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**GENERAL TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL  
AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE WITHIN THE PERIOD OF 1935–1940**

**Summary**

The author's article focuses on the main trends in the development of agricultural science within the period of 1935–1940. By using the source-study and archival methods the article explored scientific achievements in various fields of agriculture, including the crop production, animal production, mechanization etc. In particular, the article considers the development of research scientific work in the kolkhoz within the research time framework. It has been proved that the People's Commissariat for Agriculture of the USSR became the main coordinating center for the development of agricultural science in the above period. It has been explored that the main task for the research institutions of the agricultural sector was the improvement of crops yield and agricultural productivity. This was implemented by: struggle with drought in the steppes, prevention of loss of winter crops; achievement of high and sustainable harvests of crops, sugar beets, cotton and hems; use of effective pesticides and measures against plant diseases; introduction of new and

efficient use of the existing techniques in agriculture; improvement of breeds and productivity of livestock.

It has been proved that the work of agricultural research institutions was closely connected with the main tasks of the national economy, as evidenced by the subject areas of their activities in 1939, that provided for the development and enhancement of existing methods of soil fertility improvement, productivity of livestock; systems of farming agriculture for kolkhozes of different type of economy; proper crop rotation; system of measures against drought; effective ways to fight pests and diseases of agricultural plants; measures for radical improvement and efficient use of crops in low-yield and not productive lands; rapid cultivation of new improved and enhancement of existing high productive agricultural crops, etc.

It has been explored that People's Commissariat for Agriculture of the USSR did not sufficiently coordinated the work of institutes and stations, not observed over the introduction of scientific achievements in farm production. Most of the regional party and Soviet organizations did not help the work of research institutes and stations and showed little interested in their activities, due to what their work had a number of «contrived, irrelevant and not-prospective themes for the development of the agriculture», i.e., those that did not give immediate results for tasks assigned by the government the kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

***Key words:*** *People's Commissariat for Agriculture of the USSR, research institutions sector, agriculture, agricultural science, scientific and research institutions, research scientific work in the kolkhoz.*