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**SCIENTIFIC-ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE LAND
AGRONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS OF THE END OF 19TH CENTURIES**

Summary

The method of historical and scientific analysis reveals the first attempts to introduce zemstvo agronomy, which dates back to 1883, when an agricultural organization was established in the Perm province. It was found out that social agronomy as a phenomenon in the history of agriculture was determined by the activities of public organizations, local governments, well-known scientists. The direction of zemstvo agronomy was to popularize the innovations offered by scientists for their introduction in peasant farms – the so-called «agronomic assistance to the population», but it was found that by the end of the 80's of the nineteenth century zemstvo agronomic activity did not have a significant impact on agriculture.

It was found out that at the end of the nineteenth century. In the framework of the state agricultural policy of the Russian Empire, the institute of government agronomic assistance to the population began to operate. In 1899, the posts of

commissioners on the ground from the agricultural part were introduced. The number of managerial agronomic staff in the first stage was negligible; he was given administrative information functions. However, after convening the first congress of agronomic aid to the population in 1901, the latter expanded and social agronomy passed to the higher provincial level of development. Scientific analysis of the works of the congress convinces that they represent a unique source of information about the situation of local agronomic assistance to the population. In addition, most of the provinces were presented with reviews of their activities. In each of these works are given data on the activities of not only provincial, but also county zemstvos, and in some cases, and local associations of agriculture.

It was determined that the general congress of agronomic aid workers to the local population in 1901, which brought the social agronomy in the country to the general government level, played a generating role for the birth, formation and development of public agronomy, and hence agriculture as a whole.

Key words: *agronomy, zemstvo, organization, agriculture, agronomic supervisors, congress.*