

THE STATE OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN 2006 AND 2016 AND THEIR ROLE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

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Abstract: *From the economic point of view, the limitation of land is a relative concept, since additional investments in land increase production per unit area. This paper describes the total area of agricultural land and arable land on average for each agricultural organization in 2006 and 2016, as well as the structure of agricultural land by farm category in 2006 and 2016 (as a percentage of the total area of agricultural land with farms of different categories). It also provides the recommendations for augmenting number of agricultural organizations and associations and thus for increasing the area of agricultural land, which leads to improving in agricultural production.*

Key words: *land, agricultural production, arable land area, agricultural organizations.*

Introduction

The land is the most important condition for the existence of human society, an indispensable means of meeting its diverse needs. In agriculture, the most important, permanent and irreplaceable means of production are land resources, and this determines the fundamental difference between the agricultural sector of the national economy and all other industries.

In the Land Code of the Russian Federation, land is considered as a natural object, protected by the most important component of the surrounding nature – a natural resource that is used as a means of production in agriculture and forestry, and land plots, that is, a real estate object [2].

At the same time, the land as a natural object is a natural ecological system, a natural landscape, and as a natural resource, the land implies those components of a natural object that are used or can be used in the implementation of economic activities [4].

In various sectors of the economy, land resources are of diverse importance, but the functions of land are particularly fully revealed in agricultural production.

An agricultural enterprise is an organization that produces agricultural products (usually it is an area object) [5].

The Land Code of the Russian Federation has introduced the division of all its lands into seven different categories. The territories allocated for agricultural purposes amount to about 210 million hectares. At the same time, the farmland itself is divided into arable land, hayfields, pastures, deposits, and perennial plantings. Arable land is land that is used for sowing and growing various crops. For these purposes, the land is constantly plowed, hence its name. These lands are of great importance for the country's economy and providing its residents with various agricultural products. Therefore, they will be subject to special protection and special

regulation, and accounting [1].

Agricultural organizations include business partnerships and partnerships (including public and non-public joint-stock companies), production cooperatives, tribal communities, unitary enterprises, and subsidiary agricultural enterprises of non-agricultural organizations.

In accordance with the official statistical methodology of Rosstat, in the framework of the All-Russian Agricultural Census of 2016, farms with agricultural acreage of at least 50 hectares and (or) at least 10 heads of cattle, or at least 5 heads of cows, or at least 20 heads of pigs, or at least 15 heads of sheep or goats, or at least 100 heads of poultry, or at least 10 heads of horses are classified as subsidiary agricultural enterprises of non-agricultural organizations.

Agricultural land is the land that is systematically used to produce agricultural products. It includes arable land, fallow land, perennial plantings, hayfields, and pastures.

Arable land is agricultural land that is systematically cultivated and used for growing crops as well as perennial grasses. Arable land also includes areas of greenhouses.

The arable land does not include land plots of hayfields and pastures plowed for the purpose of their radical improvement and occupied by crops of preliminary crops (for no more than two or three years), as well as the rows of the garden used for crops [3].

Table 1

Data on the total area of land, agricultural land and arable land on average per agricultural organization in 2006 and 2016

	2006	2016
Total land area (ha)	6929	8067
Agricultural land (ha)	2234	2502
Arable land (ha)	1389	1800

Table 2

Data on the structure of agricultural land by category of farms in 2006 and 2016

	2006	2016
Agricultural organizations %	79.7	63.2
Peasant (farm) farms and individual entrepreneurs %	14.5	27.8
Personal subsidiary and other individual farms of citizens %	5.3	8.5
Non-profit associations of citizens %	0.5	0.5

We obtained data on the total land area, agricultural land and arable land on average per agricultural organization in 2006 and 2016, as well as data on the structure of agricultural land by farm category in 2006 and 2016 and presented them graphically in the bar diagram in figure 1, 2.

Figure 1 shows that the average total land area per agricultural organization in 2006 was 6929 ha, and in 2016 – 8067 ha.

The average area of agricultural land per agricultural organization in 2006 was 2,234 ha, in 2016 – 2,502 ha.

The average area of arable land per agricultural organization in 2006 was 1,389 ha, in 2016 – 1,800 ha.

