property, the secondary role was assigned to the cooperative, private property was completely denied. One of the crucial prerequisites for the transition to a market is the privatization of property, which should affect the development of production.

A number of recent legislative and regulatory acts have contributed to the development of new forms of farming in the countryside, and each of them in the process of competitive struggle can prove its benefits.

Land relations in Ukraine are regulated by the current legislative acts, according to which three equal forms of ownership are introduced: state, collective and private. It is on the private property form and the activity of the peasant / farmer / farms is based as an independent legal entity.

The development of peasant / farm / farms should be stimulated by free competition in the market with state and cooperative enterprises, since its main tasks, as is known, are: production, processing and marketing of agricultural products; development of auxiliary activities for rational use of natural and labor resources, land, improvement of their fertility; participation in labor or funds in the social development of the village where the farm is located.

Despite some pessimistic statements that the farmer does not feed everyone, the development of peasant / farm / farms at the level of large enterprises in Ukraine is necessary because the land should be the owner and the products produced should be more qualitative indicators, and for this purpose it is necessary to provide all possible support to the farmers [3].

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THE INFLUENCE OF ECONOMY ON TOURISM

The modern industry of tourism is one of the quickly progressing branches of the world economy and it is regarded as an independent kind of economic activity and an interbranch complex. Nowadays tourism became the phenomenon that had been included in everyday life of almost the third part of the planet population. Furthermore, at the beginning of the XXI century tourism took the third place among the important branches of the world economy according to the amount of income. Tourism is the main source of income in many countries and regions. Revenues from the tourist trips are more than \$500 billion a year. Western European countries and the USA get the highest income. The analysis of the situation in Ukraine shows that the tourist economy is developing gradually though it is not characterized by stable increase.

The economic functions of tourism are economic benefits that it provides. So tourism stimulates the development of infrastructure elements: