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THE AGRICULTURAL CENSUS PROGRAM: IMPORTANCE AND ROLE IN DEVELOPING THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

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Abstract: *Agricultural censuses although not in existence for as long as population censuses, have been around for a while. Agricultural censuses are designed to measure the extent of agricultural activity in any given country. Agricultural censuses are important for both developed and developing economies of the world. This article explains the importance of the agricultural census and its role in developing of agro-industrial policy and obtaining complete information about the state of the country's food complex.*

Keywords: *Agricultural Census, Agricultural micro-census, Agricultural Production, agricultural organizations.*

Accurate and comprehensive statistical data on all agricultural farms should be provided. To this end, GStat aims to provide such data by conducting a comprehensive census aimed at providing as many statistical tables containing the most important data and statistical indicators that are necessary for planning and developing agricultural strategies. The Agricultural Census is a key source of agricultural information because it covers all agricultural farms. In addition, it provides data on the characteristics of all characteristics of agricultural holdings at all geographical and administrative levels. It also presents an integrated, updated framework for future sample-based agricultural surveys.

The agricultural census has already become an integral part of economic statistics all over the world. In most countries of the world, it is a one-time state action covering the entire territory of the state and conducting according to a single methodology. Agricultural transfers are held in all countries with a developed agricultural sector of the economy with the support of government agencies. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) announces the next round of agricultural censuses every ten years; in accordance with its recommendations, agricultural surveys are carried out at least once every 5-10 years in developed agricultural countries. Currently, in Australia and New Zealand, the

census takes place every year, in Germany and the Netherlands - every four years, in the USA and Canada - every five years [4].

In our country, an event of this scale took place in 2006, for the first time after a long break. The previous agricultural census was conducted in 1920. In the future, specialized agricultural censuses were periodically carried out, in particular, censuses of the acreage of agricultural crops, fruit and berry plantations and vineyards, livestock in the farms of the population. But almost all of these censuses were conducted before the reform of agriculture.

The All-Russian Agricultural Census of 2006 was the first nationwide statistical study since the moment of fundamental changes in the country's agriculture related to the implementation of land and agrarian reforms and the emergence of a multicultural agricultural economy. The results of the census were important for the development of agro-industrial policy and obtaining complete information about the state of the country's food complex. It made it possible to obtain a significant array of data necessary for the implementation of the priority national project "Development of Agriculture" and the State Program for the Development of Agriculture and regulation of agricultural products, raw materials and food markets [2].

The agricultural census includes legal entities and individuals who are owners, users, owners or tenants of land plots intended or used for the production of agricultural products, or have farm animals. The following categories of agricultural producers are subject to the census:

- agricultural organizations (organizations not related to small business entities and small enterprises, including microenterprises);
- peasant (farmer) farms and individual entrepreneurs;
- personal subsidiary and other individual farms of citizens who have land plots for personal subsidiary farming, individual housing construction, other land plots that are not part of associations, or have farm animals;
- horticultural, horticultural and suburban non-profit associations of citizens and members-owners of plots belonging to these associations.

The importance of agricultural censuses cannot be separated from the importance of the agricultural sector as a whole. Thoroughness and promptness are important when measuring the largest and most important sector in any country. In addition, the importance of the sector dictates the need for regular population censuses. Due to the fact that they collect more accurate and detailed information, agricultural censuses acquire additional importance in these countries.

Briefly, agricultural censuses are important for the following reasons:

- formation of official statistical information on the state and structure of agriculture, the availability and use of its resource potential;
- obtaining detailed characteristics of agricultural entities;
- formation of data on municipalities (rural and urban settlements);
- updating of general aggregates of agricultural producers for the organization of sample surveys in the inter-census period;
- ensuring the possibility of comparing the results of the agricultural census with the statistics used in international practice in the field of agriculture [1].

All the above information is critical for policy and informed decision making for private and public sector alike.