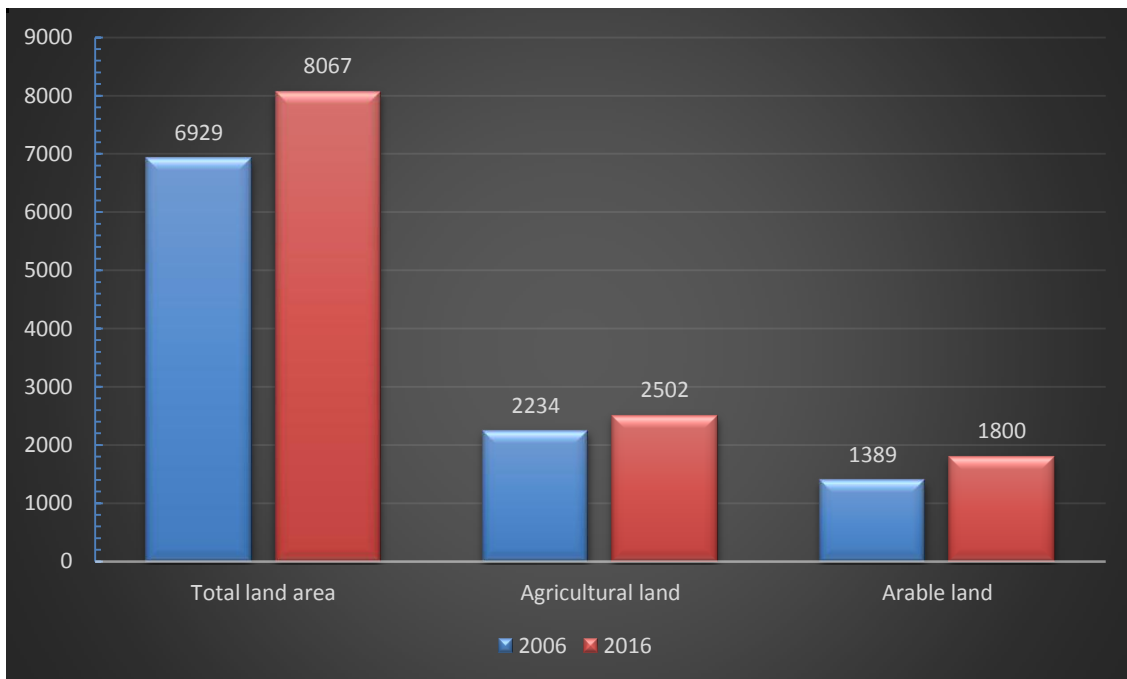


Figure 1. Total land area, area of agricultural land and arable land on average per agricultural organization in 2006 and 2016

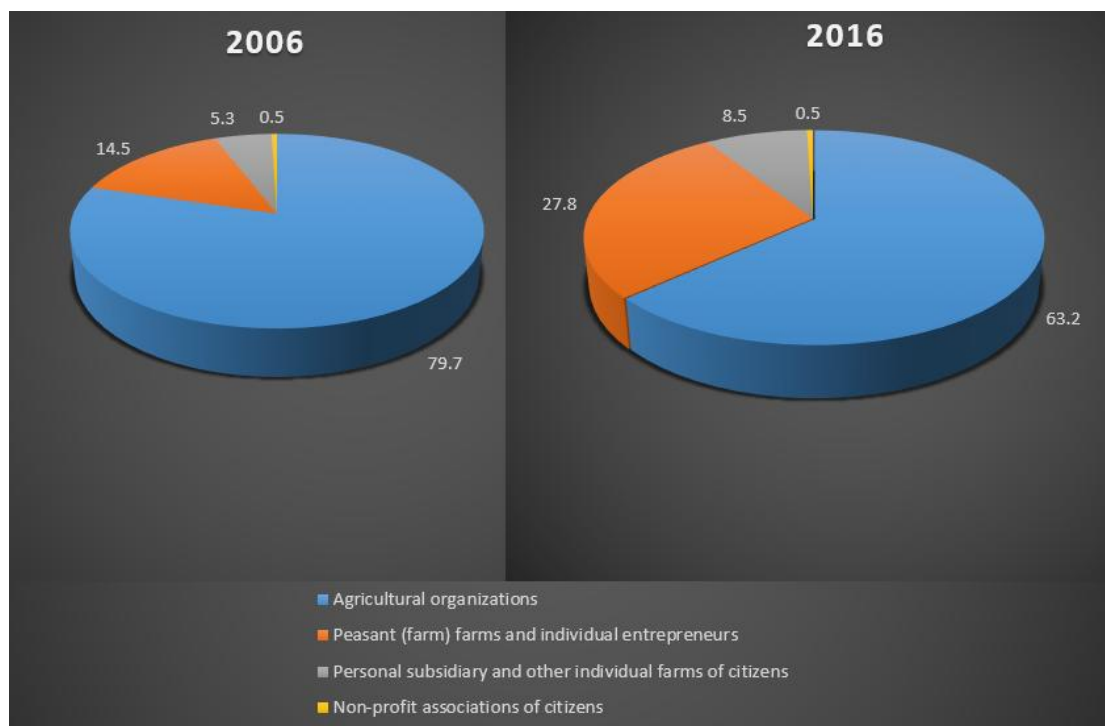


Figure 2. Structure of agricultural land by category of farms in 2006 and 2016 (as a percentage of the total area of agricultural land in farms of all categories)

Figure 2 shows the share of agricultural organizations in 2006 was 79.7% and in 2016 – 63.2%.

The share of peasant (farmer) farms and individual entrepreneurs in 2006 was 14.5%, and in 2016 – 27.8%.

The share of personal subsidiary and other individual enterprises of the citizen in 2006 was 5.3%, in 2016 – 8.5%.

The share of non-profit united citizen in 2006 was 0.5%, in 2016 – 0.5%.

Conclusions

The total land area per agricultural organization increased by 1,138 ha on average from 2006 to 2016.

The average area of agricultural land per agricultural organization increased by 268 hectares from 2006 to 2016.

The average area of arable land per agricultural organization increased by 411 hectares from 2006 to 2016.

The share of agricultural organizations decreased from 2006 to 2016 by 16.1%.

The share of peasant (farm) farms and individual entrepreneurs increased by 13.3% from 2006 to 2016.

The share of personal subsidiary and other individual farms of citizens from 2006 to 2016 increased by 3.2%.

The share of non-profit associations of citizens from 2006 to 2016 remained unchanged at 0.5%.

There are many types of agricultural enterprises (personal subsidiary farms, peasant (farm) farms, poultry farms, pig farms, etc.). Each of the types of agricultural enterprises can be characterized by the following parameters and indicators: the size of the enterprise, the specialization of the enterprise, the concentration of production of the enterprise, the level of intensity of production of the enterprise, the economic efficiency of production of the enterprise and the level of intra-farm agro-industrial integration. Consequently, facilities and technical services (roads, bridges, drainage networks, and electrical networks) should be provided, and laws should be issued to promote the growth of agricultural organizations and associations, thereby increasing the area of agricultural land, resulting in increased agricultural production, achieving self-sufficiency and exporting surplus products to the countries of the world.

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TRENDS IN THE FIELD OF LIFELONG EDUCATION OF TEACHERS: CHALLENGES OF THE MODERN TIME

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