

CURRENT STATE AND PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF GEODESY AS A SCIENCE IN UKRAINE

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Geodesy is far from a new science. However, in Ukraine the need to create geodetic state services was highlighted only in a UN resolution in 1974. During the years of Soviet power, geodesy and cartography were the most important part of the state economy. After 1991, the geodetic service of Ukraine fell into decay, which was acutely revealed with the onset of political crisis. Today, the development of geodesy in Ukraine has not only economic value, but also makes a major contribution to strengthening land relations on an international level [1].

The main tasks of geodesy are: determination of the shape, size and gravitational field of the Earth; the spread of a single coordinate system to the territory of a separate state, continent and the entire Earth as a whole; taking measurements on the surface of the earth; depicting areas of the earth's surface on topographic maps and plans [1]. These tasks have a priority role in the planning of cities, global and local construction projects. Ukraine used to work on a more practical part of geodesy, called land management, that performs more local tasks, such as measuring land plots, calculating areas and boundaries. Land management is a necessary type of activity, but at the same time, the very basic science has faded into the background. The development of land surveying and management directly depends on the development of geodesy as a science. Without proper geodetic observation and correction of existing data, it gradually becomes outdated and incorrect [2, c.24].

At this stage of state development, the needed attention is not paid to geodesy, which leads to a decline in the country's scientific potential. One of the most important problems is the absence of proper funding. As a result of it, Ukrainian geodesists face a number of other problems:

- Critical absence of geodesy as a science;
- Lack of the proper level of specialists training;
- Absence of scientific geodetic schools and professional geodetic observatories;
- Degradation of the scientific, material and technical base of the state;
- Lack of the country's experience and therefore competence in regulating land relations at the international level, etc.

While highly developed countries allocate colossal amounts of the state budget to maintain science at a high level, to finance expensive researches providing scientists with up-to-date equipment and well-paid jobs, maintaining their motivation, Ukraine has only the opportunity to completely demotivate a scientist to engage in science, annually cutting the budget allocated to the scientific sphere of the state. Thus, Ukraine uses the remnants of Soviet geodesy, which explored only a small part of the possible. Moreover, having no opportunity to gain pleasure from research work, many Ukrainian scientists take ready-made ideas and develop them in their own direction, which reveals another global problem that prevents science from developing properly - plagiarism.

Geodesy as a science in Ukraine has great prospects due to its geographical position and the changing international relations between Ukraine and Europe. That's why, it is necessary to finance science and researches and open scientific labs, which will lead to a gradual development and an influx of scientists to Ukraine.

References

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