Table 1

The total area of agricultural land on average per agricultural organization in the Russian Federation

	Agricultural organizations not related to small businesses, (ha)	Small enterprises (without micro enterprises), (ha)	Micro enterprises, (ha)
2016	5885.1	3786.4	964.7
2021	6353.4	4123.3	1380.2

We obtained data on the total area of agricultural land on average per agricultural organization in 2016 and 2021, presented them graphically and obtained the following results [3]:

Results:

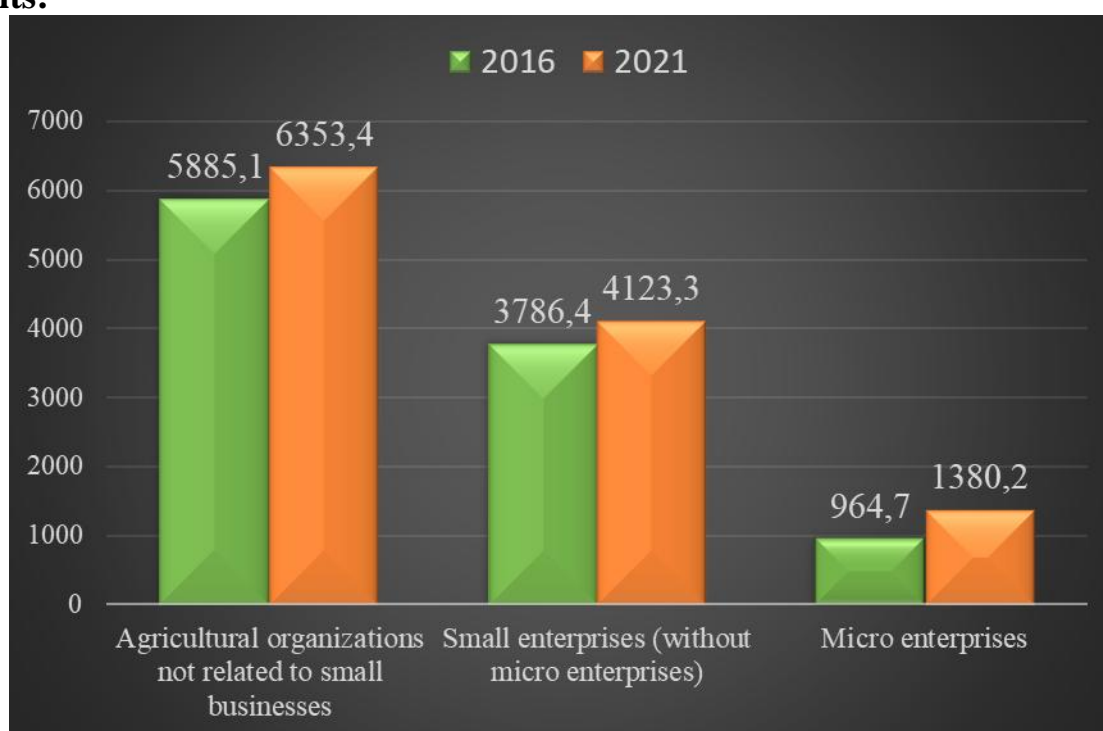


Fig. 1 The total area of agricultural land on average per agricultural organization in the Russian Federation

In 2021, the total area of agricultural land on average for agricultural organizations not related to small businesses increased by 468.3 ha, an increase of 8% compared to 2016.

In 2021, the total area of agricultural land on average for small enterprises (excluding micro-enterprises) increased by 415.5 ha, an increase of 8.9% compared to 2016.

In 2021, the total area of agricultural land on average for micro-enterprises increased by 468.3 ha, an increase of 43.07% compared to 2016.

Conclusions: Results of the All-Russian Agricultural Census will allow to show a “portrait” of the country’s agricultural sector, which is not displayed by the current official statistics of Rosstat, and will allow the selection of the best

agricultural policies and obtaining complete information on the state of the food complex in the country., and will also allow the use of census materials in the field of agro-economic research which will additionally make scientific research more interesting and productive.

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THE E-LEARNING EXPERIENCE IN LESSONS OF PROFESSIONALLY ORIENTED FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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Аннотация: В статье дается определение электронного обучения. Приведен анализ его роли в образовательном процессе. Подробно рассмотрены рекомендации автора по внедрению элементов электронного обучения в очные занятия по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в сфере профессиональной коммуникации (туризм)».

Ключевые слова: E-learning, traditional learning methods, student, teacher, professional skills.

The E-learning, also referred to as online learning or electronic learning is the combination of electronic technologies and pedagogical science. It can also be defined as “learning that is enabled electronically”. Typically, e-learning is conducted on the Internet, where students can access their learning materials online at any place and time. E-Learning most often takes place in the form of online courses, online degrees, or online programs.

Online learning has numerous advantages over traditional learning methods. Some of these include the possibility for students to make use of self-paced learning and to choose their own learning environments. Additionally, e-learning is both cost-effective and cost-efficient, as it removes the geographical obstacles often associated with traditional classrooms and education.