

don't know what to do, so I won't do anything yet" can be overcome effectively using time management rules [4].

By Stephen Prentice, time management is management technology of time in real situations. Everyday life has a lot of examples, techniques and practical recommendations that make proposed concepts of time management visual and easily memorable [5; 4].

According to Valery Usov, time management is a management of work volume redistribution, needed resources, and changes in its content at a given time and space [6; 59].

Brian Tracy believes that time management is an art of management not only in time but also in life as a whole. He compares it with the sun, and all the components of human life - a family, relationships with other people, income, earnings, health, self-development - are planets that move around it [7; 5-6].

In fact, the time management is a lifestyle and philosophy of the value of time in a fast flow of information and an ever-changing world.

The effectiveness of time management, above all, depends on understanding the meaning of time as a valuable resource of personal life and especially in professional activity. After all, time does not come back. It is impossible to accumulate, multiply, transmit time. It passes without a trace [8].

Finally, competently constructed and organized process of time management has a positive impact on human activity. The main tasks that can be solved by time management are setting goals of activity, making plans for different periods of activity, keeping records of time in the process of implementation of tasks. The regular application of time-management technologies in practice allows a person to increase the productivity and effectiveness of his every-day activities significantly. It is worthful to notice that the efficiency of time management is not that everything is done as soon as possible but in the proper allocation of their strengths and capabilities.

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BIOADAPTIVE TECHNOLOGY OF SUGAR BEET CULTIVATION

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Soil-climatic conditions of Ukraine are quite favorable for the cultivation of sugar beets that are the only source for sugar production. From the 1990s, the beet and sugar industry has been adapting to market conditions. For more than 25 years there have been significant changes: the administrative-distribution system of planning and management has been eliminated, the privatization of enterprises of the industry has practically been completed, new organizational and legal forms of economic activity have been created, organizational measures for the protection of land relations have been implemented. However, the economic crisis, which hit the economy of Ukraine and especially the agro-industrial complex, caused a sharp decline in the sugar beet cultivation. In 2015, only 238 thousand hectares of sugar beet were sown, that is 38.5% less than in 2014 [3, c. 4]. This led to a decrease in the number of working sugar factories, sugar production volumes and, accordingly, reduction of working conditions places in both agricultural enterprises and sugar factories. In order to bring it out of the financial, economic and social crisis and to increase economic and environmental indicators, a complex of measures should be defined and implemented.

Among the main factors influencing the efficiency of sugar beet cultivation, the important place belongs to crop rotation, the observance of which enables to obtain not only high stable crops but also to control weeds, diseases and pests, to maintain optimal water and nutrition regimes of the soil. That is why recommendations for bioadaptive sugar beet production technology were developed.

This technology was introduced by Ukrainian scientists V. Sinchenko, V. Pyrkyn and U. Pastukh. It is based on the possibility of reducing production costs by minimizing technological operations, rational and full use of the fertilizers and pesticides potentials, in order to receive raw materials of high quality for sugar production [3, c. 5].

Requirements for this technology are:

- application of high-yielding sugar beet hybrids;
- supply of all agrotechnological processes with material and technical means for optimum use of soil fertility, obtaining high productivity of the crop and product quality;
- ensuring a high organization of technological processes management, technological discipline and interest in the final results [3, c. 5];
- managers and specialists with high professional knowledge;
- sufficient financial, technical, resource and technological support.

The bioadaptive technology, based on the use of high-yielding, resistant to domestic hybrids diseases, reducing costs by minimizing technological operations and chemical loading on the soil under conditions of agrotechnological measures and the use of new fertilizers, provides an increase in sugar beet yields to 65-70 tons per hectare [2, c. 18].

Bioadaptive technology makes it possible to reduce the chemical load on the soil due to the use of agronomic technological operations;

- two-time solid cultivation of soil after deep plowing in autumn;
- early spring soil tillage before sowing, pre-harvest soil tillage;
- inter-row soil loosening;
- the addition of weeds in a row;
- timely minimum introduction of new highly effective herbicides [1].

In general, the use of bio adaptive sugar beet production technology reduces costs by 15-18%, net profit is 10,0-15,0 thousand UAH per hectare, and if you take into account the sale of molasses and pulp, the production efficiency increases by 8-10% [3, c. 6].

Therefore, with an appropriate approach to the industry, the production of sugar beets and their processing can be economically beneficial for both individual enterprises and for the state as a whole.

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CHALLENGES AND BENEFITS OF GRAPHIC INPUT DEVICES (AT THE EXAMPLE OF GRAPHICS TABLETS)

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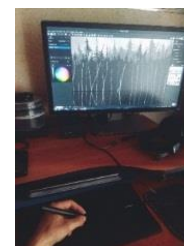
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Computer technologies have drastically changed the life of modern society and, of course, had its impact on the art. Nowadays the internet is full of concept art, desktop wallpapers and different kinds of images that have been drawn by professional artists and ordinary users. Therefore, it is unsurprising that digital art has become a common thing and graphic input devices has gained their popularity.

In fact, the first graphics tablet was introduced in 1957, but mainly it was used for handwriting recognition. Today, there are lots of graphics tablets created for different purposes. Thus, they are widely used not only by artists, photographers and people of creative professions, but also by engineers, economists, managers and even teachers. Nevertheless, in our article we will focus on graphics tablet as on a device created for making digital illustrations.

According to the data taken from the statistics portal <https://www.statista.com>, in 2014 around 840 million people across the globe used a tablet at least once per month. In 2017 the number of tablet users has increased to 1.2 billion people [2]. Most technology companies like Apple, Wacom, FiftyThree have invested billions of dollars in digital drawing continuing to design innovative hardware and apps.

A graphics tablet is a computer input device that enables a user to hand-draw images and graphics, similar to the way a person draws images with a pencil and paper. The graphics tablet consists of a flat surface and a stylus, which can be used to produce free hand drawings or trace around shapes. When the stylus touches the surface of the graphics tablet, data about its position is sent to the computer. This data is used to produce on the screen an exact copy of what is being drawn on the surface of tablet [4, p. 40].



The main reason of its popularity and high demand is a more ergonomic method of input that can reduce the repetitive strain injury and enable to place lines more accurately. Moreover, stylus produces smoother curves and makes small, complex shapes more easily than the mouse does.

In traditional artwork, the artists have to draw every single thing, but using graphics tablets, they are not constrained by physical tools [1, p. 763]. With the help of various filters and brushes, the similar effect can be achieved by a few strokes of the digital pen or stylus. Therefore, with the help of graphics tablets artists have the opportunity to recreate their personal art styles more faithfully than they could with the mouse or the touchscreen system.