

существует страх потерять данные или потерять доступ к «облакам»;

руководители и специалисты считают, что от перехода в «облака» бизнес не изменится;

высокая стоимость лицензий;

низкое качество услуг операторов.

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ПОТЕНЦИАЛ РЕАЛЬНОГО СЕКТОРА ЭКОНОМИКИ В РЕГИОНАХ THE POTENTIAL OF THE REAL SECTOR OF ECONOMY IN THE REGIONS

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Аннотация

В представленной статье проведен анализ текущего состояния, проблем и перспектив развития реального сектора экономики в регионах Республики Беларусь.

Abstract

There is analyzed the current state, challenges and perspectives of

development of the real economy sector in the regions of the Republic of Belarus.

Ключевые слова: реальный сектор экономики, промышленность, строительный комплекс, агропромышленный комплекс.

Keywords: real sector of economy, industry, construction complex, agro industrial complex.

Industry, agriculture and construction are referred to the real economy. Belarusian industry is the leading sector of the national economic complex. Its share in 2013 accounted for 31.1% of GDP and the share of employment accounted for over 25.4% of all workers. Industry owns the leading place in the export of products – 84.8% of the value of exports. This is the hardest of the sectors of the economy, which totaled 2,150 enterprises, consisting of self-balancing on July 1, 2013. Compared with 2010, their number has increased almost 1.4 times as a result of downsizing of some state-owned enterprises and entrepreneurship development, the emergence of joint ventures. The industrial complex consists of 16 consolidated sectors: electricity, fuel, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, chemical and petrochemical, engineering and metalworking, forestry, pulp and paper, wood, construction materials, glass, porcelain and pottery, light, food, and feed mill flour and cereal products, medical, printing, microbiology, etc.

Characteristically, most of these industries represented in every region of the country. Modern and diversified industrial complex of the Republic of Belarus was formed mainly in the postwar period as a result of the territorial division of labor in the former USSR. It was during this period, there has appeared and got rapid development of industries such as automotive, tractor and agricultural machinery, chemical and petrochemical, cotton, iron and steel, electronics, etc. The process of reforming state industry is rather slow. State enterprises produce about 40% of industrial production. Basic production assets are aging: active wear parts ten years ago reached 76.4%.

Current state of development and accommodation of industries, the industrial potential of the region is characterized by studying the statistical data, analysis of the negative phenomena in the development and distribution of industrial production, technical evaluation and cost effectiveness. While analyzing the development of specific industries there is usually considered the following indicators:

dynamics of production in the valuation (in comparable prices) and in natural expression;

financial condition of enterprises of branch in the region;
usage of labor potential;
capital expenditures (including construction and installation (SMR))
cost sharing on modernization, reconstruction and expansion of existing businesses, new construction on sources of their formation (central, regional, own and borrowed funds, etc.) ; to ensure the production of material and natural resources ;
support for production with material and natural resources;
indicators characterizing the impact of industry development on the environment, the effectiveness of environmental protection measures;
specific characteristics for particular sectors;
the ratio of the volume of production achieved in natural expression with the need for economy, meeting the demand of the local population;
age structure of production assets and their active part (wear coefficient date etc.), as well as the effectiveness of their use (shift factor, loading equipment, etc.);

State Administration of industrial complex of the country is implemented by the Ministry of Industry of the Republic of Belarus, which conducts economic and scientific-technical policy, aimed at restructuring the industry, refocusing its most important sectors to meet the needs of the national economy. In the coming years industrial policy in Belarus and in its regions will focus on the implementation of the activities and tasks of the Program of the industrial complex of the Republic of Belarus for 2011-2015 years, providing for the reconstruction of industry, increasing the efficiency and competitiveness of domestic products in the domestic and foreign market.

Agro-industrial complex (AIC) of the Republic of Belarus is the largest intersectoral formation, uniting 10 industries. It produces about 37% of the gross (commodity) products of the republic. The share of agriculture in the AIC is 53.4%, food industry – 22.7%. Belarusian agriculture generates approximately 28% of national income, and the number of employees is 1.5 million people or 30% of all workers in the economy.

Organizational and functional structure of AIC includes three areas:
industries producing means of production for all levels of AIC (agricultural machinery, fertilizers, herbicides, etc.);

agriculture;
industry, providing bringing agricultural products to the consumer (the workpiece, its processing, transportation, storage, sale).

These include food, flour, cereal, feed mill industry, primary processing of raw materials for light industry, trade in food products.

Central place in the structure of AIC of Belarus and its regions

takes agriculture. It must perform three major tasks:
providing high quality food for the population;
providing in sufficient quantities necessary raw materials for food and light industries;
maintaining attractive landscapes as a living space for human settlement areas, and recreation areas.

As the agriculture is the main source of food for the population, the level of its development largely determines the food security of the country and its regions. The concept of a national strategy for sustainable development of the Republic of Belarus stressed that «in order to ensure the country's population with food provides stabilization and development of agriculture.» In this connection it is necessary to systematic reform of property relations, sustainable and efficient conduct of the proceedings with the increase in production for export.

Currently, the republic's agriculture as a whole ensures food security of the country and its regions. But food security of the Republic of Belarus and its regions remains an urgent task, because the trend persists unstable agricultural production and consumption of such foods as meat, vegetables and melons, fruits and berries is far from the rational norms of consumption. There is an urgent problem of providing high quality food for the population in regions such as Gomel, Mogilev regions, where large areas of agricultural land contaminated with radionuclides. They accounted for 93.7% of all contaminated farmland republic. In the system of agricultural management at the national level leading role belongs to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food of the Republic of Belarus. Ministry of Agriculture and Food of the Republic of Belarus, implementing national targets continuously interacts with the local executive and administrative authorities, providing a balanced and coordinated development of the country.

Together with the industry and AIC, construction complex is also presented in real sector of economy. Its share in 2013 accounted for 9.8% of GDP and 7.6% of employment. It refers to a group of industries producing goods. Production base of the building complex is the construction industry, which is a combination of construction and installation organizations performing various works on the construction of industrial plants, buildings, roads, land reclamation, construction operations, etc. Products of the construction industry, despite its diversity, have specific features: immobility, tightness in place of creation, high capital intensity, materials consumption, complexity and duration of the production process. All construction companies can be grouped according to their importance in ensuring construction materials and services in the construction sector into two groups:

1. Construction companies of regional significance (making bricks, building blocks, slabs, etc.), using mainly local raw materials.

2. Construction companies nationwide significance (cement, glass, etc.), using raw materials of several large fields and their products meet several regions.

For example, in Belarus cement is produced only in Grodno and Mogilev regions, building glass - mainly in the Gomel region. State policy of Management of construction in the country is implemented by the Ministry of Architecture and Construction of Belarus. At the regional level, the development potential of the building complex is carried out by regional management of capital construction at executive committees.

Efficiency of use of natural resources and social potential of the region is largely dependent on the availability of infrastructure - population of enterprises and organizations in the industry, providing a smooth, efficient operation of a large number of other companies and organizations that related to different sectors of economy. At present it's decided to allocate infrastructure as an independent branch of the economy. Specifics of infrastructure sectors is that they do not produce tangible products (goods), but mainly provide services necessary for the successful functioning of the production industries and as a consequence - the overall economy.

Depending on what the scope of the industry regional infrastructure serves, it is common to distinguish the following activity:

production, which contains a set of industries, providing the external conditions of production (transportation, communications, electricity, gas and water supply, warehousing, etc.);

social, which includes health, passenger transport, housing and utilities, retail, catering, culture, education, sports and athletic facilities and similar purposes;

management, which includes apparatus of government, the system of local government and self-government, as well as the system of legal and regulatory affairs and information dissemination;

market, covering the totality of lines of business and institutions to ensure conditions for the effective functioning of the market mechanism in the region (Commodity, currency and stock exchanges; financial and credit institutions, consulting, information and analysis and auditing companies and other private and public institutions, including laws, traditions and mentality, etc.);

environmental, realized in complex activities, providing a favorable environment for the development of social production and the environment from the adverse effects of environmental human activities.

In crisis conditions of the Belarusian economy negative

consequences of old problems and regional disparities supplemented and sharpened new unit: the growth of regional differentiation in the level of income and expenditure, as well as unemployment, more intensive development of the private sector and market infrastructure in major cities.

A number of problems arose in connection with the necessity of conversion of military towns, economic development of big part of the country, which was previously used for a different kind of military training grounds. At the same time a clear or explicit state regional policy has not yet received proper institutional design. In particular, it has not yet established a special legal framework for the field of public administration. Not clearly activities of the ministries and departments in the regulation of regional development are coordinated. There is no clear classification of state regional policy. there is not adjusted the mechanism, as well as the forms of its realization (programs, funds, as well as the procedure, terms and stable sources of funding).

The current to the present time system of public administration and local self-government is still largely focused on centralized methods, while increasing the responsibility of the regions for the independent decision of the majority of their problems requires a reduction of centralization, unloading republican bodies of operational management tasks, enhancing the autonomy of the regions.

The situation is complicated by the fact that local authorities, in turn, do not exhibit sufficiently initiatives under the rights granted to them already. This is largely due to the fact that is not yet found an effective mechanism for the coordination of economic interests of the state, regional / local communities and business entities. The last hurdle is high dependence of local government and self-government from the national authorities and their lack of interest in finding additional sources of funding, make independent decisions on the conclusion of the local economy from the crisis, increase manageability of territories.

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АНАЛИЗ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ СИТУАЦИИ ПРОМЫШЛЕННО РАЗВИТОГО ГОРОДА ANALYSIS OF ECOLOGICAL SITUATION INDUSTRIAL CITIES

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Аннотация

В работе с помощью различных интегральных показателей проведен анализ экологической ситуации города Волгодонска, Предложены организационные мероприятия способствующие повысить уровень экологической безопасности промышленно развитого города.

Abstract

In this report, using different indicators integrated analysis of the environmental situation of Volgodonsk, proposed institutional arrangements conducive to improve environmental city.

Ключевые слова: город, экологическая безопасность, экологическая ситуация, индекс загрязнения атмосферы, показатели загрязнения почвы, удельный комбинаторный индекс загрязнения воды

Keywords: city, environment, environmental situation, pollution index, indicators of soil contamination, specific combinatorial water pollution index

Город является одним из видов социальной и пространственной организации населения, возникающий и развивающийся на основе концентрации промышленных, научных, культурных, административных функций. На сегодняшний день экологическая безопасность городских территорий становится